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[Revealing the shocking secrets of the origin of Chinese civilization one by one](#)

[By Duo Lingjie O](#)

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Room: Guess the traces in the house - China and say

The theory of the spread of Chinese culture is not as innovative as the theory of the local origin of Chinese culture.

It is not completely groundless. The Egyptian theory, the Babylonian theory, the Central Asian theory, and the Indian theory were popular successively.

It can also be divided into monism and pluralism. As early as the 17th century, Jesuit priest A. Kircher

Published *The Mysteries of Egypt* (Rome, 1654) and *The Customs and Rites of China* (Amsterdam, 1667)

The two books, based on the similarities between Chinese and Egyptian hieroglyphs, argue that the Chinese are descendants of the Egyptians.

In the 18th century (1758), French sinologist Joseph de Guignes published *The Chinese for Egypt*

The speech on the theory of colonization, based on the similarity between Chinese characters and ancient Egyptian hieroglyphics, examined the migration of the Exodus people to China.

The specific date of the land is "1122 BC", "I therefore firmly believe that China's writing, laws, political system,

The monarch, even the ministers in the government and the entire empire originated from Egypt. The so-called ancient Chinese historical facts are

This is one of the most imaginative and ambitious theories of the 18th century. The Chinese or Chinese culture originated from Egypt.

And (abbreviated as the Egyptian theory) they are all independent opinions.

In the 19th and 20th centuries, the Egyptian theory was replaced by the Babylonian theory, the Central Asian theory, the Indian theory, etc. and was gradually forgotten.

state. Harris edited "The Heritage of Egypt", which systematically discussed the Egyptian cultural tradition and its influence on Europe and West Asia.

contributions, without mentioning its impact on East Asia. It is unlikely that large numbers of Egyptians will enter East Asia, but

The possibility of the spread of Chinese culture to China cannot be ruled out.

Chinese archaeology is already quite mature and has confirmed the history of the Shang Dynasty, but it cannot prove the existence of the Xia Dynasty.

The Xia Dynasty, Xia nation and Xia culture remain a mystery. The sound of gold and jade resounds through two miles, the mystery of King Xia

towards. Foreign scholars generally do not believe in the existence of the Fu Dynasty and firmly claim that the Shang Dynasty is the beginning of Chinese history.

end. Chinese archaeologists are also unable to prove that the Yangshao, Longshan, Hongshan and Liangzhu cultures are the Xia culture. Erli

The Tou culture is suspected to be the Xia culture, and its origin is still unclear. Summer is still a mystery to be solved.

Luo Lingjie had no formal training in Egyptology or Sinology, had not read Kocher's book, and

Intuition rediscovered the similarities between ancient Egyptian and Chinese culture. Experts and scholars are limited by their profession.

Obvious facts are ignored. Europe and East Asia are both ancient world systems centered on West Asia.

The marginal components respectively inherited the Egyptian cultural traditions. We should reconsider the following questions:

1. Explore the cultural connection between ancient Egypt and China from the perspective of ethnozoology. Mongolian wild ass and Tibetan wild ass

It cannot be domesticated. Domestic donkeys originated in Africa, and East Asian domestic donkeys came from Egypt via Central Asia and West Asia. Lion and Sphinx

The lion is a symbol of Egyptian culture. The Chinese lion and lion culture originated in Egypt. House cat, duck, goose, bee, etc.

It also went through roughly the same process of transmission.

2. Explore the cultural connection between ancient Egypt and China from the perspective of ethnobotany. Ancient Egyptians

China is now a major producer of cotton and cotton products. The relationship between them is complicated and worthy of control.

discuss. The ancient Egyptians widely planted radishes, coriander, cabbage, lettuce, celery, cucumbers, watermelons, and radishes.

Melons, loquats, leeks, firewood, beans, lettuce, lentils, cabbage, etc., most of them are transmitted

Broadcast to China.

3. Ancient Egyptian medicine was already quite developed. The West inherited the tradition of anatomy or surgery, while the East

Inherited the tradition of pharmacology or internal medicine pulse diagnosis. What medical history or medical anthropology can reveal about ancient Egyptian medicine

The history of the spread of Chinese medicine and the origin of Chinese medicine.

4. Ancient Egypt's astronomy and calendar were already systematic, and its mathematics was also quite advanced, which directly influenced ancient Greece.

Greco-Roman Empire also indirectly influenced China, which is worth discussing separately. This is archaeoastronomy or astronomical calendar

A good topic for research on the history of mathematics.

5. The study of mechanical history can also reveal the connection between ancient Egypt and China. Lian Liu (flail) can be the oldest

Old agricultural machinery was highly respected in ancient Egypt, introduced to China during the Spring and Autumn Period and the Warring States Period, and was widely used in the Han Dynasty.

use. The Egyptians used balances 5,000 years ago, and the Chinese scales or beam balances may have originated in Egypt.

6. There is no consensus on whether the ancient Egyptians were black, white, or yellow. Molecular Genetics

Ethnological research suggests that ancient Egyptians had a relatively close relationship with East Asians, but this needs further confirmation.

7. Archaeology has a lot to offer. Xia Pan studied Egyptian beads while studying for his doctorate in the UK.

Research has now determined that beads and related glassmaking techniques spread to China. Northwest China

A scepter head very similar to that of ancient Egypt was discovered in the area, dating back to the third millennium BC. Obelisk, Han

From the Rabbinic Code Stele to the Turkic inscriptions and Han and Tang Dynasty tomb steles, China's practice of erecting monuments and commemorating biographies originated in Egypt.

8. Reconstruct the history of Egypt in China based on the history of science and technology and archaeological research.

Based on visual materials and documentary records, Luo Lingjie has put forward wonderful and colorful new speculations.

The knowledge provided in the book goes beyond the knowledge of many experts and provides material for further research. Hope this

The publication of this book can rekindle people's interest in exploring the relationship between ancient Egypt and China, and attach importance to archaeology and science.

Research, in the near future someone will be able to clarify the relationship between ancient Egypt and China, write a similar book "China Iran

The Egyptian Heritage in China, which is similar to The Heritage of Egypt, or The Egyptian Heritage in East Asia, which is similar to The Heritage of Egypt.

(The Egyptian Legacy in East Asian).

Dr. Yi Hua, Research Fellow at the Institute of Ethnology and Anthropology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

Depend on

middle

Who are we? Where do we come from?

This is not a philosophical speculation, but the Chinese people with a philosophical spirit have been asking this question for thousands of years.

Chinese people are proud to say that they are "descendants of Yan and Huang", but few people can explain "Yan and Huang" to us.

The origin is clear and the truth is clear. From the two emperors Yan and Huang to the Western Zhou Dynasty, the various statements in historical records are more like

It's legend and myth. Anyone who has studied history in middle school will be surprised by the vagueness of historical records before the Western Zhou Dynasty.

What is even more confusing is that the vast number of orthodox ancient books that our ancestors "confirmed the existence of

Why is there so little evidence of the "history of the ancient times" in archaeological discoveries?

In contrast, international archaeology has made new discoveries about ancient civilizations outside of China.

In particular, the archaeological research on ancient Egypt directly overturned people's understanding of Western civilization.

The consistent impression of historical development. Archaeological discoveries tell the world that Western civilization did not originate independently.

During his childhood, he humbly learned the achievements of great ancient civilizations, including the Egyptian civilization.

This led to its subsequent growth, and the relationship between them is like that between Japan and China during the Tang Dynasty. and

Moreover, other so-called "independent origin theories of civilization" in the world are increasingly unable to withstand the test of archaeology.

Archaeological evidence on other human civilizations also consistently points to their origins in West Asia and Egypt.

It has to be said that the origin of Chinese civilization is still an unsolved mystery in the current archaeological evidence.

puzzle. Against the backdrop of the continuous progress of international archaeology, many Chinese are

The structure of civilization, the social life of the Chinese, unsolved archaeological discoveries and even traces

Examine the origin of Chinese civilization.

In modern times, with the influence of Western learning spreading to the East, Chinese people began to look at the world from a broader perspective.

Scholars of modern history began to focus on the remains of ancient civilizations abroad, and then various theories and

Talk about making a debut. Especially in today's information network era, the Chinese people's desire to pursue the historical truth

Found a new and powerful breakthrough. Breaking through all kinds of constraints and shackles, cultural scholars and netizens

Standing on the same platform, we have the opportunity to witness the birth of a fertile soil for contention of a hundred schools of thought. cannot

Needless to say, we are in a new era where archaeology is open to all and free to all, with various viewpoints and materials.

The redistribution and free integration of

Hardships, rethinking the changes in history and the eternal truth, and even for the future of every new step of Chinese civilization

It can provide a mirror for us.

In this situation, I think the most valuable thing is to expand

Broaden the Chinese people's thinking, wipe away the historical fog, and explore the true origin and sustainable development of Chinese civilization.

The ultimate driving force and uniqueness of Chinese civilization. Today, an exciting and unavoidable discovery

Yes, when the author put aside his prejudices, biases and narcissism, combined domestic and foreign materials, and re-compared the major ancient texts

After the Ming Dynasty, following the "fern" of Chinese civilization, we finally touched the "melon" of ancient Egyptian civilization!

I remember that my initial shock came from seeing the ancient Egyptian pharaoh sculptures that were fortunately preserved.

Plastic. That familiar feeling is just like meeting an old friend from home in a foreign country.

So a question arises from the bottom of my heart: Why do the ancient Egyptians in Egypt look so different from the ancient Egyptians?

Are Chinese people so similar?

Later, I unconsciously compared ancient Egyptian civilization with Chinese civilization, and then I found that

One shock after another. The ancient Egyptians not only looked like the Chinese, but there was also a lot more between the two.

There is a high degree of consistency in lifestyle, social structure, beliefs and myths, medical skills, and written culture. in particular,

If we compare the mythical ancient Chinese history with the ancient Egyptian history, we can see that they match up perfectly.

The combination of factors cannot be explained by coincidence.

Therefore, the author has to make the conclusion that "Chinese civilization originated from ancient Egypt, which is only known in legends but not in reality".

The Xia Dynasty in his body is the ancient Egypt"!

This book is the author's summary of the origins of various civilizations and various theories.

The "stir-fried overnight rice" of the Western theory is not the same as that of the xenophobic (orthodox) or the skeptical.

"Far-fetched" and "the paper is full of nonsense." It should be noted that "throwing out bricks to stimulate jade" and "broadening thinking"

"Free discussion" is the author's original intention, "seeking truth from facts" and "objective argumentation" are the author's

Attitude, "pursuing new knowledge in doubts and continuing to ask questions in new knowledge" is the author's basic research method.

As is to be expected, this book will inevitably encounter all kinds of criticism. The author believes in a sentence that Chairman Mao said:

"Without investigation, there is no right to speak", and I hope that all readers will think boldly and seek evidence humbly.

Think about and appreciate the contents of this book instead of jumping to conclusions based on your own likes and dislikes.

The Chinese were able to develop a developed civilization in ancient times. Today, China's population accounts for one-fifth of the world's population.

Chinese civilization is the only civilization in the world that has lasted for thousands of years without interruption, etc. These are by no means some kind of coincidence.

It is no coincidence that the similarities between various human civilizations in the world and Chinese civilization are by no means accidental.

The origin of the nation is not only related to you and me, but also to every person in the world who yearns for civilization.

A large number of facts show that the Chinese nation does not exist only in China as people have imagined before.

Our ancestors were actually the first to develop a civilization in human history, and they have always been influential in other civilizations.

The production played a decisive role. Thus, a completely new world historical system, namely the Chinese people

The historical system centered on the ethnic group has emerged as this book explores the origins of the Chinese nation and its footprints.

One corner. The author tries to prove that the history of human civilization is the history of the spread of Chinese civilization in the world.

The similarities between them are all the result of the education of the Chinese ancestors, but other ethnic groups have changed the Chinese civilization.

The construction is just different.

With respect to the great ancestors, the author compiled this book after going through various twists and turns. In the process

Unfortunately, all the historical research information about ancient Egypt in this book comes from Western archaeological institutions.

I have to say that Carbon Da Fei is wrong... and I hope that one day I can see an archaeological team from China in Egypt

Made some achievements in archaeology.

Here I would like to pay tribute to Ms. Chen Wei and thank her for her editing of this book despite her busy schedule.

She enthusiastically helped me find various materials. Without her help, this book would have lost a lot of its highlights.

I would also like to thank the netizens in the "Yanhuang Civilization" QQ group and online forums.

Thanks to Yikong, Wang Fang, Gong Yuhai, Su San and other predecessors who studied the origin of Chinese civilization.

Thank you for the support from my family, classmates and friends. Your concern and attention is the author's

The longest pillar.

Luo Lingjie

January 28, 2012

Part I: Tracing Ancient Egypt

The Gift of the Nile

Rich historical relics

Chapter" The Well-Deserved Mother of Human Civilization

Chapter 4: The Extinction and Re-Establishment of Ancient Egyptian Civilization

Appendix: Appreciation of Ancient Egyptian Science and Technology Culture

Part 2: Deciphering the Origin of Huashou Civilization

Chapter 5: The Origin of the Chinese

Chapter 6: The Western Origin of Chinese Civilization

Chapter 7 History of the Three Dynasties: Xia, Shang, and Zhou

Chapter 8: The Xia Dynasty is Ancient Egypt

Appendix: Comparison between Ancient Egyptian History and Chinese History

Chapter 16

The Origin of the Ancient Civilizations of China and Egypt

Comparing the races of ancient Egyptians

Compare the life and culture of the ancient Egyptians

Traditional Chinese Medicine and Ancient Egyptian Medicine

Comparative Ancient Egyptian Society

Queen Mother of the West and Mount Kunlun

Comparison of Faith and Mythology between China and Egypt

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More research

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“Egypt is the gift of the Nile.”

Herodotus

This is the ancient Greek historian Herodotus's view on ancient Egyptian civilization.

's feeling. and Herodotus, 5th century B.C. (c. 484 B.C.)

425 BC) who wrote about his travels

What I heard and saw, and the history of the First Persian Empire was recorded.

The book "History" became the first complete fluent book in the history of Western literature.

Prose works handed down.

Chapter 1: The Gift of the Nile

For a long time, the descendants of the Chinese nation have regarded themselves as a nation with a long history. And here

The "long history" of the Chinese nation has two meanings: one is the earliest in human history;

The other refers to the inheritance of the long culture passed down from ancient times. Obviously, the Chinese fit the second category.

There is nothing wrong with the saying that "Chinese civilization has a long history", but it is a sham to insist that Chinese civilization is the earliest civilization of mankind.

I am afraid that I will not be recognized by the people of the world. In fact, according to archaeological research, Chinese civilization is our

It is the latest of the four ancient civilizations known to us. The other ten civilizations of mankind even existed before Chinese civilization.

It died out just as it was beginning to prosper. It is precisely because of this new and old relationship in terms of starting time that

Chinese civilization may have had some vegetable seeds between its inception and the ancient civilizations that existed for a long time in ancient times.

Mysterious connection.

Open the world map and look for the birthplaces of the four ancient civilizations: Mesopotamian, Nile River, Indochina,

Duhe River Basin and Yellow River Basin. A mysterious feeling that is both familiar and strange attracted the author's attention.

The Nile River is a great river that flows through endless yellow sands just like the Yellow River. The great ancient Egyptian civilization was born here.

The Nile River is Egypt's lifeline.

The Nile River is located at the eastern end of the vast Sahara Desert and is the longest river in the world.

The total length of the Yangtze River is 6,695 kilometers (some say 6,825 kilometers or 6,671 kilometers).

The Yellow River is 5,464 kilometers long, ranking fifth in the world. Lake Victoria is the longest.

The source flows from south to north, across the delta, and finally flows into the Mediterranean Sea. It has two sources, one origin

Located in the tropical Central African mountainous area at an altitude of 2,621 meters, it is called the White Nile. The White Nile flows through Lake Victoria,

The vast lake area, including Lake Oga, passes through the jungles of Uganda and goes north through Sudan. Another source of the Nile

Part I “Tracing Ancient Egypt |

The head is in the Ethiopian highlands at an altitude of 2,000 meters, called the Blue Nile. The Blue Nile is 680 kilometers long.

It passes through Lake Tana and then turns sharply down to form a torrent of water. This is the second most famous

The Great Waterfall - Tissett Falls.

The word "Nile" first appeared more than 2,000 years ago. There are three sources of it.

Theory: One is that it comes from the Latin word "nil", which means "impossible". Because the Nile

The lower reaches have been inhabited for a long time, but due to the barrier of the waterfall, people in the middle and lower reaches have

People thought it was impossible to understand the source of the river, so it was named the Nile. The second is that the word "Nile" is derived from

Evolved from the name of the ancient Egyptian pharaoh (king) Cnirus. The third is the Nile River

Bo means "big river" in language. "Nile, Nile, longer than the sky" is the Sudanese people's praise for the Nile River.

proverb.

The Nile River basin covers an area of about 3.35 million square kilometers, accounting for 1/9 of the area of the African continent.

The average annual runoff is 81 billion cubic meters

rice. The entire Nile River spans from

4° south latitude to 31° north latitude, total

As many as 35 degrees of latitude.

The lower reaches of the Nile River are divided into many

The Nile River flows into the Mediterranean Sea.

All rivers flow on delta plains.

The delta covers an area of about 24,000 square kilometers.

The terrain is flat, with rivers and canals crisscrossing.

It is the cradle of Egyptian civilization and

Modern Egyptian politics, economy, and culture

center. The Lower Nile Valley and the Three

The Cornucopia is not only the most

One of the earliest origins, Egypt

Still 96% of the population and the vast majority

Industrial and agricultural production is concentrated here. because

Therefore, the Nile River is regarded as the lifeblood of Egypt.

Lifeline. The vast Nile River Basin (the black line in the picture is the Egyptian border)

| A fate spanning three thousand years: revealing the shocking secret of the origin of Chinese civilization

Climate change drives human settlement along the Nile

It is human nature to live near water, and rivers are the cradle and breeding ground of early human civilization. Babylon

Civilization has the Euphrates and the Tigris, China has the Yellow River, India has the Ganges, and Egypt has the Nile

river. Ancient Egypt is a typical river civilization and a typical agricultural civilization.

The emergence of civilization and its development into the most advanced civilization in the world at that time are closely related to the birth of the Nile River.

Influenced by movies, TV shows and books, people generally think that Africa is poor, hot and dry.

This is attributed to the hot winds and heat waves in the Sahara, the world's largest desert, in the heart of the African continent. And things

In fact, when the last ice age ended about 12,000 years ago, the Sahara region of Africa was a devastating

The enviable "Garden of Eden" is full of lakes and streams, with lush grass and abundant water. Animals are partying on the African land.

People in this grassland area make their living by fishing cats and gathering wild plants. This kind of life

After about 5,000 years, northern Africa experienced a long period of climate fluctuation and transformation.

It is getting hotter and drier. The grasslands are gradually turning into deserts. Humans and animals are beginning to look for more

A place conducive to survival. More and more people settled in the water-rich Nile River Basin and established agricultural

Industry-based society.

People began to settle on both sides of the Nile River 6,000 to 7,000 years ago. At that time, the river banks were all swamps.

It is full of reeds and papyrus, and the climate and scenery are very pleasant. Because the places far from the river are hot and dry

The desert was not suitable for survival, so people built houses on the higher ground along the river banks to live in and cultivate crops.

Farming, pottery making, fishing, hunting, grazing, etc. are the main contents of people's daily life.

The flooding of the Nile brought natural fertilizer to nourish the land

Before the modern Aswan Dam was completed in 1968, the Nile River flooded almost every year.

Flooding in the lower plains. When summer arrives in May every year, the hot winds blowing from the Sahara Desert

The suffocating days, baking the earth, usually last until July. People silently cast their spells every day, hoping

Watching the Nile flood. Starting from July, the upper reaches of the Nile River begin to usher in the rainy season, and people are happily waiting for the arrival of

The cool breeze blowing from the north dispels the heat. When torrential rains poured down on the forested areas upstream,

The Luo River flood rushed down from the upper reaches, carrying a large amount of rotten plants and minerals into the sea.

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During the first few days the river was a pure muddy green torrent. After the green flood, the river

As the water level continued to rise, a large amount of silt was swept into the river, and the water color began to turn red again. Until the end of October, the river

The flooding period gradually ended, the river water fell and flowed into the riverbed, and the river water turned into clear light blue. Pan small

The river water covered the earth with a thick layer of black silt, making the land extremely fertile.

The seeds can be easily harvested without even fertilizing.

In November, people start planting on the land after the floods recede, and the harvest season is from March to May of the following year.

Festival. As the Nile River flooded regularly every year, people worked hard to cultivate, sow and harvest the land.

Finally, this place was built into a famous granary in ancient times.

Good and bad are interdependent. Although floods have affected people's lives, people have used flood control to

The harvest was unexpectedly good, and this blessing from God greatly promoted the development of the Nile River Basin.

Agricultural economic development. The development of agriculture led to a large increase in population, and people gradually moved to hilly and mountainous areas.

The land area under cultivation was expanded and intensive farming methods were developed. Irrigation projects also came into being.

born. But complex irrigation projects cannot be completed by one family alone; they require the combined efforts of many people.

This is how the early human spirit of collectivism emerged.

Ancient Egypt in the middle and lower reaches of the Nile River enjoyed the best geographical advantages for unification.

Agricultural prosperity changed the Nile

The political structure of the Nile River Basin

The people in the middle and lower reaches have taken advantage of the weather and the location.

profit. At that time, in the upper reaches of the Nile River

There is also a Nubian region with various conditions

And the strength can be comparable to the middle and lower reaches,

However, the Nubian region has complex terrain.

There are many mountains, which create flood alluvial plains

The small size of the area led to the Nubian

Agricultural production lags far behind the middle and lower reaches area.

In the agricultural society, the country's power in the Nile River Basin

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The amount depends on the population. As ancient Egypt was located in the middle and lower reaches, the fertile land created by floods

The area was much larger than Nubia, thus providing more arable land and the opportunity to raise more

The large population created the most basic conditions, so ancient Egypt was more likely to develop into a large country.

potential of a unified country.

Chinese people often say, "When the granaries are full, people know etiquette; when they have enough food and clothing, they know honor and disgrace." Ancient Egypt had developed agriculture.

The large amount of surplus agricultural products and idle time during farming gave the ancient Egyptian people plenty of time and energy to develop culture.

Starting from 3500 BC, the ancient Egyptians developed an independent writing system, marking the beginning of the

The birth of a unique prototype of civilization. Then, the tribal kingdoms in the Nile River Basin entered a class society.

Political and economic struggles led to constant conflicts and annexation wars between the many small kingdoms living here.

The Nile River basin was divided into two independent kingdoms: Lower Egypt in the north and Lower Egypt in the south.

The southern part was the Kingdom of Upper Egypt.

Finally, around 3100 B.C., the legendary Upper Egyptian king Narmer united the world.

In this area, the earliest unified country in human history, ancient Egypt, was born.

Egypt and modern Egypt are completely different concepts

The word Egypt is derived from the ancient Greek word Aigyplos, which originated from the ancient Egyptian city of Liphis.

The city's Egyptian name, Hikuptah, means the palace of the god Ptah. But it should be pointed out that the word Egypt only

This is the name given to this country by Westerners. In fact, neither the ancient Egyptians nor the modern Egyptians

Use the word "Egypt" to refer to your country.

The ancient Egyptians used the word ukemet to refer to their country.

Modern Egyptians refer to their country as Misr. From the difference in names we can

It can be seen that ancient Egypt and modern Egypt have significantly different cultures. If we look further, we will find that

In terms of territory, race, language, religious beliefs, etc., it is very different from today's Egypt.

Modern Egypt was founded by Arabs who invaded the region in the 7th century. It is located in northeastern Africa.

Corner 20*-30° north latitude. Except for the northern Nile Delta, which has a Mediterranean climate, the southern region has a

Tropical desert atmosphere, hot and dry, with temperatures reaching 40'C. The average annual rainfall is less than 50 mm.

The river delta region has slightly more precipitation). The main ethnic groups are Arabs and Copts, who believe in Islam.

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Islam and Christianity, the official language is Arabic
Arabic.

Ancient Egypt refers to 3100 BC

In this area from 30 BC

Ancient countries, their north-south control range

Much larger than Egypt today. It North

From the Mediterranean Sea to the Nile River in the south

Most of the territory of the present-day Sultanate, east

Close to the Red Sea coast, and to the west

The vast Sahara Desert.

Ancient Egyptians and Modern Egyptians

As for the differences between people, I will do

Special discussion. Map of modern Egypt

The God of Destiny's Favor: Ancient Egypt and Ancient China Both Chose Their Locations with Unique Advantages

From the map of ancient Egypt's sphere of influence, we can't help but marvel at the unique advantages that the ancient Egyptians had.

A good location, a residence with good feng shui. On the one hand, the natural barriers in the east, south, west and north form an area that is easy to defend but difficult to attack.

On the other hand, the world's largest river, the Nile, irrigates the vast

The fertile plains provide sufficient food sources for the people in this country. Therefore, living in ancient Egypt

Most of the time, the people lived and worked in peace and were free from the invasions of barbarians. It is precisely because of this geographical

This pattern made Ancient Egypt the most civilized, prosperous,

The most powerful and influential country.

In contrast, in the same river civilization area, the Ancient Sumerian civilization (Civilization) was much more unlucky. Sumerian civilization originated from the Euphrates and Tigris rivers

It is the earliest human civilization in the world, earlier than the ancient Egyptian civilization.

The world's earliest school education, earliest writing, earliest wheel, earliest seal, earliest city

The Sumerians created at least 39 human firsts, including the earliest states, the earliest temples, and the earliest water conservancy projects.

However, such a brilliant civilization only existed for more than a thousand years before disappearing in a flash.

7

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Ancient Egypt map (the dark green area in the picture is the core of Egypt

Ruled area, the light green area is the area under its jurisdiction)

Due to the protection of natural barriers such as mountains, seas and deserts, there is no long-term stable environment for development. From Sequan

Today, the Mesopotamian region has always been an open transit zone, with various tribes and city-states divided in constant war.

Split, mixed, replaced and slowly developed, even today, this area is still plagued by wars.

While lamenting that the god of fate favored the ancient Egyptians, looking back at the map of China, we will find that Huaxia

The ancestors of the Chinese nation had the same considerations as the ancient Egyptians in choosing a site: there were natural barriers on all sides and a

A closed and habitable environment with large rivers and plains. China is bordered by the Gobi Desert in the north and the Himalayas in the west.

Mount Everest, the highest peak in the world, and the continuous mountain ranges in the southwest and northwest.

The vast sea of algae, coupled with the irrigation of the mother rivers, the Yangtze River, the third longest river in the world, and the Yellow River, the fifth longest river in the world,

Irrigation, these barriers enclose vast plains suitable for farming.

In similar geographical environments, China and ancient Egypt developed

The agricultural civilization and feudal society are very similar and stable in terms of their social system and political system.

The Xia Dynasty was founded in 2070 BC and flourished during the Kaiyuan Period of the Tang Dynasty, a period of about 3,000 years.

Ancient China developed into the largest country in the world and the center of world politics, economy and culture. Ancient China

Such development is largely due to geographical isolation. Although modern technology has reduced

Although geographical barriers play a role, maintaining development through stability remains an effective strategy.

Part I “Tracing Ancient Egypt |

The achievements of Egyptian civilization

Ancient Egypt was the longest-lasting civilization in the ancient world, with its unification beginning in 3100 BC.

It was a country from the beginning until it was annexed by the Roman Empire in 30 BC, with a history of 3,000 years.

During its long history, it has made extraordinary and immortal achievements, such as; the architectural technology of palaces and temples

"Including quarrying technology, surveying and mapping technology, construction technology, decorative art, etc.), mathematics, astronomy and calendar,

Medicine (such as the development of human meridian maps, mummy preservation techniques, and the implementation of surgery) and practical and effective medical

Medical security system, water conservancy and irrigation technology, agricultural production technology, wine making, shipbuilding technology, painted pottery

and glass production technology, literature, law (the earliest treaties between nations were made in ancient Egypt), food

Product production techniques... are countless.

The timeline of ancient Egyptian technology development is:

34th century BC: Hieroglyphics appear;

33rd century BC: Bronze ;

Yuan

document ;

31st century BC: First use of decimal system;

3050s BC: Shipbuilding begins at Abydos;

31st century BC: Papyrus, the world's earliest known paper;

31st century BC: Hospitals appear;

28th century BC: Mastery of measurement;

2750s BC: First known surgery;

27th century BC: The Sphinx, still the largest monolithic statue in the world;

27th century BC: Shipping emerges (shipping, during the reign of Pharaohs Sneferu and Sahurat);

27th century BC: The world's earliest known granite cutting;

26th century BC: Beekeeping;

2580s BC: The Pyramids of Giza, one of the last of the Seven Wonders of the World;

25th century BC: Calendar emerges;

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23rd century BC: Beer brewing begins;

19th century BC: the world's earliest known alphabet;

19th century BC: Universal volume formula for cones appears;

1650 BC: Records of geometry, cotangent, algebraic equations, number sequences, geometric series, etc.;

In 1550 BC, the earliest known tumor record in the world;

1500 BC: The earliest known glassmaking in the world;

1300 BC: Second-order algebraic equations appear;

\ 1258 BC: The world's earliest known peace treaty;

1000 BC: The production of tar (Petroleum tar) began.

Ancient Egyptian civilization has left a very rich cultural heritage for the entire human race. Its art, architecture,

Religion, science, and culture have been widely borrowed and copied by other nations, religions, and countries, even in different

Inconceivably distant places are replicated. Everyone who sets foot on the ruins of ancient Egypt will be amazed by the existence of such a

I was shocked by the well-preserved remains of ancient civilization.

1950 AD

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FF Yes

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Yuan

\ Yuan

six

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Westerners are fascinated and obsessed with the study of ancient Egyptian civilization, partly because it is a very

Ancient civilization, more importantly, archaeologists believe that the study of ancient Egypt can restore the history of human beings in

It can reveal what the initial stages of civilization looked like, and is of great significance for studying the birth of other civilizations.

The numerous ancient ruins that exist in Egypt support Egypt's tourism industry, and they are also the

Clues and keys to the history of ancient Egypt. Due to the discontinuity in the inheritance between ancient Egyptian civilization and modern Egyptian civilization,

In the past, they were buried under the yellow sand for thousands of years in obscurity. In modern times, with the development of professional archaeology

The exhibition began to gradually unveil its mysterious veil:

Pyramids of Giza

The Giza Pyramids are the oldest surviving buildings among the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World.

The three pyramids (see the picture on the next page) are the Pyramid of Khufu, the Pyramid of Khafre and the Pyramid of Menkaure

Tower, now located in the suburbs of Cairo. The pyramids are believed to have taken more than 20 years to build.

Completed in 2560 BC, the Pyramid of Khufu is the largest and tallest of them.

It is generally believed that the Pyramid of Khufu is the tomb of Khufu, the pharaoh of the Fourth Dynasty of Ancient Egypt.

The vizier of Pharaoh Khufu, Heizhinu, is believed to have designed and directed the

Built the pyramids. The tower was originally 146.7 meters high, but due to weathering over the years, nearly 10 meters of the top was lost, and the current height is 137.4

meters and about 230.4 meters long. The tower is built with 2.3 million stones, and the stones of varying sizes weigh up to 1.5 tons.

to 160 tons, the total weight of the tower is approximately 5.9 million tons. Its scale is the largest among the 108 pyramids discovered in Egypt so far.

The largest one has a volume of about 2.5 million cubic meters and is almost a solid boulder.

It is estimated that the construction of the pyramids took more than 100,000 workers and at least 20 years to complete.

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Pyramids of Giza, Egypt

To complete the construction, the workers who built the pyramids had to carry 800 tons of stone every day. Khufkin

The error of the circumference of the pyramid shall not exceed 58 mm, and the horizontal error shall not exceed 21 mm. This is within 3800 years

It has always been the tallest man-made structure in the world. This height record was not broken until 1300 AD by Lincoln of England.

Lincoln Cathedral is just over 160 metres tall, but the latter's spire is far inferior in architectural quality.

It collapsed in less than 250 years.

Building pyramids is a way for ordinary people to make extra money

Many people are attracted by the huge, time-consuming, labor-intensive and material-intensive pyramids.

They would rather believe that it is the masterpiece of aliens. There are many theories about the construction of the pyramids, except for aliens.

In addition to the theory of construction, the Chinese are most familiar with the slave society's slave owners forcing slaves to work.

Engineering scene. However, to our surprise, archaeological discoveries have now overturned this view.

Workers' graves discovered around the pyramids in the 1990s proved that those who worked for the pharaoh were not

A slave. Because slaves were not buried specially after death, and archaeologists also found

The remains of the remains of the deceased included primitive metal surgical instruments and signs of medical treatment for fractures.

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Received very good medical treatment. These facts prove that the workers who participated in the construction of the pyramids were ordinary people.

Farmers or citizens, they can not only get generous rewards, but also very good medical and food supplies.

This treatment is very superior, and even migrant workers in many places today are eager to get it.

The reason why the ancient Egyptians liked to carry out large-scale construction projects, in addition to the Pharaoh's preference, was another important

The main reason is that the Nile River floods regularly from June to October every year, resulting in four months of slack time for farming.

At this time, people had nothing to do, and Pharaoh could earn extra money by hiring workers for construction projects. Why not?

Therefore, this policy has ensured social stability to a certain extent and even promoted economic and cultural development.

Prosperity.

Using cement to make pyramid bricks: casting in molds, making and laying them on the spot

Almost all the information we know about the pyramids mentioned that the stones used in the pyramids were

Made of square stones. But it is hard to imagine that in the era without iron tools, workers might have to spend hundreds of

It takes years to produce millions of bricks, which is obviously an impossible task.

However, some of the latest research data show that there are no traces of openings on the stones of the pyramid. and

Moreover, when researchers broke up some of the stone fragments for analysis, they found a type of ten-long

Human hair was also found to contain minerals and air bubbles. Rock sampling and testing at the pyramid quarry

We learned that natural stones do not contain these substances. This proves that not all the stones used to build the pyramids were

It is cut from natural stone. Most of them were probably cast in wooden molds.

It is entirely possible to cast the materials at the construction site by transporting them piecemeal, and then build them as they are.

Michael, professor of materials engineering at Drexel University in Philadelphia, USA.
Barsomme, French chemist David Duvet

Lynn, professor of materials science at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Dui Bo,
all for the pyramids

They all agreed that the reason why the ancient Egyptians were able to build the pyramids was because

This is partly due to the limestone cement they used.

This reasonable explanation also suggests that the earliest cement in the world may be the ancient Egyptians.

Invented and built the Colosseum and other buildings in Rome using cement technology,
the earliest known

The Romans built it more than 2,500 years earlier, and the cement technology of the ancient Romans should have been learned from the ancient Egyptians.

And.

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A construction method that would put modern engineers to shame: a transport ramp
hidden inside a pyramid

The biggest mystery about the construction of the pyramids is how the ancient Egyptians built them without modern engineering machinery.

How did they help transport millions of tons of material up to the pyramid without damaging its appearance?

This question has made an important breakthrough in modern research: French amateur scholar Pierre. Udangan

According to the stop holes left on the edge of the pyramid, there is a hidden spiral upward along the edge of the pyramid.

The ancient Egyptians carried materials up to the pyramid along this hidden ramp. According to Udan

The theory is that the initial stages of the construction of the Great Pyramid of Khufu used an external ramp with its apex raised above the foundation.

43 meters. The huge stones were piled up along this slope to form the base of the pyramid, accounting for 2.5% of the total weight of the pyramid.

70%, the King's Chamber is built on this solid base. Afterwards, the workers had to build a

To build the top of the tower, they built a spiral path leading to the top 10 to 15 meters inside the tower wall.

slope. According to Wudan's estimate, the total length of the slope is about 1 mile (about 1.6 kilometers), and it takes 1 ton of stone to drag.

It took 8 to 10 workers, and the stones were eventually rotated and piled up above the pharaoh's tomb.

Scientists also give their views on the benefits of using internal transfer chutes:

First, it can reduce engineering workload and engineering accidents. According to calculations, if the pyramid is built entirely outside

The transport ramp would require at least as much material as the construction of the pyramid to reach the top of the tower, and

It is very easy for construction workers and materials to fall down, and the accident rate is very high.

Second, internal

The ramp ensures that even

During the construction process,

The tower's exterior is also unobstructed.

This makes engineering management

Members can more accurately

Measurement during construction

The construction error is large

and this

The construction method will not

The appearance of the pyramid is caused by
any damage.

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Bob, Egyptologist at the British Museum. Brier believes that, compared with previous assumptions,

The new theory proposed by Madan is more reasonable and has been gradually verified.

It can be said that the bold idea of amateur archaeologist Udan ended the thousands of years of people's understanding of the pyramids.

Various speculations on construction. It is not difficult to see that many major problems in history are often solved by non-professionals.

This is because non-professionals are not restricted by traditional professional thinking.

It is their greatest advantage.

Was the Great Pyramid of Khufu really built by Khufu?

It is worth mentioning that before 1837, people were not sure who built the Great Pyramid of Khufu. 1000

Years ago, the Egyptian ruler Caliph Ma'am sent people to investigate who the pyramid belonged to.

After searching the outer wall of the pyramid, no pharaoh's name was found, and historical records show that

It also does not say exactly who built this huge building. Furthermore, the underground cave inside the Pyramid of Khufu

There is no name of any pharaoh in the room (No. 3 in the picture), which is considered to be the so-called "King's Chamber" (Figure

It is not found in the tomb (No. 5 in the picture) nor in the so-called "Queen's Tomb" (No. 6 in the picture) next to it.

There was a glimmer of hope in this mystery in 1837, when a mysterious artifact was discovered deep in the "King's Chamber".

A "service room" was discovered, which was a space to relieve the pressure of the pyramid's internal deadweight on the king's tomb.

Finally, the name of Pharaoh Khufu was "discovered" here.

Khufu Pyramid structure diagram

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RICE

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Enter the "Ministry Room" and the painting with the name of Pharaoh Khufu

I wonder if you readers have any doubts, such a pyramid weighing 6 million tons is just because of this

The graffiti-like signature is considered to be the Great Pyramid of Khufu? And next to this signature are many early

Graffiti by other tourists who visited this place. It should be pointed out that the author has read countless ancient Egyptian texts.

I have never seen any ancient Egyptian technician dare to sign the godlike pharaoh in such a funny style.

And it was signed in such a secluded place. Not only the author doubts this, but experts in Western archaeology also question this.

The signature of "Khufu" is a forgery. The person who forged it is likely to be an early developer of the "and choke room"

One of the present is Howard, a former British colonel. Dimension seven.

As for the evidence of this British colonel's doing so,

A researcher explained: The name of Khufu is

Raven only appears in Howard. Visser discovered four "anchors"

The other was discovered by Darwin in 1765.

There is no graffiti in the "external room". Moreover, Visser

The Colonel's diary describes his entry into the

On the first day, a detailed investigation was conducted.

But there is no mention of any pharaoh's name in it. and

The day after discovering this "unloading room", Vigo

The colonel recorded in his diary that he took the witness to "discover

Khufu's name appeared.

The second more direct evidence that Colonel Visser forged the case is that

The grammar of the ancient Egyptian text with Khufu's name

It was later confirmed that the structure did not belong to the time period of Khufu. And according to the ancient Egyptian grammatical structure, Hu

The husband's name was also written in the wrong direction. Most importantly, these two mistakes were only made by Colonel Visser at that age.

Archaeologists of the time would have made the mistake, and the red paint on which Khufu's name was written was also found to be from modern times.

of.

Why did Colonel Quan Weisser forge Khufu's signature? The reason was simple: to become famous. because

The two pyramids next to the Pyramid of Mrs. Khufu are believed to be the son of Khufu, Khafre, and the grandson of Khufu, Menkaure.

(The names of the two pharaohs are contained in the sarcophagi inside these two pyramids). So, people at that time

It was speculated that the pyramid should belong to Khufu, but there was no definite evidence, and Colonel Visser

It was at this time that this so-called "evidence" was provided, and it was naturally accepted by the academic community.

Acknowledged. Colonel Visser and his assistant Hill (it is said that it was this assistant Hill who forged the signature.

There were also witnesses who saw Hill carrying red paint and a brush into the pyramid.

Fame, fame and fortune.

Therefore, it is not without reason that the Western archaeological community continues to make the best of a mistake. But no matter what

It is only an insufficient conclusion to say that the Great Pyramid of Khufu was built by Khufu.

There is plenty of evidence to prove this. Academics must be rigorous. It is not advisable to draw conclusions without solid evidence.

It feels wrong after all...

However, the author found some new evidence about the pyramid's ownership in the research, which is very likely to be

This may disprove all of the above statements. These evidences not only describe some of the past events of the Khufu Pyramid, but also

It also points out that Khafre and Menkaure may not have been the real builders of the pyramids they owned.

I will keep you in suspense here, and I will publish the relevant evidence in the following pages.

The Egyptians have the same custom as the Chinese. They place stone lions to guard the land.

We can see stone carvings in front of the tombs of ancient emperors in various places in China that were once official treasuries, important government offices, and

Lion, and the earliest stone lions used for guarding were indeed the ancient Egyptians [What is the origin between the two

?). The Lion-Sphinx is a famous rock sculpture located in Giza, Egypt.

The pyramid is located at the 372-meter-high Giza Plateau, facing east and guarding the pyramid complex. It image

Above is the mythical beast Sphingus - a reclining lion with a human head. It is carved from a huge rock hill.

WE

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Sphinx

It is 20 meters high and 57 meters long. If you count the two front paws made of stone, the total length is 72 meters.

The oldest single statue. According to legend, in the 27th century BC, Pharaoh Khafra visited his tomb.

During the construction of the Tomb of Khafre, the craftsmen carved a stone statue of themselves.

A lion's body was carved out of a natural hill, and the face of the pharaoh was later used as the lion.

head.

The Sphinx was processed

However, an expedition led by British geologists revealed that the Sphinx's "human

The "face" was carved by later generations, and it may have been just an ordinary "lion statue".

Researchers found that the body and head of the "Sphinx" were out of proportion, indicating that its original head was not the modern head.

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The "Pharaoh" seen by the sky. In addition, visual effects experts used the research data to recreate the statue's

When the original appearance was examined, it was discovered that the body shape of the "Sphinx" did not match the pharaoh's head. Participate in this

Jonathan, an architect of the history of the project. Fowler said the Sphinx may have originally had a

"Lion Head".

According to this theory, the "Sphinx" was created by later generations based on the ancient Egyptian pharaoh Khafre.

Secondary reprocessing. In the eyes of the early Egyptians, the power symbolized by the lion face was greater than that symbolized by the human face.

Much more powerful. Since the statue already has a lion's body, experts believe that the "Lion Statue" is more similar to the "Sphinx".

Therefore, it is very likely that Khafra was not the builder of the Sphinx, but was only a

During this period, he inherited the statue and changed its head to his own image.

In addition, the Sphinx may have been built even earlier than originally estimated. Egypt

Archaeologists have long believed that the Sphinx, located outside Cairo, was built 4,500 years ago.

It was built shortly after the first pyramid was built. But geologist Colin. Reid believes that "the Sphinx

The rain erosion around the statue shows that it was built earlier than expected.

Researchers said there are several underground tombs around the Sphinx. These ancient architectural styles

suggest that they are older than other ancient structures in the area.

What was the original appearance of the Sphinx? The author also found some information about the "Sphinx".

The original shape of the "like" and some information about its possible builder will also be announced in a later page.

Napoleon's destruction of the Sphinx was just a rumor

In the past, people always said that Napoleon was jealous of the majesty of the Sphinx, so he asked the artillery to train

Waved its nose and beard. But modern Egyptologists do not support this view.

The scholar of "Mu" and "Dian Muborg" has specially verified this matter. He said: "The first person who spread this news

It's an Arab tour guide in Egypt, there is no such thing in France. " In fact, Napoleon treated Gu

His attitude towards the ruins was completely contrary to this rumor. When he led his army to attack Egypt, he also brought 167

He also warned these scholars that the ancient Egyptian civilization was

"The cradle of human science, technology and culture." From the Rosetta Stone carefully protected by French soldiers, we can see

Come on, the whole army cherishes the Egyptian relics very much, how could they wither in front of a group of archaeologists?

Such an important historical site?

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So what is the truth?

open up

Napoleon Bonaparte (1769-1821, French
Emperor of an empire)

Tom. Holmberg went on to say:

Destruction of facial features began in 1380 AD

In 1612, a local Arab ruler

Recorded destroyed for religious reasons

(Idol worship) Sphinx

head. In the following centuries

The head of the Sphinx has always been

During the shooting training of local Mamu and Ruk

Used target.

So the truth came out.

Hmm. Mr. Holmberg returned Napoleon

An innocent one. But what is surprising is that overseas

A survey shows that 21% of

of respondents believe that Napoleon destroyed

A single human figure. This case reported

Tell us, knowledge is updated day by day,

Hearsay is not necessarily accurate.

Yes, if conditions permit, people still

You should think independently.

A small sphinx (through

There is a smaller Sphinx body than we will find.

The large Sphinx has a distinct curve.

The body is too flat, with no curves, and the head is too small

It's totally disproportionate to the body. How come?

What is going on? This book will explain it later.)

【1】 Mamluk (Mamluk, Mamluke, Mameluk, Mameluke, also known as Mamluk, Mamluk, Mameluke

Muluk) was a medieval slave soldier in the service of the Arab Caliphate, primarily of the Ayyubid dynasty of Egypt. From the Cross

From the Crusades to the Napoleonic Wars, the Mamluk slave soldiers were a feared group of troops.

Very high. However, with the invention of firearms, they gradually became inferior and were eventually defeated by Napoleon's artillery in the battle with him.

The troops were completely wiped out.

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Part I

Tracking Ancient Egypt |

The Healing Obelisk: The same stone mining method as the Chinese Huabiao

Readers may be shocked to see this monument.

The obelisk in Washington, D.C., was copied from the design of ancient Egyptian civilization.

The ancient Egyptian obelisk is a landmark of ancient Egyptian civilization besides the pyramids.

A distinctive building. In ancient times, obelisks were the pharaohs'

A symbol of power. The obelisk is in the shape of a pointed square column.

The top of the neck is shaped like a pyramid, and is mostly made of gold or copper.

Or gold and silver alloy capsule. When the sun rises, its rays shine

The top of the monument will reflect the sunlight, which is very auspicious, sacred and solemn.

Obelisks are usually carved from a single piece of granite and weigh several

Hundred tons, with hieroglyphics engraved on all four sides. From hieroglyphics

Interpretation, we can understand that obelisks generally have three different purposes

Religious (often dedicated to the sun god Amon), commemorative

(often used to commemorate the number of years the pharaoh has been in office) and decorative (pictographic

The text is very beautiful).

The obelisk was also a powerful symbol of the authority of the ancient Egyptian empire.

Conquest. From the Middle Kingdom (c. 2133 BC to 1786 BC)

From the 16th century onwards, pharaohs erected squares in years of amnesty or to show off their victories.

Obelisks, usually erected in pairs on both sides of the temple gate,

This placement may be inspired by the surrounding sculptures placed on both sides of Tiananmen Square in Beijing.

The Huabiao with relief dragon patterns shows its origin and changes.

Painting and erecting the obelisk was an arduous task. According to records

This stone is mined from a quarry in Aswan.

It took seven months to transport it to Thebes. Hatshepsut in Luxor

The murals in the tomb of Queen Suter depict the use of boats to transport goods from the Nile River.

Send a picture of the obelisk. Workers transport the obelisk to its destination

twenty one

Obelisk

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Brought to France by Napoleon

Place de la Concorde in Paris

The Fanglei Stele in front of the Luxor Temple

Finally, the obelisk was lifted up a slope made of earth and then placed upright on its pedestal. And

Experts have found that the ancient Egyptians used a method that may have been used by us when they excavated the huge stones of the obelisk 4,000 years ago.

The quarrying method that is very familiar to the Chinese is the "thermal expansion and contraction quarrying method". The steps are as follows:

Use a small stone to make a fine line at the location where the stone is to be mined to determine the size of the stone to be mined.

Then put firewood on these lines to heat them. After the stones are heated and expanded, pour cold water on them to make the stones

Cooling rapidly, due to the principle of thermal expansion and contraction, the large rocks quickly cracked along the predetermined positions. This method greatly

Improved the speed and efficiency of stone mining.

There are 29 obelisks in the world that originated from ancient Egypt, of which 9 are still preserved in Egypt.

monument. Italy has the most, with 18. Most of them were brought from Egypt to Rome during the Roman period.

of. Other Egyptian obelisks include: 1 in France, 1 in Israel, 1 in Türkiye, 1 in Poland,

4 in the UK and 1 in the US. The West is obsessed with removing the obelisk, one of Egypt's symbols, from the Decorative Month

It can be seen from the country's own perspective how deeply it respects the ancient Egyptian civilization. Fortunately, the pyramid is so big that they

It can't be moved away, otherwise it would have been snatched away long ago.

Like the Huabiao, obelisks are displayed in pairs. The missing obelisk in front of the Luxor Temple in the picture

It was taken away by the French and placed in the Place de la Concorde in Paris, but the French claimed that the monument was inaugurated in 1805.

Muhammad, the viceroy of Egypt. This was a "gift" given by Ali to French Emperor Napoleon in order to make friends with France.

twenty two

Part I "Tracing Ancient Egypt |

The largest temple in the Karnak era, a temple larger than half of Manhattan

The final battle between Optimus Prime and the fallen King Kong in Transformers: Revenge of the Fallen,

The location where Lara's scene-stealing target in "Tomb Raider: The Last Revelation" was filmed was the ancient Egyptian Karnak Temple.

The Karnak Temple was first built during the Middle Kingdom and was greatly expanded during the 18th Dynasty of the New Kingdom.

Further additions and revisions were made during the 19th and 20th dynasties. It is divided into three parts by brick walls, and the middle part is well preserved.

The most intact and largest part, covering an area of about 30 hectares, is also dedicated to the sun god Amon.

(Amon Temple in Karnak); the one on the left is dedicated to the god Montu, covering an area of 2.5 hectares, and the other

One is dedicated to the wife of the god Amun, the goddess Mut in the form of a demon, who has not yet shown her anger.

The Temple of Karnak is world-famous for its huge size. It is the largest column-supported temple on earth.

Support and temple. Figuratively speaking, the volume of the Karnak Temple can accommodate a Notre Dame de Paris, covering an area of more than

More than half of Manhattan. The Great Hypostyle Hall of the Karnak Temple is about 5,000 square meters and has 134 trees.

The temple's famous ram corridor (this arrangement of stone animals arranged in two rows is similar to the Chinese Ming Tombs and other places)

The method is exactly the same)

twenty three

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“ho

The world's first triumphal arch in the temple

The huge stone columns in the temple

The stone pillars are arranged in 16 rows. Central two rows

Each one is 21 meters high and has a diameter of

3.57 meters, can accommodate 100 people

Stand. The stigma is an open papyrus flower.

Imagine these large columns of carved and painted stone

It has stood here for dozens of centuries.

The whole hall is created with such dense thick columns

A shocking effect.

Among the many pillar halls, the largest one

The 19th Dynasty was built by Ramses I, Sheth

The three generations of pharaohs, Titus I and Ramses II

Easy to build, area of 103 square meters, Yi51.8

meters, with a total of 134 circular columns,

12 of the largest ones are 23 meters high and 5 meters in diameter.

The top of the column is in the shape of a lotus, which is the most

Tall stone pillars. There are rich reliefs and paintings on the gatehouse and the columns of the pillar hall, which not only express religious content,

It also praises the king's achievements and is accompanied by an inscription. This temple is an important site for studying the history and culture of the Middle Kingdom and the New Kingdom.

important archaeological remains.

twenty four

Part I “Tracing Ancient Egypt |

sky-

The earliest artificial Grand Canal

Grand Canal 2300 years 1

Ancient Suez Canal: Earlier than Beijing, China

Many people think that the Suez Canal is a masterpiece of modern industry. In fact, the modern Suez Canal is a masterpiece of modern industry.

The river was dug on the basis of the ancient Suez Canal dug by the ancient Egyptians.
Ancient Suez Canal

It connected the Red Sea to the Nile River, and the modern Suez Canal extends it to the Mediterranean Sea.

2,300 years ago, when the Grand Canal was opened in China,

Pharaoh Senusret III

The word "Suez" is derived from this word.

Direct trade by land-based flat-bottomed boats was carried out, and a

An “east-west” canal (60 km long and

30 meters wide and 10 meters deep) connecting the Red Sea

and the Nile.

Later, due to repeated sandstorms, this ancient Su

The East Canal was abandoned, then reopened and repaired several times. That

Notable fixes include:

Seti I, 1310 B.C.;

Nkhaw period, 610 B.C.;

Reign of Darius, 510 B.C.;

Reign of Ptolemy II, 285 BC;

Roman Emperor Trajan, 117 BC; RR

Arab Emir period, 640 AD. The ancient Suez Canal

Open for 150 years.

The canal was reoccupied by Ptolemy II around 250 BC. In the following years

It was repeatedly improved, destroyed, and rebuilt until it was finally restored by the Abbasid dynasty of the Arab Empire in the 8th century AD.

Abandoned by Caliph al-Mansur.

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Valley of the Kings

The Valley of the Kings is equivalent to the royal mausoleums in China.

The main tomb area of more than 60 tombs, where the 18th to 20th dynasties of the New Kings period of ancient Egypt are buried

Pharaohs and nobles from the time of Thutmose I to Ramses X or XI

(1539 BC - 1075 BC), a time span of nearly 500 years. Perhaps everyone generally thinks

The ancient Egyptians only built pyramids as royal tombs, but the Valley of the Kings shows us many similar

The underground architectural structure of the national underground palace-style Xingling. The largest and most luxurious of these tombs is that of Seti, the 19th Dynasty

The entrance to the tomb of a generation is often located halfway up the mountain, with a small passage leading to the depths of the tomb.

The patterns and hieroglyphs are still very clear. The horizontal distance from the entrance to the last tomb chamber is 210 meters.

The vertical descent is 45 meters. The huge rock cave is turned into an underground palace with walls and ceilings covered with

The murals and decorations are incredibly gorgeous.

Part I “Tracing Ancient Egypt |

The Valley of the Kings without an Emperor: The most unknown becomes the most famous

The huge pyramid tombs erected during the Ten Kingdoms of Ancient Egypt attracted many robbers because of the wind.

In order to protect their tombs from being stolen, the pharaohs of the New Kingdom of Ancient Egypt built underground chambers for themselves.

Gong came to prevent the treasure in the cave from being stolen. But the good times did not last long. In the late period of the ancient Egyptian dynasty,

Due to wars and crop failures, poor people began to lose their faith, and many of them started to rob tombs.

Almost all the pharaohs' tombs were emptied. These pirated

In addition to ordinary people who have difficulty making a living, there are also

The people, such as the Roman beasts, planned to steal the Pharaoh's tomb.

Even the ancient Egyptian priests who were responsible for guarding the tomb also watched over the

Theft! These thefts were large-scale and organized.

textile, and even before BC it had developed into a

A huge industry that lasted for three thousand years. This is similar to China.

Compared with it, it is even better).

Finally, all the pharaohs' tombs were empty!

According to research, several priests at the Luxor Temple could not bear to see him

The remains of our great king were destroyed, so,

All the pharaohs' remains were secretly moved to the area near the Valley of the Kings.

Hiding in a secret cave. This secret cave was not discovered until 1890.

An Egyptian shepherd found more than fifty bodies of Pharaoh Mulim.

She saw the light of day again.

But there was also a surprise, the only one that was intact

The pharaoh's tomb that was excavated was that of Pharaoh Tutankhamun. according to

It is said that Tutankhamun died at a young age before the tomb was completed.

Died of illness " (< 1323 BC) , plus he was an ancient

An obscure and insignificant pharaoh among Egypt's many,

The funeral was hasty and people quickly

Forget him. According to research, his tomb is located behind several golden coffins of Pharaoh Tutankhamun.

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There were at least two theft charges within the month, but it seems that both times were unsuccessful. Later, other tombs

The rubble obscured his tomb, and then a flood washed away the site, making his tomb even more difficult to find.

Discover. Later, some sheds for curtain builders during the 20th Dynasty were built right above the entrance to Tutankhamun's tomb.

But it was obvious that the workers didn't know there was a tomb underneath. All the twenty kings built in this area

The tombs of the pharaohs of the late Ming Dynasty were systematically looted according to the map, so people believed that the place could no longer be found.

There will be no tombs that have not been robbed, and no one will explore them again. In this way, this very unfortunate

The tomb of the inconspicuous little pharaoh has been miraculously preserved.

This has been the case for many years in Sanhe. Until 1917, the British Carter made a lot of precision preparations.

The preparations were finally completed at the site where the tombs of Ramses II, Meneptah and Ramses VI were connected.

The most significant discovery in ancient Egyptian archaeology was found in the Triangle - the only one that has been preserved intact.

Pharaoh's tomb. During the 18th century, more than 2,000 important cultural relics were unearthed, including

More than the total number of artifacts unearthed in other parts of Egypt, Tutankhamun went from an unknown pharaoh to a

Become a household name in ancient Egypt.

The subsequent mysterious deaths of the archaeological team members also made Tutankhamun

Carmen: Curse of the Pharaoh adds a touch of mystery and suspense. Anyway, if this pharaoh has

Knowing this, it will comfort the spirits of our ancestors in heaven.

Inside the Ancient Egyptian Hypogeum

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Standing on the solar boat: The ancient Egyptians who traveled around the world

The Solar Boat was a major discovery in ancient Egyptian archaeology in the 1950s. People are cleaning up Khufu's

While sifting through the rubble next to the pyramid, they accidentally discovered a basement enclosed by many huge stones. When a worker

They opened the stone and entered it, and a 4,600-year-old ancient Egyptian ship was dismantled and shattered.

Out of the earth.

People may generally think that

The ancient Egyptians were only good at building huge buildings with stone.

Large palaces and temples, this is because Egypt and the climate

The climate is dry and rainy, and there are few trees suitable for timber.

The tree grew, and the discovery of the solar boat broke

People have this stereotype. Ancient Egypt

But the stone buildings are beautiful, the wooden craftsmanship

Equally stunning!

Most of the wood in ancient Egypt relied on

Imported, Pharaoh especially loved the scented snow

Pine, the pine forest used to build this solar boat

It is the famous Lebanese cedar "". Should

The length of the ship is 43.6 meters (about the same as a 13-story building).

Height), width 5.6 meters, is the only known complete preserved

The oldest surviving human ship. Unearthed

When it was divided into 1224 parts

Save, put them all together and it took the solar boat

【1】 Lebanon is the homeland of the Phoenicians and is rich in cedar trees. The Lebanese national flag is a cedar tree. Lebanon

Trade with ancient Egypt was very convenient through the Mediterranean Sea and the Nile River. In a record from around 2600 B.C.

In the book, a 40-ton ship carrying cedar wood was mentioned. In exchange for cedar wood, Egypt exported yellow

Gold, silver, fine linen, leather goods, etc.

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It took archaeologists 13 years. Surprisingly, in an age without iron nails, the ancient Egyptians only

Each part is tied and fixed with strong straw rope, and each part is assembled tightly without any thread.

When the wood and the rope come into contact with water, the wood expands and the rope contracts, so the seal is very good and will not leak.

water. When the whole ship was assembled, scientists tested its performance and found that even if it was immediately put into the water,

It can still sail, so people can't help but call it a "masterpiece of woodwork." Research in Egypt

Khufu's solar boat is not the only one found in Egypt. According to statistics, there are other solar boats found in other parts of Egypt.

There are more than 20 similar "solar boats".

Archaeologists have reproduced a model of the solar boat to show how the ancient Egyptians used straw to fix the parts of the boat.

This seems incredible. With modern advanced technology, it is possible to assemble an ancient Egyptian wooden boat.

It takes so much time! The common sense and wisdom of the ancients are far beyond the imagination of modern people.

It is not difficult to imagine that the ancient Egyptians had mastered such advanced shipbuilding technology 4,600 years ago.

Traveling around the world by sea is not something they can only dream of.

History also accidentally revealed a convincing piece of evidence: the northern part of Sydney, Australia

The strange stone carvings have been circulated since 1900, until 1950 when an Australian couple

A local hunter looking for a lost dog entered the National Park forest of the

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Hunter Valley, they were surprised to find many

Ancient Egyptian hieroglyphs carved on cliffs. The discovery

This has caused a great stir in the archaeological community, and many researchers have

Scholars began to study it seriously. Obviously, Mor

The cliff carvings are all ancient Egyptian hieroglyphics, at least 250, and the last one has a crack with a picture. According to the translation, these stone carvings record the ancient Egyptian A prince (whose time is considered to be the third Dynastic period, approximately 2686 BC to AD 2613 BC) expedition to Australia and died there Things there.

It is not difficult to imagine that as early as 4,600 years ago, the ancient Egyptians I traveled across Australia and still stayed Provide evidence of "being here". What else in the world What place is it that they cannot go to? Australia is much closer to China.

In order to break the narrow vision and occasional We cannot fail to mention a long-standing The legend of "the great painting school surveying the world". As early as More than 4,000 years ago, ancient Egypt and ancient China, two great

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Ancient Egyptian stone carvings found in Australia

The bigwigs of the United States traveled around the world almost at the same time. Is there some mysterious connection between them?

Woolen cloth ?

Conclusion: Among the four ancient civilizations, ancient Egypt, ancient Babylon, ancient India, and China, ancient Egypt is the most

And the oldest history. However, only the ancient Egyptian civilization is preserved the most completely, which is mainly due to the Egyptian

The dry climate is very conducive to the long-term preservation of cultural relics, allowing later generations to feast their eyes on them. Since the 19th century

Since then, European and American countries have carried out large-scale archaeological activities on many historical sites in Egypt, which has enriched

On the other hand, some new discoveries have directly overturned previous

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People have many narrow understandings of history.

At the same time, one cannot help but ponder whether the discovery of such an ancient civilization will be related to other ancient civilizations.

Is there any connection between them?

In contrast, the Chinese people's understanding of Egyptian civilization only remained around the 1980s and 1990s.

Although Egypt is far away from us, this book will give readers a sense of the past through the disclosure of a large number of undoubted archaeological discoveries.

Shocking, this may overturn our traditional understanding of ancient Egyptian civilization and update your understanding of ancient history

A lot of understanding.

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Chapter 3: The Well-Deserved Mother of Human Civilization

Everyone in the world is interested in their own background, wants to know who their parents are, what their family business is, and so on.

How did it come about? Do your ancestors have anything to show off? Eastern and Western people's thoughts on this issue

Similarly, they all hope to find a glorious past for their ancestors in order to enhance their national self-confidence.

For a long time, people have artificially shaped the origin of Western civilization into the Greeks and Jews.

people. The reason is simple, because the culture of the ancient Greeks and Jews is very relevant to modern Western culture.

The relationship between the two is clear and its geographical and ethnic heritage and that of modern Westerners is easily explained.

Readers who study history carefully will find that the history of ancient Greece and the Jewish people began in

Around 800 BC and 1200 BC, compared with its big brother, the ancient Egyptian civilization, Jane

Just like the difference between a baby and an adult. We know that it is difficult for babies to grow up without adult care.

Grow up healthily and become a pillar of society. As for the suddenly developed Western civilization,

What role did Big Brother prove that Egyptian civilization played in his growth?

What you don't know about ancient Greek civilization

More than 3,000 years ago, the first wave of people studying abroad sought their "Egyptian dream"

You may have been fascinated by ancient Greek mythology as a child, and every night you dreamed of praying to the gods in the world of gods;

You may be full of yearning for the deep blue and beautiful Aegean Sea and the profound civilization behind it, and hope to be able to

Take a look at it; maybe you have also watched the movies "Odyssey", "Troy", "The Great

Movies such as "God of War" and "The New Trojan Horse" are intertwined with wisdom and justice, love and hate, bravery and temperament.

The thrilling plot is heart-wrenching, Socrates, Plato, Aristotle, Epicurus, etc.

Saints and great figures have an irresistible charm and great respect for you. You may find that,

In the past, present and future, many people, many books and many opinions will always refer to Greece.

Indeed, all the achievements of ancient Greece are worthy of praise. They have made great contributions through philosophy, astronomy, architecture, literature, and art.

He is famous for his unique style and outstanding achievements. Ancient Greek civilization reached

It is a peak of human civilization and is well-deserved to be called the cradle of Western civilization. However, all this

Che, you may not know this, it is because they all have the dedicated teachings of this ancient Egyptian teacher. Ancient Greece

He was a diligent and studious student studying in ancient Egypt. Later, this student returned home after completing his studies.

I also wrote a biography for this teacher. Egyptology is precisely the result of the exploration and scientific spirit of these Westerners.

They recognized very early that the origins of Western civilization began in ancient Egypt.

Ancient Egyptian civilization and Greek civilization are close neighbors, separated by the Mediterranean Sea. Ancient Egyptian civilization is older than ancient Greek civilization.

Greek civilization is much older. During their more than 600 years of coexistence, the two neighbors have always been "chatting and laughing"

There are great scholars, and there are no unlearned people among them", helping each other and living in peace.

In the initial stage of Greek civilization, almost all Greek nobles went to Egypt to receive education. Sicilian

Diodorus wrote in his book:

Head of Homer, an ancient Greek figure in the U.S. House of Representatives

[1] Diodorus of Sicily was an ancient Greek historian in the 1st century BC and the author of the world history *The History of the World*.

(*Bibliotheca Historica*).

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Ancient Latin Plato's head and Greek Pythagoras' head

"... but now that we have studied many of these things, we must enumerate those

The Greeks were renowned for their knowledge and wisdom. Because they went to Egypt to study in their early years, they were able to become

Sample. Homer 5, Lycurgus of Sparta 2, Plato, Pythagoras, Eudocerus

【1】 Homer (9th century BC to 8th century BC) is an ancient Greek poet who was born in Asia Minor, he was blind and wrote the epic poems "Iliad" and "Odyssey", which are collectively known as the "Iliad and Odyssey". at present

There is no definite evidence to prove the existence of Homer, so some people believe that he is a fictional character in legend. And about

"And the Iliad", which most scholars believe is the crystallization of poems that had been passed down orally for centuries at the time.

[2] Lycurgus, also known as Lycurgus (c. 700-630 BC), was a politician in ancient Greece.

Character, a member of the royal family of Sparta. He heard that the king of Crete was good at making laws, so he wanted to use the laws there to govern the country.

Home. Once, he left Sparta because of a rumor and went to Crete to travel, learn the local laws, and later traveled to various places in Egypt.

After studying abroad and learning the laws there, he returned home and was greatly welcomed by the Spartans, who wanted him to improve the country's politics. So, ten warriors came and did their best.

Put what you have learned into practice and revise the laws.

【3】 Plato (c. 427 BC - 347 BC) was a famous ancient Greek philosopher. He wrote many philosophical dialogues and founded the famous Academy in Athens. Plato is Socrates

student of Aristotle and also his teacher, the three of them are widely regarded as the founders of Western philosophy.

【4】 Pythagoras (c. 580 BC - 500 BC), a famous ancient Greek philosopher.

Mathematician and music theorist.

【5】 Eudoxus (c. 410 BC - 355 BC) was an ancient Greek astronomer and mathematician.

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Homer: Greek kings all went to Egypt to learn scriptures

The earliest record of exchanges between ancient Greece and ancient Egypt can be found in the Iliad and the Homeric epics:

About 3,000 years ago, Homer preached ancient Egyptian civilization to the ancient Greeks with great respect (Sicily

Diodorus of Rome also recorded the visit of the horse-carrying beast to ancient Egypt). For example, in the Odyssey he writes

"Egypt was famous in ancient Asia, Africa and Europe." In other passages, the horse also mentions

Journey to Egypt by Two Greek Kings: The Journey to Egypt by Manelaus

The group reached the island of Pharos (now Alexandria) and stayed in Egypt for 20 days;

King Odysseus set out from Crete. With the help of the northerly wind, his nine ships sailed for five days.

Arrived at the Nile River. According to Bema, the ancient Egyptians received the king and his entourage with great hospitality.

In the novel, King Odysseus stayed there peacefully for seven years.

Herodotus: Greece owes Egypt too much

There was a large-scale exchange between these two civilizations, due to the large number of Greek

It started when people were hired to ancient Egypt to participate in the war to defend Egypt.

Due to their non-warlike nature, the ancient Egyptians

900 AD) were often invaded by foreign races. In the 7th century BC

During this period, the Assyrian Empire invaded the vicinity of ancient Egypt's Thebes

At that time, the ancient Egyptian pharaoh Psamtik I decided to hire the ancient Greek

The Ionian and Carian armies fought against the Assyrian Empire.

Later, a lot of ancient Egyptian land was used to station these mercenaries.

Herodotus recorded in Book II of his History:

"Those of them (the ancient Greek mercenaries) in Armagh

The docks and damaged houses where the Sith Pharaohs lived before they were sent to Memphis can still be found by me.

|

Herodotus visited Egypt in the fifth century B.C. and devoted the second volume of his history to the history of ancient Egypt.

and. In the book, Herodotus highly praised ancient Egypt and emphasized that Greece owed Egypt too much.

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Herodotus wrote in his chapter on Egypt:

"Now, let's talk about Egypt, which has many admirable things and is more beautiful than any other country.

Every home must be superior. ... Egypt existed and was unified for 2500 years (Herodotus lived in BC

500 years). Egypt has reached the highest peak in politics, power and culture!"

Later, when the Persian Empire invaded Egypt (5th century BC), the ancient Egyptians still hired Greeks to make

As mercenaries to resist Persia. After a long struggle, the Greeks ruled over the Persian Empire

Egypt. It is worth mentioning that although Western scholars say that Alexander the Great "conquered" Egypt,

Alexander the Great himself never claimed or considered himself the ruler of Egypt.

Under such large-scale and frequent exchanges, ancient Greece became the ancient Western world's guardian of ancient Egyptian civilization.

It left behind the most comprehensive ancient civilization, and thus opened up the subsequent cultural and civilizational development of the Western world. Although

Some Western scholars are reluctant to admit this, but we can see from many ancient Greek records and artifacts that I'd rather see the truth.

Thales: Ancient Egypt helped me first open the door to Western philosophy

Thales (624 BC)

546 BC) is considered to be the beginning of the ancient Western Philosophy for everyone

According to records, Thales was born into a fairly wealthy family.

He spent all his wealth on ancient Egypt, which was the gateway to human civilization at that time.

And learn. There, he studied with the ancient Egyptian priests.

After learning mathematics, geometry and land surveying, he brought back

He established the first academy in ancient Greece to teach science and philosophy.

. Moreover, he offered a portrait of Beatrice, who was then a student of Anaximander.

i

In the study of mathematics.

When Thales was studying in ancient Egypt, he used the height of his shadow to measure the height of the pyramid.

This event has become one of the classics in mathematics textbooks around the world. Moreover, he introduced the Egyptian solar calendar into Greece.

He was also recorded as accurately predicting a solar eclipse.

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After returning from his studies, Thales brought back several geometric theories to Greece:

1. Divide a circle into equal parts according to its diameter.

2. The angles of the two angles of an isosceles triangle are equal.

3 0 The opposite angles formed are equal.

4. If a triangle has two angles and one side equal to another triangle, then the two
an

5. If you use the diameter of a semicircle as the base and draw a triangle at any point on the semicircle, it is a right triangle.

Angular.

After Thales returned from his studies, he had a huge influence on the ancient Greek philosophical world. Many ancient Greeks were influenced by him.

The first step in Western civilization was to explore the use of reason and experience to explain everything in the world.

cornerstone.

Plato: My philosophical enlightenment came from my ancient Egyptian teacher, whom I admired very much.

Education system in ancient Egypt

The well-known philosopher Plato went to ancient Egypt to study after Socrates' death.

In 13, his teacher was Sechnuphis, a man in Heliopolis (near present-day Cairo, Egypt).

Ancient Egyptian priests. The influence of Plato can be seen from his thoughts: most of the

The Greeks believed that the soul perishes at death, but Plato believed that the soul is immortal. This is clearly evidenced by Egypt

The impact of the theory of apparition. In Plato's book on Atreus, Atreus,

He himself said that the story came from an ancient Egyptian priest. Moreover, Plato greatly admired the ancient

and the educational system, and introduced it to Greece. Students trained under this education system

Aristotle described ancient Egyptian civilization as "the greatest ancient heritage."

It should be pointed out that the ancient Greek philosophers never claimed that the so-called "Greek philosophy" was their own.

The original source of these ideas was mentioned more than once by Thales, Plato, Aristotle, etc.

In Egypt.

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Hippocrates: The key to the creation of Western medicine

Thanks to the advanced medical skills learned in ancient Egypt

According to the latest research in Western archaeology, ancient Egypt

The developed medical skills originated more than 5,000 years ago, creating the herbal

Basic medical theories such as pharmacology, anatomy, and meridians,

The La medicine was completely developed on the basis of the former.

came out. The founder of Western medicine and the father of modern medicine

Pocrates (c. 460-377 BC)

Studied at the Temple of Imhotep in Memphis, Egypt.

There is a place dedicated to learning ancient Egyptian medicine.

Hippocrates, a man revered as a god in Egyptian history, was famous for his superb medical skills.

He is known as the "Father of Medicine" of mankind.)

Ancient Greek architecture vs. Ancient Egyptian architecture: Without the great architectural inspiration of Ancient Egypt,

The buildings will be much darker.

You may be familiar with the sanctuary of Olympia, the Temple of Zeus, the Temple of Poseidon, the Parthenon, the Acropolis

The city, the Library of Alexandria, the Theology of Apollo, the Sanctuary of Athena in Lindos and other buildings are well-known.

These styles are either elegant and dignified, majestic and powerful, or humorous and interesting. The ancient Greek architectural style has infinite charm.

The power is so fascinating that people linger. Ancient Greek architecture is one of the great achievements in human history.

Leaving behind an immortal artistic classic. Its architectural vocabulary has profoundly influenced the architectural style of later generations.

Throughout the two thousand years of European construction activities, the ancient Roman architects who followed closely behind in ancient Greece

The beauty of architecture is brought into full play on the basis of architecture, such as the ancient Roman amphitheater that we are all familiar with.

The Colosseum, the Arch of Constantine, Pompeii, the Pantheon, etc., whether it is the Renaissance

The ancient Greek characteristics and

The reappearance of ancient Greek vocabulary.

Newton once said modestly: I can see farther than others because I stand on the

On people's shoulders. The fame of ancient Roman architecture is based on the shoulders of ancient Greek architectural giants.

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If so, on whose shoulders did the remarkable achievements of ancient Greek architecture stand?

Yes, it is Ancient Egypt!

Let's take a look at what the Greeks learned and copied from ancient Egypt in terms of architecture:

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The Parthenon Temple in Luxor

If these two ruins were not marked, many people might think they were designed by the same architect.

In fact, the picture on the left is the ancient Egyptian Luxor Temple that everyone is very familiar with. It was built in 1400 BC.

The picture on the right is the ancient Greek Parthenon, built in 447 BC. There is no doubt that when the Luxor Temple

The latter came into being a thousand years after it was established. Let's look at the details:

The first one on the left is an ancient Egyptian column, the next three are Greek columns, and the last three are Roman columns. overall

The style of the ancient Egyptian teacher's works is the most luxurious and complex, followed by the two students of ancient Greece and Rome.

The works of the ancient Egyptians tend to be simple, but the overall style is still self-evident. Ancient Egyptian architecture is the most important architectural style of ancient Greece and even

A source of inspiration for ancient Roman designers.

Ancient Greek. "Gu Shuofeng. Ancient Rome. Ten Romans Ancient Rome
Dorian. Corinth. Tuscany "Dorian" Hybrid

The development process of early stone columns in the West

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The Temple of Hatshepsut in Ancient Egypt (If not specifically mentioned, this building built on the mountain is

Discover the shadows of famous buildings around the world)

Comparison of Ancient Greek and Ancient Egyptian Art: Art Begins with Imitation and Succeeds with Re-creation

Art begins with imitation. The ancient Greek philosopher Aristotle believed that: "The object of artistic imitation is the real thing.

In the real world, art not only reflects the appearance of things, but also reflects the internal laws and

In essence, artistic creation relies on the ability to imitate, and the ability to imitate is a nature and instinct that people have since childhood. "

Ancient Greek sculpture" Ancient Greek art began in the Archaic period (7th century BC to 6th century BC)

From this period onwards, the most obvious change in sculpture art is the sculpture of male figures, mainly

The statues are full-body nude statues of young men (called "kouros" by the Greeks, meaning young men).

The body proportions and muscle texture are closer to the real human body, and the facial expression begins to smile.

People of all professions and professions use this smile, and it has become a unified style. This "unified style"

Why did it appear so suddenly? What caused this trend of realistic sculpture, and why did the Greeks

Since then, he has created an artistic masterpiece that cannot be surpassed even by modern people?

Let's look at the following pictures. The left picture is a sculpture of the ancient Egyptian pharaoh Menkaure from 2500 BC. The right picture is a sculpture of the ancient Egyptian pharaoh Menkaure.

"Kouros", an early Greek sculpture from 530 BC. There is no doubt that the sculptures of ancient Egypt and Greece are more

Closer to the human body, in comparison, the nude style of ancient Greece was more open.

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Too obvious: Early Greek sculpture copied Egyptian sculpture in form and technique

Ancient Greek Paintings "In terms of painting, the following left picture is from before 1000 BC,

It may be an earlier painting by the ancient Egyptians. The picture on the right is an ancient Greek painting from around 500 BC. From the figure

We can see that the paintings of ancient Greece and Egypt

The works all have one common feature: the painting lines are simple.

The colors are relatively simple, completely flat, lacking the later ancient Greek

The perspective feature is very particular in wax painting.

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people

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Ancient Egyptian Paintings and Greek Paintings

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Why is sculpture, contrary to tradition, superior to painting?

The similarities between the sculptures and paintings of ancient Greece and ancient Egypt make us ponder

A question. Sculpture is a three-dimensional art, while painting is a two-dimensional art. Generally speaking,

Sculpture requires precise proportions of the human body, skin and bone textures, which is much more difficult than painting.

Why did these two civilizations behave so abnormally during this period of time?

The answer lies in: Ancient Egypt had rich experience in bronze art and the most advanced anatomical

technology !

We know that bronze sculptures require negative molds, which are made by pouring bronze solution.

The model needs to restore the proportions of the human body to make a realistic mold. It has at least 5,000 years of history.

The ancient Egyptians, who had a long history of mummification, had already mastered the art of dissecting corpses and making mummies.

The various structures and functions of the human body, this experience summary born from practice created the earliest

Systems medicine. In this context, it was easy for ancient Egyptian technicians to create and cast molds with their eyes closed.

This method of making bronze statues with real people and casting molds was later learned by ancient Greek craftsmen who came to study abroad.

arrive. Inspired by, imitated and practiced this technique, ancient Greek artists gradually mastered this technique.

He gradually explored the technique of using stone to sculpt realistic portraits, which eventually developed into a

New art.

With the development of sculpture art, the ancient Romans first used

The application of perspective and light and shadow in painting finally freed painting from the stereotyped impression of the plane and moved towards the ancient Egyptian style.

A different new path created a trend of realistic style.

The Past and Present of Ancient and Greek Gods

In terms of the myths of the gods, many gods of ancient Egypt were first passed down orally among the Greek people.

When it was first used, it was "borrowed" without anyone noticing.

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Comparison of gods in mythology

Epaphus

Ancient Egyptian Neith Ancient Greek Athena

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Ancient Egyptian Hathor and Roman Venus

The Greek historian Herodotus clearly recorded his views on the spread of ancient Egyptian religion to Greece

(History, Vol. 2): "Almost all the Greek gods came to Greece from Egypt...

The Egyptians taught the Greeks religious rituals, such as how to worship the gods and how to march in processions. this

I can clearly see this from the contrast between the Egyptian and Greek religious ceremonies.

Show up. ”

And according to research, the ancient Egyptian goddess Isis was also invited by the later Romans to worship and give her

It was given the Latin name Auset. In order to worship her, the ancient Romans brought various things from Egypt, such as

Such as obelisks, altars, statues, etc., all of which are designed to replicate the rituals of the ancient Egyptians as completely as possible.

ceremony.

What’s more interesting is that the name of today’s city of Athens comes from Plato’s writings.

A Guru-like variant reading of the name of the Ancient Egyptian god Neith. The name of the European city Paris,

It has been verified that it comes from the ancient Egyptian goddess ISIS. Medieval documents stored in the National Library of France show that

Perisis is the earliest name for Paris, meaning the Temple of Isis.

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"All" Greek philosophers and Chinese Laozi are classmates?

Ancient Egypt's World Origin

According to an ancient text that was once circulated in ancient Greece, about the "origin of the world"

("Kore Kosmou" or "Virgin of the World"), Isis (ancient Egyptian goddess)

And he replied: "The living beings, my son, some were made of fire, some of water, some of some from air, some from earth, some from two or three of these, some

Made up of all (four elements). Then the opposite happens, some enemies that create fire, some that create water

(enemy), some of earth, some of air, some of two of them

(element) or three (element) (enemies), some composed of all four (elements)

enemy) . For example, locusts and flies flee from fire, and eagles, eagles, and all high-flying birds flee from water;

Snakes avoid the air and earth. Snakes and all creeping things love

The earth, all that swim love the water, all that have wings love the air, they are citizens; and that

Those things that still fly high love fire and seek roosting places near it. Not all animals don't love

Fire, like salamanders, they make their home in fire. This is because one or another element in its body

Form a protective layer outside. Therefore, when each soul is in the body, it is affected by the accumulation and

Gain weight. ”

This is the earliest philosophical worldview in recorded history. The ancient Egyptians had long been studying

They made achievements in various disciplines, and each discipline was connected with each other, systematically permeating their own thinking.

Began to use natural elements to explain the origin of matter. This is similar to the ancient Chinese use of the five elements (gold, wood, water, fire, etc.)

Earth) to explain how similar the material composition of the world is.

Similarities between Ancient Greek Philosophy and Ancient Chinese Philosophy

There are many "coincidences" in history that are worth our discussion after dinner.

Thales (585 BC - 525 BC), the father and founder of Western philosophy, has been

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After returning from his studies, he proposed that everything in the universe is made up of the same basic element, which is water.

It is the origin of all things, that is, "all things come from water." He believed that water could become as hard as stone.

It can also become invisible and intangible, but omnipresent gas, so its changes include all

The states of existence of matter (solid, liquid, and gas). Many organisms live in water.

All living things cannot survive without water, so perhaps all matter is produced from water.

At the same time, Lao Tzu (c. 571-471 BC), the father of Chinese philosophy, also expressed

The view on water. He said: "The highest good is like water: water benefits all things without contending, and stays where people hate.

It is the virtue of humility. Therefore, the reason why the rivers and seas can be the king of all valleys is that they are good at being humble. sky

The lower Ying is as soft as water, but when it attacks the strong, Ying can overcome it. This is the virtue of softness. Therefore, the soft overcomes the hard, and the weak overcomes the strong.

Strong. Because it is nothing, it can enter the void. From this we can understand the benefits of teaching without words and doing nothing. ... Water

As for the Tao, the Tao is everywhere, just as water is beneficial everywhere, it avoids high places and flows to low places, never encountering any obstacles, and is good at staying in the ground;

Qi is quiet and unfathomable, it is good as an abyss; it is inexhaustible when it is lost, it gives without asking for anything in return, it is good as benevolence; it must turn around, it is square

It must bend, it must stop when blocked, it must flow when broken, it is good at keeping promises; it must cleanse all filth, level the high and the low, it is good at managing things; it must carry

If you use it as a mirror, it will be clear. If you use it as an attack, it will be strong and invincible. Make good use of your abilities, and work day and night. The helmet department is advanced, and good

Wait for the right time. Is it a coincidence that his view that "water is close to Tao" is very similar to Thales's?

Later, Thales's student Anaximander (610-546 BC) opposed

This statement, that the existence of water also needs to be explained. He believed that everything came from a simple primitive

Matter is "formless". It is infinite, eternal and endless (similar to Lao Tzu's "Tao can be

The Tao is not the real Tao; the name can be named, but it is not the real name"), and the element can be transformed into the various elements we are familiar with.

Various entities can be transformed into each other. That from which all things come,

To it all things return, as fate has decreed, because all things are in the order of time, and because of their differences

Just and mutual compensation. It encompasses all worlds—for he sees our world as just one of many

One of the world. 《 》 Similar to what Lao Tzu said, "Tao begets one, one begets two, two begets three, and three begets all things."

One is the primordial qi or Taiji; the second refers to yin and yang, Taiji gives birth to two yin and yang; the third is change.

Yin and Yang are in a state of change, from which all things come into being.)

Later, Aristotle (384-322 BC) believed that the four

The original nature of opposites is the origin of all things in the world: cold and hot, dry and wet. The different elements are

These properties are combined in different proportions. Fire is heat and dryness, air is moisture and heat, water is cold and moist, earth is

It's dry and cold. Therefore, the elements can be transformed into each other. For example, heating water will cool the

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Heat replaces water and it becomes gas. How can readers understand these views if they do not read the author?

Do you believe that on the other side of the earth, someone at the same time expressed similar ideas to those of the ancient Chinese philosophers about Yin Yang and the Five Elements?

A question is before us: Is it possible that during the same period, these people in China and Greece all went to

How did you develop after studying in ancient Egypt?

The theory of the four elements has penetrated into every aspect of traditional Western learning, and its most far-reaching influence is

Hippocrates (c. 460-370 BC), the father of Western medicine, proposed four

Humoral theory. It believes that the human body has four body fluids corresponding to the four elements, blood produced by the liver

(air), mucus (water) produced by the lungs, yellow bile (fire) produced by the gallbladder, and black bile produced by the spleen.

〈 《 Earth ） . The reason why people get sick is because the four body fluids are out of balance. The treatment is to make

The body fluids are restored to balance, thus giving rise to therapies such as bloodletting, sweating, vomiting, and excretion. Western traditional medicine

Learn to view the human body and diseases from a holistic perspective, mainly using herbs as medicine, and believe that different herbs have different effects.

The cold-hot, dry-wet properties of the body can be used to restore the balance of body fluids. Prescriptions are often used at the same time

Multiple herbs, pay attention to the mutual matching between different herbs. These concepts and practices are very similar to traditional Chinese medicine

What secrets are there?

Ea

Egypt is an important source of Western monotheistic thought

When talking about the origin of Western civilization, we cannot fail to mention Western religion. Major Western religions such as Christianity,

The six religions, Islam, Catholicism, etc., have the obvious characteristic of believing in one God, and believers only recognize the one God in their own religion.

There is only one supreme God in finance, there cannot be any other idols, and there is usually a programmatic scripture. each

You may not know that there is a lot of connection between monotheism and ancient Egyptian civilization.

The earliest recorded monotheism appeared in ancient Egypt

Akhenaten (died between 1351 and 1334 B.C.),

He was renamed Akhenaten (Akhenaten, also translated as Akhenaten or Ekhнатon), the eighteenth king of ancient Egypt.

Dynasty pharaoh, his father was Amenhotep III, the pharaoh during the heyday of the 18th Dynasty.

Amenhotep IV ruled for 17 years (beginning between 1364 and 1347 BC) and ended

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ended between 1351 and 1334 BC),

The religious reforms carried out during his reign were the

One of the most significant events in history. It is known,

Before the reign of this pharaoh, the polytheistic religion of ancient Egypt

The belief in religion has existed for more than 2,000 years.

There were already various small kingdoms before the founding of ancient Egypt.

Primitive ancestral spirits. After the unification of ancient Egypt, these gods

The spirits have always been doing their own thing and living in peace. At that time, ancient

The priests of the Egyptian gods held considerable power.

The power of some royal families, led by the god Amon,

The priest group became the most important target for the Pharaoh.

object. For the pharaoh whose power was undermined, knocking down the statue of Akhenaten

The only way to re-establish the monarchy is through a religious revolution. The resistance to reform can be imagined.

It will inevitably cause great confusion and impact on society.

The reform began, the first stage was a delaying tactic. Amenhotep IV only

Aten is described as a deity similar to the traditional Egyptian supreme god Amun-Ra, so that this

The new belief was closer to Egypt's traditional religion, which reduced people's resistance and made them gradually accept it.

The supreme God who is unified in all. In the second stage, the strategy of replacing one thing with another is adopted. Nine years later, the Pharaoh looked at the

When the time was right, he suddenly announced that Aten was not only the supreme god, but also the only god.

In this way, the pharaoh himself became the only intermediary between the people and the gods, thus eliminating the

(the capital of ancient Egypt during the New Kingdom period) with the god Amun and the priest group. The third stage: Adding insult to injury

count. The pharaoh ordered the destruction of the temples of Amun throughout Egypt, a measure that also destroyed the temples of other gods.

Be hit.

From this process, it is not difficult to see that Akhenaten saw the power of faith and hoped that the whole country would

The people only listened to him. Polytheism was not conducive to centralized rule. They attempted to take power from the Amun clan.

Took over all state power. However, like all military nobles, Akhenaten

He took control of all national affairs, but lost the assistance of bureaucrats with rich experience in state management, from taxation to disaster relief.

The response has been getting worse. As a result, domestic discontent and resistance arose, the Pharaoh's army collapsed, and the original

The temple system, because it was independent of the pharaoh system, became the safety valve for the disaster of Akhenaten's centralized power.

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Akhenaten could only pay for the entire cost of centralization from his own pharaonic system. Obviously,

This has bankrupted the entire Pharaoh system.

The ten years of Akhenaten's reforms were also the ten years when the pharaohs of the Eighteenth Dynasty suffered a disastrous defeat. Akhenaten dies

In the first year, his successor sought to compromise with the sun god and the priest group and abandoned Amarna.

The capital built by the Romans was abandoned and returned to Thebes, hoping to return to the military nobility and political and religious priests of the past.

The old way of cooperation between the company and the group. However, the military power of the Eighteenth Dynasty was gone, and the god Amun and the priests

The group had been prepared for a long time and had probably accumulated a strong military force. From this time on, the Eighteen Kings

The royal power of the dynasty had actually changed hands. Although some details of the story are not yet completely clear, the ending is

It was Akhenaten's group that lost control of the country.

The new pharaoh of the 18th Dynasty, Smenkara, announced that he would give up his belief in the god Aten and re-establish the religion of Amun.

God religion. Just as in Chinese culture the cause of the fall of a country is attributed to "beautiful women", the priests also

Put the blame on Nefertiti, the beautiful widow of the Pharaoh, saying "The Pharaoh can't be wrong, because the body

Oh no, I was deceived by women", "all beauty is the root of trouble". At this time, Nefertiti was in great trouble!

According to historical records, Nefertiti disappeared before Akhenaten's death. At the same time, a

Smenkara, who had a criminal record, became Akhenaten's co-ruler.

The influence of ancient Egyptian religion on Judaism

The impact on Moses and the Book of Exodus" This monotheistic religious reform in ancient Egyptian history

Born hundreds of years before or after the birth of "Moses", it is unclear whether he had a direct impact on the faith of the prophet Moses.

research. As many people know, the later "Exodus" depicts "Moses led

The early Hittite people, unable to bear the suffering they endured in Egypt, fled and migrated to the Canaan promised to them by God.

The story of "Earth".

It should be noted here that although the Bible is the most widely published book in the world,

It is also a great religious and moral book, but its descriptions of many historical events are classics.

It can be verified by historical facts or used as archaeological evidence to infer. For example, the Jewish exodus led by Moses

There are many doubts about this migration in archaeology:

1. There is no historical record of Jews living in ancient Egypt or migrating on a large scale.
2. It is not certain who was the Pharaoh when Moses left Egypt, and it is even less certain that any Pharaoh was drowned.

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In the Red Sea.

3. There is no trace of the hundreds of thousands of Jews who wandered in the Sinai Peninsula for 40 years.

evidence.

4. According to the Book of Exodus, a total of 600,000 adult males fled Egypt. According to this inference,

Including women and children, the number of people who fled was about 2 million, but the total population of Egypt at that time was estimated to be 3-6 million.

Ten thousand. Such a large number of people leaving Egypt will have a serious impact on Egypt's economy and labor force. But archaeology does not

No evidence was found of any sudden changes in the Egyptian economy during this time.

Here, I quote Hawass, Secretary General of the Supreme Council of Antiquities of Egypt, talking about the story of the Exodus.

He said: "Honestly, that's a myth."

Fact: The Book of Exodus is a true story in ancient Egypt.

Everyone recognizes the rewriting of real historical events.

The name Moses comes from ancient Egyptian.

There was a famous pharaoh in ancient Egypt named Ahmose

(Ahmose). In 2006, a Canadian once made

A documentary called Decoding Exodus

The film provides a lot of evidence to prove that the story of Exodus is

Based on the real experience of the ancient Egyptians' resistance against the rule of the Hyksos

And adapted.

The main evidences are:

1. The Second Intermediate Period of Ancient Egypt coincided with the Minoan volcano

The eruption caused many disasters in Egypt, including the

Earthquakes, storms and other disasters. These disasters and the biblical descriptions in the movie "Decoding Exodus"

The "Ten Plagues of Egypt" are very similar.

2. Ahmose and his brother Kamose led the liberation

War, just like the story of Exodus where Moses and his brothers led the Jews out of Egypt.

3. Pharaoh's army besieged the Hyksos in the city of Avaris and eventually signed a treaty with them

It gave hundreds of thousands of Hyksos a chance to live, just like Moses and the Jews escaped from Pharaoh in the Book of Exodus.

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Ahmose Pharaoh

Maat, the ancient Egyptian goddess of justice

Joseph

Grand Vizier of an Unknown Pharaoh

Live to 110

Great architect and builder

The chase plot is very similar.

4. Hundreds of thousands of Hivites fled from Egypt and settled in the Sinai Peninsula.

The island Yavneel stayed for a while, and it was also copied in the Book of Exodus.

Lai noted this detail.

5. After resting, the ancient Egyptians marched to Canaan and occupied it.

The region, as described in the Bible, was conquered by the Israelites.

South, for which there is no archaeological evidence.

6. Moses' Ten Commandments are also suspected to have been borrowed from ancient Egypt

Laws (When Moses left Egypt, the Jews did not have written language, perhaps

The Jews at that time could only record the Ten Commandments in ancient Egyptian).

Exodus may be a book that deepens our faith.

The story of ancient Egypt, but the influence of ancient Egypt on Jewish culture is indeed Authentic and verifiable. According to foreign scholars, the Solomon Temple Wind The style is similar to ancient Egyptian architecture, Israel and later Christian heaven.

The image is copied from the ancient Egyptian goddess of justice Maat.

The classic image of the Ark of the Covenant is also copied from ancient Egypt.

God is united... (For details of the research, please see the video: [http:](http://v.youku.com/v_show/id_XMjc50Tk20DAw.html)

[//v.youku. com/v_show/id XMjc50Tk20DAw.](http://v.youku.com/v_show/id_XMjc50Tk20DAw.html)

[html, http://video.sina.com.cn/v/](http://video.sina.com.cn/v/)

[b/59484724-2082287893.html](http://video.sina.com.cn/v/b/59484724-2082287893.html))

The image of Joseph is copied from Imhotep's "The Bible"

The image of Yori in the classics has been verified to be from the famous Vizier of ancient Egypt.

The following is the equivalent of the Han Xiang) Yi Yinghetaipu (Im-hotep).

The striking similarities between the two characters' lives:

Imohtepe

Grand Vizier of Pharaoh Djoser

Live to 110

Great architect and builder

Seven years of food storage to resist famine

Witness the seven-year famine and provide relief to the people

Interpretation of Pharaoh's Dreams

Building pyramids and palaces

Worked as a doctor

A one-fifth income tax system was implemented

Becoming a High Priest

Knowledge of astrology

Become an educated person

Public works supervisor

Legendary History

A 7: 722

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Seven years of food storage to resist famine

Saw the seven years of famine and provided relief to the people

Interpretation of Pharaoh's Dreams

Built step pyramids and palaces

A doctor

A one-fifth income tax system was implemented

Becoming a High Priest

Knowledge of astrology

Become a poet and writer, an educator and physician

Public works supervisor

Legendary History

B

All of this evidence leads us to believe that the Jovan in the Bible might be Imhotep.

judgment. Of course, the life of the ancient Egyptian "Joseph" is completely different from the Joseph in the Bible.

First of all, he is a pure ancient Egyptian.

Gentiles, and, moreover, ancient Egypt

The records are very detailed, but there is no mention of

that he had any connection with the first patriarch of the Jews.

connect.

The "Meritorious"

"Achievement" is taken from the ancient Egyptian history of King David

and King Solomon are stories in the Bible

What are the many "achievements" of these people?

There is no archaeological certification.

And surprisingly, with a

The excavation of some ancient Egyptian artifacts proves

These "achievements" turned out to be plagiarized from ancient times

Two famous Egyptian pharaohs Thutmose

III and Amenhotep III.

Thutmose III

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First, let's compare King David's war in Syria with the story of the ancient Egyptian Pharaoh Thutmose.

The former is just a story in the Bible, while the latter is an archaeological
Confirmed):

Pharaoh Thutmose III divided his forces and set out near Megiddo

King David divided his forces and defeated the Ashkenazi confederation in the wilderness.

build

military. The people of Asau fled and hid in the city gates. The separated enemy forces were
defeated in the wilderness of Kahesh.

The kings fled and hid in their fortifications.

King David rejoins Jerusalem after the Israelites besiege Rabbah | After months of siege,
Pharaoh Thutmose III

The newly assembled troops attacked Kraba. The line regrouped the troops and captured
Megiddo.

Jordan River along some and VA >

King David took a golden crown with jewels from their country and some of the city-states
of the Red Army of Egypt.

The whole royal juice from top to bottom, the makeup is on the six certificates, and the
half-husband starts from the central area | and its vassal states. Their prince was sent to
Egypt as a slave

hostages, and brought with them large tributes, such as gold and silver

Ts

Hadadezer son of Rehob, king of Zobah (Northern Syria) | Three years after Pharaoh Thutmose III conquered Kapish,

To the great river (Euphrates) to take back his kingdom | The Egyptians crossed the Euphrates and defeated the kingdom of Mitanni

right. So David attacked him. David killed the king of Syria in the Valley of Salt and established a kingdom for Thutmose III at Kahmish.

When eighteen thousand people came back, they became famous (a monument was erected). | The old one erected a monument for Shengli.

Let's look at King David's son Solomon:

1. The Gebir says that he inherited a vast empire stretching from the Nile in Egypt to the Euphrates.

2. Says he has great wealth and wisdom.

3. He divided his kingdom into 12 districts.

4. There were a large number of female relatives, including a "Pharaoh's daughter."

5. Following pagan gods in old age (Book of Kings).

6. He built many construction projects, including the Temple, the Royal Palace, the walls of Jerusalem, Milo (filled earth) enlarged Jerusalem), and stationed a chariot city in the palace at Megiddo.

The story of Solomon building so many buildings can be confirmed as a fabricated story, because in the above-mentioned places

The name of King Solomon has never been found in any of the ten buildings excavated in the area, but it is clearly engraved

The name of the Egyptian pharaoh Amenhotep III. The construction of the Wall of Jerusalem began in 516 BC

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No palace built by Solomon has ever been found in Jerusalem, but pottery found in Milo

This proves that the ruins here were also left by Amenhotep III, the pharaoh of the 18th Dynasty of ancient Egypt.

Amenhotep III was the great-grandson of Pharaoh Thutmose III. In ancient times, he was known as

"King of kings", "Ruler of rulers". The same description of King Solomon in the Bible

Thus, he inherited from his father a great empire, an empire from the Nile to the Euphrates.

It is archaeological evidence, there is no room for doubt). At that time, ancient Egypt had vast territories in Canaan and Syria.

It had a large territory and had garrisons in Jerusalem, Hareb, Megiddo, Gezer, and Lazen in Canaan. when

Amenhotep III also built an ancient Egyptian temple in Jerusalem. Archaeologists believe that

The Temple Mount in Jerusalem, the so-called "King Solomon's

Magu was the place where the ancient Egyptians stationed their troops.

Egypt stationed at least 30 to 100 soldiers in each captured city.

Driving a chariot.

Amenhotep III was the most powerful ruler of his time.

The richest king in the world, he divided his kingdom into

The tax system was established in 12 districts (12 districts

The statement was copied verbatim into the Bible

middle) . He is also very committed to developing Egypt

The ancient learning and wisdom of the pre-dynastic period. Corresponding to this

The plagiarized version is that Solomon is mentioned in the Bible.

The king has great wisdom.

All this is by no means a coincidence. The archaeological finds of Amenhotep III

The Teachings of Amenhotep and the Old Testament. , Solomon

The words in the "Tingyan" are very similar!

"Listen to my words,

Strengthen your heart and listen to my will" can be compared with the Old Testament.

"Listen to wisdom, listen to the

The mind seeks wisdom"; The Teachings of Amenhotep, No. 6

Chapter 17 says "Do not move the boundary markers of the fields".

"Old Testament. In the Sayings of Solomon (22, 8)

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"You shall not remove the ancient boundaries established by your ancestors."

"Do not approach an angry man or associate with him" Same as in the Old Testament. Solomon's Ass' Words (22,

24) "Do not make friends with an angry man, and do not associate with a furious man"

Same.

Just as the Bible describes Solomon building a palace for himself, Amentep III built

Thebes built a huge and magnificent palace for herself. One of these palaces is dedicated to the

The elder daughter is Amenhotep III's sister (their father is Thutmose IV).

establish. Amenhotep III asked for his own sister, the "daughter of the pharaoh," to ensure the success of the royal family.

Stablize. Likewise, Pharaoh had a large number of concubines, just as Solomon is described in the Bible. These

Among the concubines, there were those from Babylon, Syria, and Mitanni, as described in the Bible for Solomon.

Princess.

Just as the Bible describes the corruption of King Solomon's later life, Amenhotep III's later years

He was addicted to music and suffered from many diseases. As a consolation, his Mitanni queen's brother gave

He made an idol of the Mitanni god Ishtar (a pagan deity) and prayed for his well-being.

(The above research comes from Edwin M. Yamauchi Department of History, University of Miami)

Therefore, these real historical events were used by the Bible to create the so-called "King Solomon".

story. You know, the Jews were still a very weak people around 1000 BC.

They could not have a strong army, let alone the ancient Egypt and later the Assyrian Empire.

It established a so-called "great empire" because the military forces of its neighbors were fully

There is overwhelming. Ancient Egypt ruled Canaan and Syria until 1175 BC.

After the ancient Philistines, the terrifying Assyrian Empire took over starting in 900 BC. No matter what time

It is completely a fantasy to say that the Jews once dominated Canaan and Syria.

Many of the ideas in the Jewish Old Testament can be found in ancient Egyptian books.

The influence of the ancient Egyptian "Akhenaton Psalms" on ancient Hebrew literature is reflected in Psalms 104 of the Old Testament.

It also left obvious traces.

The Hymn to Akhenaten describes the terrible darkness after the departure of the sun god Aten as follows:

When you set below the western horizon,
The earth is dark,

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The lion came out from behind the curtain.

All the reptiles were fighting.

Darkness triumphs, and the earth is in a dead silence.

For he who created them rested on his horizon.

A similar passage in the Old Testament Psalms reads (104:20 onwards):

You created darkness as night,
At night, all kinds of beasts stalk the forest.
The lion cubs roar for food,

Ask God for food.

Another example of the influence of the Hymn to Akhenaten also comes from Psalm 34:12:
Who

Enjoy life, desire longevity, and enjoy good fortune. These lines are almost a line from the Hymn to Akhenaten.

of, "Oh, everyone loves life, and desires a long and good life."

Three major theological theories of the creation of the universe are preserved in the Pyramid Texts and Papyrus texts of Ancient Egypt.

The theology of the Greeks is Leopolis, Hermopolis and Memphis. Heliopolis

The theology of Rees teaches that the creator god Atum first appeared in the chaotic water, which undoubtedly reminds people of the Bible.

The earth was without form and void, and darkness was over the face of the deep.

The Spirit of God was moving over the waters. ”

Century 1: 2). The Creator Atum lived alone

Shu, the god of air, and Taifunu, the goddess of moisture

They united and gave birth to Geb, the god of the earth.

and Nut, the sky goddess. Nuttongdang, goddess of the sky

Seen as a humanoid figure, but sometimes also as a standing beetle

On the eastern horizon. Her curvy body creates

The shrine of heaven, and her arms drooped to the ground,

On the flat line. This is also what people imagine, the original Tian Be”

Creation and separation of the earth. Apep the Great Snake

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The mortal enemy of the ancient Egyptian supreme god, the sun god "Ra", is the giant snake Arah, the embodiment of destruction, chaos, and darkness.

Interestingly, the incarnation of Satan, the number one demon in the Antiphon, is also a snake.

The emptiness of the so-called "Jewish history" As for why the Jews have included so many other ethnic groups

The history and culture of the Jews were implanted into their own history. The reasonable explanation is that the Jewish language, Hebrew,

Writing was not created until around the 6th century BC. This means that before the 6th century BC,

People do not have written language, and it is impossible for them to record their own history. They can only refer to the history of other nations.

Over time, the Jews took the glorious history of other nations as their own history, in order to appear

It is not so dissolute, and the protagonists in these historical records are replaced by our own people.

Therefore, compared with the five thousand years of reliable history of Egypt, the so-called "history" of the Jews is so false.

No, this is really funny. But then again, there are also many people who doubt the ancient Chinese history.

Is it true that history also contains some nihilistic elements? This book will explain this later.

The influence of ancient Egyptian religion on Christianity

The New Testament was written in Egypt. In the Old Testament alone, we have found so many

If there are examples of copying and plagiarism, then is the New Testament more original?

The answer is no. If we look at the history of the New Testament, we will find that its earliest versions were completely

Written in Greek rather than Hebrew. There was no Hebrew version of the New Testament in ancient times.

Even Judaism has never recognized its status. This is because the New Testament was written entirely at the time

Egypt, the world's cultural center, was completed by the Greeks living in Egypt based on the ancient Egyptian culture (Greek

It was the official writing system of Egypt at that time). Therefore, the earliest verifiable Christian churches, sects, and believers

etc. all originated in Egypt. It can even be said that the emergence of Christianity has nothing to do with the Jews.

At that time, many local Egyptian writers wrote the New Testament, resulting in many versions.

Emperor Constantine had to burn many books that conflicted with his ideas when he was compiling a unified version of the New Testament.

versions, and these burned versions also came from Egypt.

It is not surprising that the New Testament was created in Egypt and borrowed heavily from ancient Egyptian religious traditions.

The style of the Old Testament is completely different from that of the Jewish people, and the cultural and philosophical connotations of the Old Testament are also more

Deep practice.

Christianity is a repackaging of the religious culture of ancient Egypt.

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The "Trinity" of gods: Osiris,

Ruth, Isis.

Osiris is the father, who was

Killed, her body was later buried by Isis

Find it and bring it back to life. Osiris Resurrected

Presides over the judgment of all the dead.

Isis is the mother, who is said to lie on the

The pain on Reese's body is related to the vitality in his body.

The combination resulted in conception and the birth of Horus.

The Son of God, Horus, was born on December 25th.

Born of the virgin Isis. When he was born,

There was a star in the east, and three kings followed it.

The star found the savior and brought gifts to Horus. The "Trinity" of Ancient Egypt - Horus

Osiris, Isis

At the age of 12, he became a child prodigy mentor.

At the age of 30 he was baptized by a man named Anup and began preaching. Horus has

The twelve disciples traveled with him and performed miraculous things: healing the sick, walking on the water,

Walking, etc. Horus has many names, such as "Truth", "Light", "The Trained One of God" and "The

Son of God", "Good Shepherd", "Lamb of God", etc. After being betrayed by Typhoon

Afterwards, Horus was crucified, buried for three days and then ascended to heaven.

Knowledgeable readers may know that there are other similar examples in the world, not just Jesus and Horus.

Attis of Phrygia, born on December 25 by the virgin Nana

He was born of Nana, was crucified, and resurrected three days after being buried.

Krishna of India was born from the virgin Devaki.

There was a star in the east, who also did miraculous things with his disciples and was resurrected after his death.

Dionysus of Greece, born of a virgin on December 25, was a wandering

Teachers, who did things like turn water into wine, were called "the king of kings," "the only

Son of one", "From beginning to end", etc., and resurrected after death.

Mithra of Persia was born of a virgin on December 25 and had twelve disciples.

He did many miraculous things, died and was buried, then resurrected three days later. He is also known as "Truth", "Light

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Interestingly, the sacred day for Mithras was Sunday.

Why are so many versions of the myth so similar? And why are the birth dates of so many gods so different?

It's December 25th, and they all came back to life?

Some scholars have concluded that this is due to the ancient Egyptians' long-term study of the sun.

Knowledge. It turns out that around December 25, or around the winter solstice, there is a very interesting astronomical phenomenon.

elephant. From the summer solstice to the winter solstice, the days get shorter and colder. From the northern hemisphere, the sun is

Moving south, the heat provided to the earth becomes less and less, and there is less and less sunlight. At the winter solstice, the day changes

The short and withered appearance of the tree symbolizes the same process of human death, which is the death of the sun. By December 22

Before the day, the death of the sun is completely completed. For the sun, it has been moving southward for six months.

Move it so that it reaches its lowest point in the sky. Then a strange thing happened: at least

For three days the sun stopped moving southward, as far as human perception would allow. During this three-day pause, the sun stops

The three kings and Sirius are aligned with where the sun rises

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Stay in the Southern Cross or

Crux). After this moment on December 25,

The sun moves 1 degree north, which means the day will get longer.

Warming up, spring is coming. So, with this

The sun was dead on the cross for three days.

He was resurrected three days later. This is

Why is Jesus and a host of other sun gods

The reason for sharing the story of the Passion. In English

In the 16th century, "crucifixion" was the three days of death.

And the meaning of resurrection. It is the sun returning to the northern hemisphere

The transition period before the ball is to bring back spring

The time to save spring.

Why did Jesus have three

A wise man came to congratulate, and this is an astrological

Knowledge, that is, on December 25, the sky is brightest

The stars in the constellation Sirius and Orion

The bright stars are still called that in ancient times.

French: The three kings all point to the rising sun.

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The symbol of the Amun religion and the Christian cross Christmas tree originated from the Egyptian "Tree of Life"

The twelve disciples represent the sun's movement in a year.

The twelve zodiacal constellations passing by.

However, it was not until the spring equinox, or Easter, that people celebrated the resurrection of the sun. This is because in spring

The sun officially defeats the evil darkness, the day is longer than the night, and spring brings life to all things

The conditions appeared.

Therefore, I believe that readers can clearly see that the story of Jesus' martyrdom is actually

It is a large collection of ancient astrological knowledge. Because the ancients relied entirely on astrology to formulate the calendar and farming schedule.

In order to remember this knowledge more vividly, the ancient Egyptian priests adapted it into various myths.

This knowledge has been passed down for generations.

Tom, a Canadian theologian educated at the University of Toronto and Oxford University. Harper in his

The Pagan Christ states that the New Testament

There are nearly 200 descriptions. . From 2 a

Taken directly from ancient Egyptian mythology. . Senior and
Ancient Egyptian priests also had

"Holy Communion," they said

Said to be able to bring the sun god Osiris

Transformed into a circular

In pancakes. During Catholic Mass

Here, people faithfully eat his second | | at

The "body" of the gods nourishes Isis and her child (left) VS Mary and her child (right)

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Their souls. The letters "IHS" on the sun-shaped wafer stand for Isis, Horus, and Thebe. Later, Roman Catholics claimed that "IHS" was the first three letters of Jesus' name in Greek).

It is worth mentioning that the word Amen (Amin) in monotheism also comes from the ancient Egyptian

Amun, and the ancient Egyptians also said Amun before and after prayers.

Comparison of Christian prayers and ancient Egyptian prayers:

Christian prayers Ancient Egyptian prayers

Our Father is in heaven, our Lord is the ruler of the universe.

Holy is your name. The Lord makes his worshippers famous for generations to come.

Your kingdom is coming, giving existence to your Lord,

The Lord will grant his love. The Lord will grant his love.

The Lord is on earth as He is in Heaven. The Lord's desire is with the world.

The Lord gives us bread. The Lord asks us to burn incense and offer sacrifices every day.

The Lord forgives our faults, and the Lord will judge between truth and falsehood.

Let us also absolve others from fault. Beware of the evil shown by the Lord,

The Lord keeps us away from temptation and keeps me from falling.

Save us from sin. The Lord is the King of the universe.

The Lord's territory is the Kingdom. The Lord bestows the Jung upon his party and worshippers,

The power and glory of the Lord, tomorrow as today,

Forever and ever, Amon.

Amen.

10. The influence of Egyptian Han religion on Islam

Islam may have inherited some things from Egypt, such as the earliest circumcision in Egypt,

Dislike for pigs, prayer postures, ancient Egyptian clothing, and even Arabic script can have a big impact.

The ingredients are borrowed from ancient Egyptian writing.

The earliest documented record of circumcision comes from ancient Egypt, during the Sixth Dynasty (2345-2345 BC).

2181) shows a circumcised man in a tomb mural, and a contemporary painting by Fukuma depicts an adult man.

Males are circumcised in a standing position. Some male mummies that have survived to this day have been shown to have been circumcised.

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Regarding the origin of Arabic and its relationship with ancient Egypt, modern Egyptologist Mustafa. Gedala

Did some research.

Ibu Hazm, a medieval Arab scholar from Kadova (died 1064), confirmed the
Lame/Syriac, Hebrew and Arabic are all derived from Mudar (Northern Arabic)

The language of the Burmese region). The Greek scholars
Diodorus tells us that Mudar
The origin of the language is in the Moab region.
It was an ancient Egyptian colony. Mudar
It is the abbreviation of the ancient Egyptian Medu-Neter, meaning
Thought is the language of angels and gods. So this is definitely not
It is accidental that Muslims also believe that Arabic
It is the language of angels. Ancient Egyptian settlers were Moab
The only people in the Moab region who mastered writing
tribe, and had pens and paper for writing
(Papyrus). Ancient Egypt of Moab
and immigrants used the ancient Egyptian language, in Moab
Manuscripts found in the Moab region and evidence of Egyptian
The secular form is written in exactly the same way. When Ancient Egypt
After they lost their Asian colonies, they
No one is keeping the Mudar language written.
Therefore, no more written words were created.
Now, because writing is not a habit of the local nomadic people
Ibn Hazrat
Redun affirms in his book Muqaddimayn
road.

The rise of Islam in the 7th century
Muslims need to record the Quran in writing.

The Prophet Muhammad, who received the revelation,
The records are illiterate). Muslims rise

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10. How are Egyptian prayer postures similar to those of modern Muslims?
similar

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10 Egyptians start Muslim-style white cloth training

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Chinese civilization

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Ancient Egyptian Democracy with a distinct later Arabic style

The result was a complex and arbitrary writing system, which humans spent centuries correcting for its flaws.

trap. The Arabic language took a fixed form centuries after the Quran was revealed to the Prophet Muhammad.

The end result is that Arabic looks very close to the shape and style of Ancient Egyptian (Democratic)

grid. Since language evolution is a normal phenomenon in language development, the pronunciation of some words also changes.

Combined with local Arabic words, it eventually formed today's Arabic.

Conclusion: The influence of ancient Egyptian civilization on the origin of Western civilization runs through its entire history.

It is believed that Yu Cheng is the mother of Western civilization, which is a fact that all archaeologists have to admit. And another thing

In fact, the ancient Egyptian civilization itself has too many differences with other Western civilizations that grew up under its care.

Different, the relationship between the two is more like that between an adoptive mother and her adopted son.

So, is there any civilization in the world that has completely inherited the ancient Egyptian civilization?

What cannot be ignored is that Chinese civilization, thousands of miles away, has great differences in religion, philosophy, social system, etc.

Western civilization has many similarities. Just as when Italian priest Limassol first arrived in China

"Their chanting (of the Chinese and priests) is no different from our Gregorian chanting.

Don't. They also have statues in their temples, and the robes they wear when offering sacrifices are similar to ours..."

How did the consistency between Eastern and Western cultures come about?

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Chapter 4 The Fall and Re-emergence of Ancient Egyptian Civilization

Although there are many origins, Westerners have not been able to inherit the ancient Egyptian civilization. This is because they

This is caused by the accumulated differences in nationality and character between them and the ancient Egyptians. Similar to Chinese history, Western

History also had a major epoch-making event: the demise of ancient Egyptian civilization.

It is difficult for the Chinese and Western worlds to lose a lot of wisdom and knowledge passed down from ancient times.

Unlike China, although the West has lost its ancient literature heritage, the ancient

There are still traces of the remains, and it is on this basis that modern archaeology came into being.

And next. The Empire's Rise and Fall

From the establishment of the dynasty in about 3100 BC to the fall of the empire, ancient Egypt has always been the first

Advanced civilization. Only once was it invaded by the Hyksos in about 1630 BC.

After the occupation, the ancient Egyptians revived 100 years later, drove out the occupiers and ushered in the most prosperous

During the glorious New Kingdom, the kingdom ruled from Syria in the north to the fourth cataract of the Nile in the south.

A great empire spanning North Africa and Western Asia. By the reign of Ramses III of the 20th Dynasty (AD

1186 BC - 1155 BC), a series of uprisings led to the decline of national strength, coupled with the surrounding peoples

Due to the invasion of the Moab tribe, ancient Egypt began to show signs of decline. After that, ancient Egypt experienced

The Assyrians, Libyans, Assyrians and Persian Empires suffered devastating blows, and were finally completely conquered by the Persian Empire.

beat.

After this, the enslaved ancient Egyptians fought against the Persian Empire one after another.

It had a period of independence, but eventually fell to the rising star, Alexander the Great of Macedonia.

territory. The Ptolemaic dynasty, founded by the Macedonians, was once glorious, but it also fell into disarray due to internal strife and the rise of Rome.

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When the ancient Egyptian civilization was in danger of extinction, a woman took the throne of power.

How should she face these serious internal and external troubles?

The Last Queen - Cleopatra

Cleopatra: History is full of different opinions, was she beautiful or ugly?

Cleopatra VII (69-30 BC), the most well-known

None other than the Hollywood blockbuster "Cleopatra" that was once a hit. Cleopatra

La used the "beauty trick" and used her beauty to lure the man to her feet, and then helped him

He defeated his own brother and took the throne. After Caesar was assassinated, she seduced Antony into working for her. However,

Unfortunately, Antony's actions aroused the anger of the Roman citizens. Thoroughly in battle with the Romans

After the defeat, Cleopatra saw that the situation was hopeless and had no choice but to commit suicide by having a poisonous snake bite her chest.

38 years old.

Among the many famous women in history, Cleopatra is undoubtedly the Queen of Egypt.

He is a focal figure. Legend has it that this Egyptian beauty was the most powerful and beautiful woman in Egyptian history.

Old, has many fans. With her beauty, she not only temporarily saved a dynasty, but also made the powerful

Over the years, emperors from various countries have fallen at her feet and are willing to serve her. a lot of

The mysterious shadow of this "Cleopatra" can always be seen in unofficial history, legends and literary works.

The love story of heroes like Antoine and Anthony has inspired poets, writers, painters and artists of all ages.

Their rich imagination. For example, Dante's Inferno and Shakespeare's Caesar have all used

She was described as a "voluptuous temptress" and George Bernard Shaw called her "a willful and unfaithful woman".

of women".

Although most people think that Cleopatra is a very beautiful woman,

On the contrary, there are also historical records saying that her beauty was "neither outstanding nor shocking." An archaeologist joked

"If her nose wasn't so high, I'm afraid the history of the world would have been rewritten."

Judging from the ancient coins of the time and the sculptures and portraits of the time, Cleopatra was short and fat.

She is not good-looking and is rather ugly. So, regarding Cleopatra's beauty, perhaps

Most of it is because of the respect and imagination of later generations for her, and Cleopatra's influence on Caesar and Antony.

They were attracted by Cleopatra's intelligence.

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Elizabeth Taylor plays a role in Egyptian history. The statue of Cleopatra VII is now in the city of

Cleopatra) Linartes Museum)

The real Cleopatra: Charm comes from wisdom" So, where exactly is Cleopatra's wisdom reflected?

How can such a plain-looking person win so many fans?

What about the other way around?

Archaeologists have made an amazing discovery recently. They found the handwritten signature of Cleopatra.

's decrees and the ancient city where she once lived. These artifacts and monuments are enough to prove that this ancient Egyptian queen

The queen did not rely on beauty and lust to seize power. The most admirable thing is that she ruled the country with political wisdom and skill.

The country was safe and secure, which enabled ancient Egypt to maintain its stability during this period of internal and external troubles.

There is an ordinary mummy in the Berlin Museum in Germany that has been in the collection for hundreds of years. However, in the past hundred years, no

People discovered this shocking secret. Until one day, Belgian papyrus archaeologist Jan. Bigenget

When he was conducting a comprehensive study of the mummies in the Berlin Museum, he suddenly discovered a piece of cloth from a mummy.

There was an old, yellowed piece of straw paper in it. Bigan, overjoyed, "invited" the precious piece of paper into the special

Identification room. With the help of an ordinary magnifying glass, Bigan identified it as a copy of a certain dynasty of ancient Egypt.

Formal documents also have the date of receipt. Unfortunately, Biegun's research was too hasty to be implemented.

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The results were published in an authoritative monthly journal of archaeology in October of that year, and it was arbitrarily determined to be a part of ancient Egypt.

Ordinary civil contract. However, the careful Dutch historian Wan. Minnie saw the paper and immediately read it

This document is by no means a private contract, but an authentic ancient Egyptian government document. Minnie immediately

The publisher asked for an enlarged photo of the document. When he entered the photo into the computer, it was printed in 30 seconds.

It was determined that this was a document from the Egyptian royal palace. Ancient Egyptian historians immediately converted the year on the document's title page to

Come - February 23, 33 BC. In 33 BC, isn't this the "Queen of Egypt" Cleopatra?

The Ptolemaic dynasty under Radha VII? The archaeologists screamed in amazement.

The more surprising discovery is yet to come: the content of the document is obviously handwritten, and the strength of the handwriting is very good.

Look, it appears to have been done by a male official. The specific content of the document is that the Egyptian king promised to give Rome

The imperial general Canidius offered preferential import and export tariffs on goods, allowing him to export goods from Egypt tax-free every year.

Import 10,000 bags of wheat and 5,000 barrels of the finest wine from Antioch to Egypt. The end of this document has

A beautiful word, obviously different from the font in the document, and obviously written by a woman.

trace. When the word was clearly visible under the 40x professional magnifying glass, Minnie screamed.

Come: Isn't *genetho* the Greek word for "consent" used by the ancient Egyptian kings when they signed a decree?

King of Egypt, 33 BC, Roman general, plus a female sign - isn't this "Egypt

Is it the autograph of "The Queen"?

A document signed by Cleopatra was found, which was used by the Egyptian queen to bribe the generals of the Roman Empire.

The irrefutable evidence. But two years later, in 31 BC, the Roman general Canidius

Joined the crusade against Cleopatra and Antony. The commander-in-chief of the Roman Empire's land army

Together with the naval forces commanded by Augustus, they defeated Cleopatra and her lover Antony.

Alan Yinman, an ancient Egyptian historian, said: "The discovery of this document shows that "Egypt

The Queen did not rely solely on her beauty to protect her country and her throne. She used techniques similar to those we use today.

The approach is no different when dealing with international relations. This is the real charm of "Cleopatra"

Where. ”

The Royal Ancient City Regained Statecraft” During the reign of Cleopatra, ancient Egypt still maintained its prosperity.

Pick. In recent years, the American archaeological team conducted archaeological work in Alexandria.

When he and his Egyptian colleagues dived to the bottom of the sea off the coast of Alexandria, they saw one after another

The streets, the statues one after another, that is Cleopatra and her last

A lover, Mike. The palace of Amalric Alexandria built by Antony. This discovery made this extremely rich

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The legendary royal city has been reborn, and at the same time, it also witnessed a period in ancient Egyptian history when it was still prosperous.

Honor's history. Of course, it also proves Cleopatra's outstanding ability in governing the country.

Accepting ancient Egyptian culture demonstrates one's ability to govern a country. The ancient Greeks combined Mesopotamian and

The essence of Egyptian civilization, coupled with their own vigor and creativity, created a Glorious history. Generally speaking, when foreign cultures enter a colony, they uproot the original culture.

Then they implanted foreign cultures into the colonies. For example, when the French colonists invaded Vietnam, they forced the Vietnamese to use Latin

Ding Wen: After the European colonists discovered America, they massacred the indigenous Indians and built

The establishment of white civilization has been the norm in history. However, there are two exceptions. One is Ancient Egypt.

And civilization, one is Chinese civilization. After these two civilizations were invaded by foreign races, the foreign races

They pretended to seize power and "ruled the Central Plains" to rule the country, but they had to learn and accept the local culture.

Inherent culture.

A historical fact worth pondering is that Cleopatra VII, as a foreign ruler

Fully accepted the native language and cultural traditions of ancient Egypt. As we all know, Cleopatra was Macedonian.

Their descendants, whose ancestors were deeply influenced by Greek civilization, refused to learn the ancient Egyptian language, but perhaps because of the ancient Egyptian

Due to the infinite power of culture, in the late Ptolemaic dynasty, local culture became increasingly favored by the ancient Greeks.

Finally, Cleopatra VII, who was well versed in statecraft, broke her family's tradition of not learning ancient Egyptian.

Not only did she learn the language, but more importantly, she also accepted ancient Egyptian beliefs and gods!

Her behavior was deeply rooted in the hearts of the people and she was loved by the people. During her reign, Yuanliuope and Weila were considered

The living incarnation of Isis, the ancient Egyptian goddess of wisdom.

Ten Greek immigrants: willingly conquered by ancient Egyptian culture

When the ancient Egyptian pharaohs were in power, brother-sister marriage was popular. Greece has existed in the form of city-states since ancient times.

It is not a unified country. The reason for this situation is that there is no power in the city-state.

The concept of a powerful state or monarchy was enough to unify the thoughts of the ancient Greeks. Therefore, the various city-states were connected by

Due to differences in concepts or beliefs, it is difficult to unify and disputes are constant.

The Ptolemy family from the Macedonian Kingdom was originally a tribe of the Chaldeans in northern Greece. They first learned

The knowledge of Greek civilization was used to conquer the Greek city-states, and when they arrived in Egypt they had to learn the knowledge of the Greek civilization.

They believed that a more advanced social system would consolidate their rule. These included the pharaoh system and brother-sister marriage.

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system.

The ancient Egyptians believed that the pharaoh was the son of God

The woman is the incarnation of God on earth. Their marriage

The marriage is conducted according to the model of marriage in the divine world.

Ancient Egyptian creation myth and other myths

The legends all reflect marriages that are close to murder, for example

The Enneads are brothers and sisters among the nine gods.

The eight gods combined into four couples to create the world

Everything in the world. It can be said that the system of consanguineous marriage is

The manifestation and protection of the pharaoh's divinity and legitimation of his status

The barrier is the external manifestation of the dynasty's legitimacy.

This kind of thing was very popular among the ancient pharaohs.

Marriage institution.

Ptolemy VI dressed as a pharaoh (the one who loves his mother), the influence of the state concept in ancient Egypt

SA influence, no experience in governing the country but need to ensure

The Ptolemaic dynasty established a stable rule in Egypt.

All accepted the ancient Egyptian culture of divine right of kings.

Learn from the ancient Egyptians to be a pharaoh and practice kingship

Inbreeding within the clan is mainly in the form of brother-brother marriage.

Sister marriage (brother and sister with the same father and mother).

Ptolemy's brother-sister marriage in Egypt

The latter was Ptolemy II, who married his sister Ariadne.

Mono and Erzhi joined forces and made her their queen.

Therefore, he was awarded the title of "Philadelphus".

("The one who is in love with his sister" or "Love his charm"

; 2 2 The nickname of the "sister"). Ptolemy III woke up

The Egyptian culture was later passed down to the Roman Empire, and its greatest achievement was to Bethel I. Ptolemy

The picture shows the tenth Roman emperor Octavian (BC) who was learning to be a pharaoh. Octavian IV married his sister Arsinoe III.

63-14 AD), he is a Roman

The first emperor Lechan VI and his sister Cleopatra II

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marry. Ptolemy IX took his sister Cleopatra IV. Toqinmi XII and his sister Qu Li'ao

Petra VI and Cleopatra VII married their elder brother Ptolemy XIII. In addition, there are

There are examples of uncle-niece marriages such as Lemurius Bayin and his niece Cleopatra III.

Accepting the ancient Egyptian view of life and death, making mummies after death. As we all know, Greece is a commercial nation.

They valued money more than life, but after they came to rule the ancient Egyptians, they were changed.

. They became afraid of the "afterlife" and even imitated the ancient Egyptians in becoming mummies after death.

All were built in the manner of the ancient Egyptians.

Why would a nation that values commerce and profit accept the ancient Egyptian view of life and death that regards death as life?

There is some historical origin for this.

First of all, ancient Egyptian culture was nothing new to them. Over the years, ancient Greece and Egypt

As friendly neighbors, the non-warlike ancient Egyptians and the aggressive ancient Greeks formed a tradition.

relationship, that is, ancient Greek warriors served as mercenaries for the ancient Egyptian pharaohs in exchange for payment. Among these mercenaries there are

The Spartan warriors we are familiar with have long been integrated into the Greek civilization through frequent contact with Egyptian culture.

middle. Furthermore, Alexander the Great of ancient Greece liberated the ancient Egyptians from the Persian Empire.

There was no major antagonism between the Greeks and Egyptians, who were freed from slavery. Finally, the ancient

The Greeks' rule over ancient Egypt completely followed the traditions of the ancient Egyptians (but, inevitably, the ancient Greeks

The Greeks also adopted a policy of plunder and exploitation against the ancient Egyptians).

Therefore, in this tradition that remained almost unchanged except for the change of rulers, the ancient Greeks

After years of being influenced by ancient Egyptian culture, I have also been influenced by the ancient Egyptian views on life and death. Ancient Greece

The people's love for ancient Egyptian culture was so strong that the names of ancient Egyptian gods appeared in their

Ancient Greek immigrants were mummified in the ancient Egyptian way after their death

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This can be seen in the names of the

Gift of Isis), Isidorus (Gift of Isis)...-

There are also Greeks who use the name of the American president as a

Just like their own names, they directly took the names of ancient Egyptian gods, such as and Horus, Isis, etc. as their names.

Greek immigrants not only accepted ancient Egyptian views on life and death,

The influence of culture and the national character of ancient Egypt

It has been formatted. From Spartacus and Spartacus

From movies like The Greatest Show on Earth and The Last Airbender, we know that the Greek nation is a

A nation that values military power, they have always been obsessed with pursuing
The values of seeking and enjoying pleasure. However, there is a lot of evidence to prove
that

Ming, he in a

He has a gentle temperament and deep thoughts.

Thoughtful and cultured people will lose interest in war.

Later, the ancient Greeks, who were good at fighting, were defeated by the rising

The barbaric Romans conquered by force, and carried out half of

The process of the ancient Greeks becoming Egyptian also began with the invasion of the
barbaric Romans.

The invasion ended.

Accepting ancient Egyptian culture, it is worth mentioning that according to records, the
Romans were also almost

Assimilated into Egyptian culture. When Caesar and Antony came to power, they were

The influence of Cleopatra once completely accepted ancient Egyptian culture. For
example, Antony planned to follow Egyptian customs after his death.

Kuang was in Egypt and even prepared to move the Roman capital to Alexandria. But these
practices made the arrogant Rome

The citizens were blinded, which led to rebellion against them.

The demise of ancient Egyptian civilization was due to the influx of a large number of
foreign immigrants

The demise of the Egyptian regime was mainly related to the ancient Egyptians' own
national defense and military strength.

Weakness was related to the excessive reliance on Greek mercenaries in the later period.
Why did the ancient Egyptians choose Greek mercenaries?

There is historical origin here. In ancient times, Greek warriors were famous for their great strength, bravery and strength.

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In addition, the Aegean Islands where they live are surrounded by continuous mountains and are not suitable for farming.

Therefore, the ancient Greeks, who were kind and brave, appeared more as pirates in the early stages of civilization.

The countries along the Mediterranean coast have suffered greatly. But the ancient Egyptian pharaohs took a fancy to their brute force and hired them to form

The Legion fought against increasing foreign invasions and suppressed domestic rebellions. This trend started in Egypt.

The situation was out of control, and the ancient Greeks living in poor lands immediately flocked to the city.

The large-scale immigration of Greeks to Egypt began in the 26th Dynasty of ancient Egypt. and Greek employment

The army was initially just an auxiliary military force of the Pharaoh, but later it became the main force of the Egyptian army.

As a result, more and more Greeks immigrated to Egypt, where agricultural products were more abundant. Herodotus

According to records, during the reign of Pharaoh Apries (589-570 BC), Egypt already had 30,000 Greek mercenaries. By the time of Herodotus [484-425 BC

), the Greeks had spread throughout Egypt. The final result is that the number of Greek and later Roman immigrants

As the number of Egyptians exceeded that of the native population, their power gradually weakened until it disappeared.

At this point, we can't help but sigh that there were also several periods in ancient China when ethnic minorities ruled the Central Plains.

The continuous wars during this period also caused the Han population to become a minority and even to be in danger of extinction.

The unrelenting national integrity of the Xia Dynasty has created a group of heroic sons and daughters who have saved lives from disasters, making China

Chinese civilization will not be exterminated and interrupted like the ancient Egyptian civilization.

The invasions of ethnic minorities in Chinese history are similar to the invasions of barbarians in ancient Egyptian history.

Culturally, they have accepted the local culture. They learn advanced local culture and use it to govern the country.

Many of them were eventually translated into Chinese. But the ancient Egyptians were obviously unlucky, as the rapid development of the surrounding countries

Due to the rise of the ancient Egyptians, and the large number of foreign immigrants who moved to Egypt, the ancient Egyptians lost their power after being ruled by foreign races.

If you can turn the tables, you will end up being the guest and eventually destroyed.

The past has become history. The similarities between these two special civilizations give us the following revelation:

Learn from the past to guide the present. We should think deeply that a computer is useless if it only has software or hardware.

For a country, it is not enough to have only the soft power of culture; it must also have strong

Only with strong national defense and military strength can a country never be humiliated or sink.

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The demise of Egyptian culture during the Roman period

Chinese people often say, "A drop of water should be repaid with a spring of water", "Once a teacher, always a father",

The Romans once created a brilliant culture based on their learning of ancient Egyptian civilization.

It is only natural for people to be grateful for the blessings of ancient Egypt. However, unfortunately, during the Roman Empire

The ancient Egyptian culture was wiped out, causing an irreversible dramatic event in the history of human civilization!

Ancient Egypt's Great Granary: Fat Meat for the Roman Empire's War of Steel

With the gift of the Nile River and their diligence and wisdom, the ancient Egyptians built ancient Egypt into the most important

Need a granary. The Roman region was mountainous, the land was poor, and the people relied on growing grapes and olives.

Economic crops were exchanged for food with Egypt. According to historical records, during the Roman rule, Egypt produced only

A small portion was consumed by the local Egyptians, while the rest flowed down the Nile River to

Alexandria, and then to the Roman Empire. For example, during the reign of Octavian in Egypt, more than 100,000

Tons of grain were shipped to Rome.

When only one-third of the grain shipped from Egypt to Rome arrived due to pirate attacks, Rome was in a state of panic.

There will be severe famine. Therefore, the Roman Empire sent three legions to Egypt to ensure food supply.

Stability of food transportation.

The warlike Roman Empire had to wage war in order to expand its power and territory.

Adequate military rations are essential. Therefore, the nearby Egyptian granary became the first thing Rome had to do.

Take off the fat. After conquering Egypt, the Roman Empire had sufficient military supplies and began to conquer the east and the west.

The Empire reached its peak during the Trajan period (53 AD to 117 AD), with wars fought in the south and the north. Rome at that time

The empire expanded to its largest extent, stretching from the Mesopotamian Valley in the east to the British Isles in the west and including Egypt,

North Africa, north to the Rhine River and the Dolphin River, controls about 5.9 million square kilometers of land, is the world's

One of the largest states in ancient history.

An example of how dependent ancient Rome was on food imports: In 408 AD, the Goths Larick's army laid siege to Rome. They occupied the Roman port and cut off Rome's food supply.

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The Roman regime immediately fell into famine, so that the arrogant Romans had to hand over 5,000 pounds of yellow gold, 30,000 pounds of silver, and many other valuables and treasures to save their lives.

The "book burning and burying of immigrants" that occurred in Egypt during the Roman period

The tragedy that marked the Roman occupation of Egypt was the death of Cleopatra and the Library of Alexandria.

was burned. Alexandria was founded in 332 BC during the reign of Alexander I, King of Macedonia.

The city of Alexander was named after him and made the capital.

In 332 BC, it became the capital of the Ptolemaic dynasty of Egypt. There are magnificent public temples and palaces in the city, and the palaces occupy the entire city.

More than a quarter of the area. Part of these palaces is the historic Alexandria Academy.

It consists of a library with 700,000 volumes of books, a zoo and botanical garden, and a research institute. At that time, Alexander

The ancient city was the center of trade and cultural exchange between the Mediterranean and Eastern countries, attracting merchants and scholars from all over the world.

and poet.

“If Egypt had not been created, the world would have been dark forever.” Egyptian civilization is a beacon of human civilization, illuminating the world.

The world is in a long night, and the Library of Alexandria, which has the largest collection of ancient Egyptian books, is an important beacon of light.

symbol. The library was built during the reign of Ptolemy I (c. 364-283 BC).

Completed during the Ptolemaic II and III periods, it is one of the oldest libraries in the world. The museum has a collection of

Several people traveled from 400 BC to 300 BC.

100,000 manuscripts, the richest collection of ancient books,

It was once as famous as the Lighthouse of Alexandria. but

Yes, in 48 BC, when Caesar the Great led Rome

After the soldiers entered the city, a huge fire broke out.

The famous Library of Alexandria was also burned down.

It can't be said that this is something that all mankind still regrets.

drama. The death of Cleopatra made the ancient Egyptian dynasty

The destruction of the Library of Alexandria was even more

A serious uproar, it was a

After the mass extinction, the beacon of human civilization suddenly collapsed. One of the seven wonders of the ancient world, the city of Alexandria

Egyptian civilization entered a period of decline. Symbol: Lighthouse of Alexandria (computer reconstruction)

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There are two different accounts of Caesar's stupid behavior.

The first statement is that it was burned by mistake. In 48 BC, the Roman commander Caesar won the Battle of Pharsalus.

After the victory, he pursued Pompey into Egypt, and then helped Cleopatra VII, the Queen of Egypt, to fight for the throne.

Setting fire to the political fleets and ports while fighting their brothers. The fire spread to Alexandria

The library was devastated and more than half of its collection was destroyed.

One theory is that it was burned by Christians later on, and they put the blame of history on Caesar.

In 391 AD, Theodosius I (c. 346-395 AD, the last ruler of ancient Rome)

The first emperor of the Roman Empire) ordered the destruction of all pagan temples, and the ancient Romans who believed in Christianity

Christians fulfilled this directive brilliantly. The Library of Alexandria and its annex, the Serapisium

The Serapeum is thought to have been destroyed at that time.

During the Roman rule, the Romans were more hostile to the native Egyptians than the Greeks. Especially Christian

After becoming the state religion of Rome, due to the exclusivity of some believers, the culture of ancient Egypt, which was based on polytheism,

Then he became the target of public excitement. Some ancient Egyptian temples were converted into churches, and many ancient scrolls in libraries were burned.

Those who preserved the ancient Egyptian culture were labeled as "pagans" and massacred, and the ancient Egyptian culture declined.

To extinction.

The price of the Roman Empire's Christianization of Egypt was the barbaric destruction of ancient culture.

The degree of this was greater than that of Qin Shi Huang's "banning books and burying scholars alive" and Han Wudi's "self-determination" in Eastern China at the same time.

Two of the more famous ones were the large-scale destruction campaigns in 364 and 391 AD.

In 364 AD, the Roman Empire was divided and Alexandria was assigned to the Eastern Roman Empire.

Fierce civil wars broke out between Christians, Jews, and pagans, leading directly to the fall of Alexandria.

Most of the libraries in Shanda were burned down. According to records, the civil war lasted for 13 years.

All traffic in Alexandria was cut off, every street was stained with blood, and every relatively strong building was

The solid buildings became fortresses to be defended. Until most of the city has become a ruin.

After the war, the war has not stopped.

Then in 391 AD, the Roman Emperor Theodosius I ordered the destruction of the
Some pagan buildings and many precious scrolls and manuscripts were also destroyed in
this devastating campaign.
They were burned together. In this incident, the surviving ancient Egyptian "polytheists"
were
The most famous of these was the Greek female mathematician, astronomer, and
philosopher Hypatia.
Death of Hypatia.

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Part I "Tracing Ancient Egypt |

Hypatia

Hypatia of Alexandria

370-415) is the first important

Female mathematician. Her death was a well-known tragedy.

It is one of the historical events that marked the demise of ancient Egyptian culture.

one. So, what happened to make her die?

What about it?

Hypatia was an Egyptian mathematician and philosopher

My daughter is very beautiful, smart and talented. Book

The family tradition of Xiangmendi allowed her to study in Yazhou when she was young.

Classic, 30 years old has become a popular Neoplatonic philosophy

He became the academic leader of the Alexandrian school and spent the rest of his life in the Church of Alexandria.

Taught mathematics and philosophy. and Hypatia in mathematics and science The image of Hypatia in the drama

Although her research was considered heresy by early Christianity, many of her students were Christians, including one of her students.

Later he became a Christian bishop. Therefore, in such a religiously sensitive environment, Xiang Padaiya was still able to

Continue your research career. All of this can be seen from the correspondence between her and her students.

Ya's abilities, achievements and style.

This is an ordinary, happy and enviable life. However, beneath the surface of this ordinary and happy life,

A historical undercurrent is brewing.

At that time, Christianity was in its infancy. As an important city on the southern coast of the Mediterranean, Alexandria had close ties with the church and the authorities.

Everyone wants to take the lead. In 412 AD, the newly appointed Archbishop Cleric and the Roman Archon of Alexandria, O

Eustace was engaged in a fierce political struggle, and Hypatia, as a pagan leader and the

Friends are regarded as thorns in the eyes of fanatical Christians. She was said to have been raped by a mob led by Christians.

Until death, this is the tragedy of the struggle between politics and religion.

The following account of Hypatia's death has been passed down: In 415 or 416 AD, a group of

The Christian mob dragged Hypatia into a church, stripped her clothes, and smashed her alive with floor tiles.

She was smashed to death, and her body was dismembered and burned in the square outside the church.

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Painting: The Death of Hypatia

Because of her beauty, wisdom, and erudition, her rich legend has a tragic ending, intertwined in a brilliant

Life in the context of the sudden fall of civilization is very consistent with tragic aesthetics. Hypatia has always been

The world has been romanticized and has become the basis for many stories in literature, film and television works. The death of Hypatia

It was seen as a dramatic symbol of the end of early Western civilization, and the beginning of Alexandria, the ancient center of learning.

Lost the charm that attracted scholars.

The fall of Alexander represented the demise of ancient Egyptian and even Greek culture, and the Western world went

Towards the dark Middle Ages. It can be said that in the East, there is the burning of books and burying of blood by Qin Shihuang, the exclusive rule of Emperor Wu of Han,

The art of singing songs brought an end to the culture of the pre-Qin period, when a hundred flowers blossomed and a hundred schools of thought contended. In the West, there was Roman Christianity.

Alexandria was destroyed by Christianity, and the brilliant and glorious ancient Egyptian and Greek civilizations also came to an abrupt end.

These have become the two biggest cultural fault lines in the human history of the Eastern and Western worlds respectively. From then on, Eastern and Western civilizations

They officially started to go their separate ways and start exploring their own development paths again.

After all the tragic events, the ancient Egyptian civilization that had lasted for three decades finally died out.

It must be said that this is a great loss and regret for all mankind. Throughout the history of ancient Egypt, we can see

She nurtured many other civilizations with her broad mind, but she herself was eventually raised by her own apprentice.

Destroyed. We are reminded of the famous Chinese saying: "Teach your apprentice and starve your master to death", not to mention the ancient Egyptian saying.

In the history of Ming Dynasty, "disciples" even killed their "masters". The lesson in this should be worth pondering by mankind.

and reflection.

History cannot repeat itself. We cannot travel back through time to the turning point of history to prevent that disaster.

Part I “Tracing Ancient Egypt |

It is difficult to stop ancient Egypt from handing over its national defense and military to others, and it is impossible to stop the loss of ancient Egyptian writing and culture.

It is said that we cannot stop the fall of the giant star that once illuminated human civilization. We can do nothing but stand on the sidelines.

Egypt's abandoned temples sigh in regret, waiting for the ancient Egyptian civilization buried in the endless yellow sand to be rediscovered

The day of excavation, and this day, will not be too long...

Station” rediscovers ancient Egyptian civilization

The Bible says; Light is beautiful, I want you to see the sunlight.

There are traces of sun worship in almost all cultures of the world, especially among the ancient Egyptians. Ancient Egypt

People's worship of the sun has been integrated into their beliefs, writings, paintings, statues, and architecture for thousands of years.

After the rise and fall, the inheritance was broken, and then the group lost its memory, until no one could understand and record this.

The text of imperial splendor. Facing the ruins, people can only look at the gorgeous, graceful and solemn paintings on the murals.

Until modern times, when archaeology emerged, Westerners began to trace their own

The source of civilization: people are increasingly discovering that all the sources of civilization in the world point to ancient Egypt. but,

The results of archaeological excavations are rarely hopeful and often disappointing. Westerners have never been able to find a way to ancient Egyptian

The entrance to the Ming Dynasty treasure. For hundreds of years, people have been asking, who is the lucky person who uncovered the imperial civilization?

Where? When did the ancient Egyptian civilization see the light of day again?

The Arab Empire: Rise from the Ruins of Ancient Egypt

After the fall of Alexandria, ancient Egyptian culture fell, until the Arab Muslims took over in the 7th century AD.

Alexandria, Egypt. This group of nomadic people who were originally illiterate unearthed the remaining ancient Egyptian and

Collect volumes of books and humbly absorb knowledge from them. Subsequently, the Arabs began a great translation movement, some of which

It revived the lost ancient Greek and Egyptian philosophy, medicine, architecture, astronomy, social system and other cultures.

change. This not only created the brilliant civilization of the Arab Empire, but also laid the foundation for the later Renaissance in the West.

Base.

It is generally believed that the Frenchman Champollion was the first to decipher the ancient Egyptian hieroglyphics, while Osiris

sand. EL. The research of Dr. Daly's team revealed that Arab Muslims

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the ancients. King of Siam had already deciphered the ancient Egyptian hieroglyphics centuries ago

Early Chinese present attack

> i > word. In 2005 he published a book called Lost

Key : . Lei, es Kexing,

on | The century-old in medieval Arabic writing

el

Scholars from Egypt have great interest in ancient Egyptian civilization.

They do this through direct research or by consulting

Ancient Greek and Coptic sources on ancient Egyptian

Early Arabic alchemy

By studying the ancient Egyptian alchemy materials

Expand their knowledge in chemistry.

Some direct evidence shows that

Some Arab scholars were able to understand and read ancient Egyptian hieroglyphs, such as Anu. Amisri

A Muslim Sufi and alchemist who was known in 861 AD. Some of his manuscripts are marked

The manuscript was discovered by Dr. Oksha in Türkiye.

Another well-known manuscript with annotations on the ten Egyptian hieroglyphs is by Aram

Ibn the Scholar. Written by Vashya, who was called Shaka Amstahan, this manuscript is preserved in France

Paris. It is hard for scholars to imagine that Champollion, who successfully deciphered the ancient Egyptian hieroglyphics, had never seen these

Moreover, after the French invaded Egypt, they also took away a large number of medieval Arabic documents.

Ten Egyptian hieroglyphs marked by Arabs in the 9th century

Textual annotations - Various evidence shows that in the 8th and 9th centuries

At that time, Arab scholars had partially deciphered the ten Egyptian elephants.

Hieroglyphs

Tutu's act of destroying the pyramids: the ancient Egyptian culture that could not continue

The Arab countries also have a single monotheistic culture, and the differences in beliefs did not affect the ancient Egyptian culture.

There is no room for continuity, so apart from the tools of philosophy, science, medicine, astronomy, literature, etc.,

Besides, pragmatic Arabs were not interested in anything else, let alone sorting out the ancient Egyptians' "multiple

During this period, the Arabs also attempted to destroy the pyramids.

Laughing

eee

green.

In 1215 AD, the Arab League Aqili succeeded the Ottoman Empire's Malik Caliphate for religious reasons.

Because he was unhappy with the monuments of the Egyptian idolaters, he built a

A group of workers was specially organized to attempt to demolish the smaller Pyramid of Menkaure among the Giza Pyramids. Yes

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Part I” Retreating from Ancient Egypt |

And the funny thing is, according to records, the workers

I can't even remove one brick in a day.

After 8 months of hard work, nothing was achieved.

Finally, I was afraid that the huge

The stone hit him and he had no choice but to give up. So, that

This hopeless act of barbarity was only in Bekara

There is a vertical mark on the north slope of the pyramid.

Small "scar".

Generally speaking, the difficulty of construction, destruction and the "scars" left by the destruction of the Menkaure pyramids

However, the pyramids represent ancient Egypt.

The wisdom and hard work of human beings are hard to be shaken by outsiders, which is really admirable. Since then, only thieves

The visits of the secret agents and the uncivilized tourists throwing stones from the top are self-righteous and damaging.

The immortal majesty of the pyramids!

Professional study of ancient Egypt begins: Westerners establish Egyptology

The earliest research records that the West rediscovered and reorganized ancient Egyptian culture as early as the Renaissance

But that was just an accident. In the first half of the 17th century, a man named Yuebian. Gref

He mapped the pyramids and examined in detail the broken obelisk in Rome, which he later brought back to

Arrived at the Earl of Arundel Collection in London, England. This is the earliest documented evidence of Egyptology expertise.

Research.

The French made in-depth research and established Egyptology. In the past 300 years, the greatest contribution to ancient Egyptology has been made by

Scholars in France. In 1798, French scholars who followed Napoleon's expedition to Egypt discovered the

The huge ruins of ancient Egyptian civilization. While scholars marvel at the remains of ancient Egypt, they are also concerned about the missing

The long-standing ancient Egyptian hieroglyphs are confusing. But later, as the research deepened, the French first established

Egyptology was established.

The famous Rosetta Stone brought hope to the deciphering of ancient Egyptian characters.

When the answer was finally found, an unexpected discovery led to a startling discovery that shook the archaeological community! 1799

In 1915, French Captain Pierre Fohan Sowa. Xavier. Bouchard discovered in the Egyptian port city of Rosetta

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A special stone tablet was carved with ancient Egyptian hieroglyphs, Greek characters, ancient Egyptian

The three types of demotic scripts brought a glimmer of hope for the deciphering of ancient Egyptian script.

A question looms in the minds of the French: Why is the Rosetta Stone written in three different languages?

How about burning? People found the answer from the Greek translation. It turns out that when the Greeks ruled ancient Egypt

During the Ptolemaic dynasty, the Rosetta Stone recorded the enlightenment issued by Ptolemy V to the whole of Egypt.

The book mainly describes the legitimacy of Ptolemy V's succession to the throne from his father Ptolemy IV.

The many good deeds done by Ptolemy V, such as reducing taxes and erecting statues in temples, were a great help to the gods.

The move was strongly supported by the temple and priests. There is no doubt that this is a monument of merit and command. For the sake of

The edict had to be understood by all the subjects of different nationalities in Egypt before it could be executed, so it was written

It was inscribed in three different scripts that were popular in Egypt at that time.

The Birth of a Deciphering Genius" 24 years after France obtained the Rosetta Stone, a French linguistic genius

let. Francois. Jean François Champollion (1790-

In 1832, he appeared in the 1830s. At the age of 20, he had already mastered Latin, Greek and

Many ancient Eastern languages, including Hebrew, Ethiopian (probably Ethiopian, also known as

Amharic (Abyssinian), Sanskrit (old Indian), Avestan (old Iranian), and Uzbek (Uzbek)

Uyghur, Arabic, Syriac, Chaldean, Persian

and Chinese. Based on this stone tablet, he completely deciphered the ancient Egyptian hieroglyphics.

Champollion Rosetta Stone

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Part I” Tracking Ancient Egypt |

It is said that the Arabs were the first to decipher the ancient Egyptian script). This important interpretation has made the silent

The ancient Egyptian culture began to speak again, and a complete history of ancient Egyptian civilization was gradually revealed to the world.

It was in front of everyone, and it set off an Egyptian cultural craze that lasted for hundreds of years around the world. (Here is a reminder to read

What's more interesting is that Champollion, who successfully deciphered the ancient Egyptian hieroglyphics, was also proficient in Chinese.)

Ancient Egypt Research Boom

"Supported by the upper class and sponsored by the rich"

and culture was once popular in Europe.

European leaders are particularly interested in ancient Egypt.

This method promoted the development of Egyptian archaeology.

At that time, many wealthy people sponsored the excavation of

Even if you go to Egypt in person, the tourism boom in Egypt is also booming.

In Europe, people would bring back some Egyptian

and souvenirs and even mummies returned to Europe. exist

Unwrapping of mummies at social events in the UK

It is often the climax of the activity. Because of this

The trend of excavating ancient Egyptian artifacts and the enthusiasm for sponsorship have

Many very famous discoveries include the discovery of ancient Egyptian hieroglyphics in Tutankhamun's tomb

It is in this context that this has been achieved.

But at the same time, there were a large number of incidents of theft and destruction of cultural relics. For example, superstition makes Europe

The Europeans believed that eating powdered mummies could cure various diseases, so for a time the ancient Egyptians

The graves were dug up one after another, and the mummies inside were cruelly "crushed to dust".

The Arab rulers were "alarmed" to see the Europeans' enthusiasm for excavating ancient Egyptian artifacts and the frequent thefts.

As the boom and speculation on cultural relics arose, local Arab rulers began to realize the importance of ancient Egyptian cultural relics.

Importance and value. In 1805, Muhammad Ali, the ruler of Egypt, issued a ban, no longer allowing foreigners to enter Egypt.

To take Egyptian cultural relics out of the country, but there are still many foreigners who spend a lot of money to secretly take cultural relics out of the country. Tool

Ironically, the ancient Egyptian artifacts that were taken out of the country are better preserved than those in Egypt.

More intact.

| A fate spanning three thousand years: revealing the shocking secret of the origin of Chinese civilization

The beginning of studying the origins of Chinese and ancient Egyptian civilizations

Western China expert Father Dejing first proposed that China and Egypt have the same origin. Many French Egyptologists

In addition to Champollion, there is another famous French priest named J. de Guignes who is worth mentioning.

He was one of the earliest Western scholars to study ancient Egypt in modern times. He also lived in China for many years.

A China expert and famous sinologist. He correctly proposed and published the "Ten Circle Symbols in Egyptian Hieroglyphics"

He was also the first to propose that the Pharaoh had invaded the Roman Empire.

The Xiongnu were scholars who were driven away by the Han Dynasty in Chinese history. Their son Xiao Dejing also served Napoleon.

He was ordered to compile a Chinese, French and Latin dictionary.

Due to his early research on Chinese and ancient Egyptian culture, as well as his outstanding achievements in Sinology, he was awarded

On the 14th of the month, Father De Jing delivered a speech entitled "The Chinese Colonized Egypt", which discussed the relationship between Chinese characters and ancient Egypt.

and hieroglyphs, and further claimed that ancient Chinese history was the history of ancient Egypt, and even verified that the exodus from Egypt

The specific time when they lived in Central China was (1122 BC). Since then, he has become the most famous and only

The most important person, no European scholar continued De Jing's research on the relationship between ancient Egypt and China.

As a result, his series of views on the origins of Sino-Egyptian culture were shelved and eventually lost.

In the late Qing Dynasty, Chinese scholars began to study the origins of Sino-Egyptian cultural relations... " In the late Qing Dynasty, after the Opium War,

The country's door was opened, Western learning spread to the East, Chinese scholars opened their eyes to the world, and had the opportunity to go abroad to learn about the West.

Some Chinese scholars, influenced by the West, became interested in ancient Egyptian civilization and studied ancient Egyptian hieroglyphics.

Preliminary research work.

During the Qing Dynasty, some ambassadors and foreigners who traveled abroad witnessed ancient Egypt when they passed through Egypt on their way to Europe.

Hieroglyphics are often recorded in travel notes. After the Second Opium War, Qing official Bin Chun traveled to Europe

In the fifth year of Tongzhi (1866), Zhou wrote in a diary: The horizontal stone of the Great Pyramid is inscribed with the words "Like ten bells of Yi

Zhang Delu, who was traveling with me, also wrote in his diary: Egyptian characters are as numerous as those of a crow.

Our understanding of Egyptian hieroglyphs mainly focuses on their similarities with the shapes of ancient Chinese characters.

Wang You, a reformist thinker in the late Qing Dynasty, had a similar view. He believed that ancient Egyptian writing was "pictographic".

Many, or sometimes with the Chinese Qing pregnancy box complex text, we can know the original meaning of the creation of characters, six have, there is no original division

[1] This paragraph is excerpted from "Early Research on Egyptian Hieroglyphics by Chinese" written by Li Changlin and Yang Junming, see World Journal of History" Issue 2, 1995.

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The "six" mentioned by Wang Shu here refers to the "six scripts" of pictographic, ideographic, transliteration, and ideographic.

thing, loanword, homophony).

In the early years of the Guangxu period, Guo Wochun was on a diplomatic mission to Britain and France. He was very interested in ancient Egyptian hieroglyphics and visited Egypt.

At that time, people were sent to make a catalog of Egyptian hieroglyphs. Guo commented that ancient Egypt is "extremely similar to Zhong Yiwen and

Ancient seal characters, the beginning of Chinese characters, did not go beyond pictograms and ideograms. Messi (Editor's note: Messi is the Arabic word for

"Egypt" (transliteration of "Egypt") first created the same writing system as China. The Chinese text is in circulation but the meaning of the six scripts is hidden. Western Twenty-Six

The letters are established, and if there are homophones, pictographic and ideographic characters will be lost. " Guo's opinion, the beast is the envoy to England

This was agreed upon by the ministers of France, Italy and Belgium, Ping Fucheng. Zhang Zimu transcribed Guo's

A catalogue of ancient Egyptian writing, which affirmed Guo's opinions on ancient Egyptian writing. Guo Zishou is under investigation

When examining ancient Egyptian hieroglyphs, the focus is also on comparing them with Chinese characters, trying to explore the similarities.

When Guo was exchanging views with the British Orientalist Birch (1813-1885), he mentioned

Compared with Babylonian horizontal script, Indian inscriptions and Egyptian hieroglyphics, Chinese ancient characters are considered to be "only

Ancient Egyptian hieroglyphics are similar to Chinese writing. Guo specifically noted that Baierzhi agreed with Guo's opinion.

The opinion of the law: "He Liangran, Chinese characters are both ideographic and homophonic, and the ideographic characters are on the left, and the changes are

Right, the meaning is to follow its pronunciation. For example, the characters for "金" and "木" are represented by their respective kinds, which forms a pictograph. The right side of the gold is "

"Tong" means "copper". The right side of the character for "wood" is "tong". The pronunciation is the same and the meaning is proved by the sound. Ancient Egyptian books also

There are many such examples. Guo also briefly introduced the process of French scholar Champollion's translation of the Rosetta Stone and the book

and the compilation of the Dictionary.

In the early years of the Guangxu period, Li Fengbao, who was on a diplomatic mission to Germany, also paid attention to the structure of ancient Egyptian hieroglyphs. He is in Japan

The book recorded the opinion of German scholar Edel: the Egyptian script is "nothing more than pictographic, loanword, and transliteration".

The third category has many characters with opposite uses, such as "Zhongguo Long Zhao Min" (long Zhao Min) is interpreted as "An" (safety), "Luan Chen Shi Ren" (luan Chen Shi Ren) is interpreted as "Zhi" (government).

Egyptian and Chinese literature are actually of the same kind".

Song Yuren (who once served as a counselor to Britain, France, Italy and Belgium) made a study on the composition of ancient Egyptian characters in 1893.

A brief analysis shows that Western scripts are mainly based on sounds, Egyptian scripts are mainly based on shapes, but later European alphabets were derived from ancient Egyptian

And the evolution of writing. Song also quoted the opinion of London antiquarian James Wood that ancient Egyptian

There are three types of characters: the imitation method, the fixed method, and the phonetic method. The ancients used these three bodies together, which is different from the later use of

The sound is so clear and easy to understand. In the late Qing Dynasty, when Chinese people came into contact with Egyptian hieroglyphics, they focused on

This is a general consensus on the analogy and identification of ancient Chinese characters.

In 1903, the third issue of Jiangsu magazine published a poem titled "The Broken Egyptian Monument" with the following lines:

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Poetry: "The grass by the Nile River is still green in spring. The hegemony has no effect,
Culture day zero. Paintings of ghosts in deserted temples, and drinking in abandoned
pagodas to insult the poor. Only a piece of stone remains, and a brilliant star can be seen
overseas. " The whole song

The author of the poem laments that the ancient Egyptian culture is no longer as good as it
is today. The last sentence refers to "seeing similar Chinese culture on the Egyptian ruins."

The country's language".

Duan Fang, a minister in the late Qing Dynasty, purchased a batch of fine ancient Egyptian
cultural relics. Duan Fang, a minister in the late Qing Dynasty, was ordered to go abroad a
hundred years ago.

When the investigation arrived in Egypt, they carefully selected and purchased a batch of
ancient Egyptian artifacts. These precious cultural relics traveled far and wide.

After traveling across the ocean to China, he experienced the turmoil of the Qing Dynasty,
the turmoil of the Republic of China, the baptism of internal and external wars, and the ten-
year "Cultural Revolution".

This is also the only batch of ancient Egyptian cultural relics extant in China.

It should be noted that Arab scholars, French scholars and Chinese scholars in the late
Qing Dynasty were all exploring ancient

Egyptology has achieved certain results, but strangely, modern Chinese academic circles
are not as

There are few achievements in the study of ancient foreign civilizations.

Many foreign countries even have institutions specializing in ancient Chinese culture.

Explain the disciplines and research institutions of historical research.

Can be a product of some kind of narcissism and conservatism

The Chinese seem to only study history

Staying in China seems to be fruitless.

The Origin and Development of Civilization and Its Implications Outside China

It doesn't matter. "China" is China.

Se Se is a "unique product" in the area.

Is it true that the Qing Dynasty China inherited the topological paintings from ancient Egypt?

And is Chinese civilization really as some scholars say?

Is it an independent origin as stated?

Whatever the answer, I believe there is

It is true that: "No investigation, no

Have a say", no one can rely on imagination alone

Rather than making hasty judgments based on solid evidence,

Break. Here, I hope that all readers can hold

Enter the next step with a mindset of seeking the truth rather than rejecting it.

Part of the ancient Egyptian cultural relics purchased by Duan Fang: The origin of Chinese civilization.

Ancient Egyptian solar calendar

From this picture you can understand that a year is divided into

IDGTETTT)

5

CR couannonn oe Ce7

The principle of dividing it into 365 days. A circle is divided into 12 equal parts CR Everyone does it

aa CS ll 2 SS

Represents twelve months, with one picture and one group for each month.

SS EN

One day, the last 5 days are represented by several separate words SN from

= tt SS

Symbol indicates. NN

A

RS

The ancient Egyptian solar calendar is SS

NS

The first solar calendar in human history. In 3000 BC heed

DOG

ep

In 1600, the ancient Egyptians based their predictions on the rise of the Nile River and the weather

Long-term observation of the Dog Star-Sirius, Ancient Egyptian solar calendar

This convenient calendar was developed.

They set the annual Nile flooding day (around June 15, when the tide was at Memphis) as the

The beginning of the year. On this day in Lower Egypt, Sirius and the Sun met on the horizon at the same time.

The wise ancient Egyptians also divided the year into two periods, the Pan-October and the June-September periods, based on the rise and fall of the Nile River and the growth patterns of crops.

There are three seasons: flooding, sowing and harvesting. Each season lasts for four months, for a total of 12 months, with 30 days in each month. Year-end balance

The next 5 days are called "National Days" and are holidays, making a total of 365 days in the year.

The formulation of the ancient Egyptian solar calendar had a positive impact on other countries in later generations. In 46 BC, Roman

Horse commander Gaius. Julian. Gaius Julius Caesar in Egypt

With the help of Sosigenes, the Roman calendar was completely revised, forming the famous

The "Julius Calendar" (Julius Calendar, also translated as the "Julian calendar"). Pope Gregory

Levi XIII organized scientific workers to continue their efforts and revised it according to Copernicus' heliocentric theory, forming

"Gregorian calendar". It is widely used in the world, and after the founding of New China, it was called the "Gregorian calendar".

In addition, the ancient Egyptians already knew many stars, including not only the well-known North Star, but also

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Swan, Boots, Cassiopeia, Scorpio, Orion, Aries and many other constellations. Ancient Egypt's Accurate Astronomical Calendar

It has greatly promoted the development of agricultural production and provided convenient conditions for people's production and life.

Glass

In the history of world science and technology development, no one

Know exactly when and where glass was first

Made. Around 2600 BC,

It appeared in Mesopotamia (modern Iraq)

One of the early centers of civilization in Egypt or Greece.

Glass is made of sand, limestone, and carbonated

Made from a mixture of sodium, etc. Modern We

Glass is often considered to be a clear and bright substance.

But the ancient glass was not transparent.

The color is due to impurities in the raw materials of the mixture. The ancient Egyptian glass beads unearthed

But the colors are usually very beautiful. and.

There is a saying that the ancient Egyptians used Su

The method of using beating as a solvent to extract gold from sand occasionally

Discovered a method for making glass. At that time, the ancient Egyptians

The raw material for making glass is a sodium and calcium silicate.

Natural salts, usually obtained from soda and rock

Limestone, contains more iron and aluminum than modern glass. 1 a Se

Oxides, as well as manganese oxides and alkalis, were also used by the ancient Egyptians in blowing glass.

Often contains small amounts of magnesium. The earliest glassware made by the ancient Egyptians was opaline glass.

It is crafted from a type of calcite known as alabaster and has a milky, translucent quality. By BC

During the 18th Dynasty of Ancient Egypt from 1580 to 1314 BC, they already had many glass workers who could make glass.

Create a variety of transparent and translucent glassware and beads.

Around 1600 BC, workshop-based glass handicraft industry emerged in ancient Egypt. Limited by technology,

Only glass beads and vases were produced at that time. The ancient Egyptians mixed crushed quartz gravel with sand to improve

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Ancient Egyptian glassware Ancient Egyptian glassware

Change the color of the glass. They realized that adding cobalt, copper, or manganese to the mixture could produce dark blue,

Blue, green or purple glass.

The ancient Egyptians were excellent artists in making glass vials and ornaments, and they

Often produced in layers of different colors, from the Eighteenth Dynasty (1570-1570 B.C.E.)

1320) is still in good condition.

Around 1200 BC, the ancient Egyptians invented molded glass and blown glass products.

Later, the Romans and Phoenicians were excellent imitators and also learned glassmaking.

and then learned how to process glass, such as cutting, grinding, drilling and engraving.

Thin rectangular pieces of glass are used to decorate the walls. In the 10th century AD, glassware in Aleppo, Syria, was famous.

The name spread far and wide and became all the rage. By the 12th century, Arab glass production had conquered Venice, Italy.

S, occupied the entire European market.

As for China, the earliest glass in ancient China was not made domestically, but was invented by ancient Egyptians.

Re-introduction, this is the consensus reached by researchers of the history of science and technology. But when did glass appear in ancient Egypt?

How was it introduced into China? There are some different opinions on this issue. There is a saying that in

It was introduced during the reign of King Mu of Zhou from 1001 BC to 947 BC. According to the "Records of Ten Continents", West Lake

A jade cup known as "the essence of white jade" was once presented to King Mu of Zhou. This kind of cup is also called the Night Light Cup.

It has always been mistakenly believed to be made of Qilian Mountain jade (also known as Jiuquan jade). But King Mu's luminous cup, even if not

It is a completely transparent glass cup, and it is also very similar to the alabaster cup made of Egyptian opal glass.

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Mountain jade is mostly green jade. The night light in ancient books is often filled with cups, and is called "the essence of white jade" with such a lofty title.

Judging from the jade, it is not comparable to the luxury jade of Qilian Mountain, so its origin must be a distant civilization.

Our country is an ancient civilization. At that time, only ancient Egypt, which was famous for producing alabaster and glass, could

quite. Based on this, it is believed that in the 10th century BC, the Iranian-speaking peoples living in northwest China presented

The cup is always full of night light, and it should be an opaline glass cup made of alabaster in Egypt.

Yanqi Machinery

The world's first steam engine was born in the Ptolemaic dynasty of ancient Egypt. It includes a

The hollow ball rotates on an axis, and curved pipes extending along the tangential direction are installed around the ball. Through the hollow shaft

The rod inputs steam into the ball, and the steam impacts along the tangent direction of the bends, and the reaction force of the steam forces

Make the ball spin. This is the first device in history to convert thermal energy into mechanical energy, and it is the beginning of the modern industrial revolution.

The cone of the Yan turbine during the period.

Unfortunately, this machine was not used in production activities at that time, but was used to automatically open the palace

The door was opened (according to records, by remote control). In addition, this machine was also placed in the palace to make

Some landscapes that make the sculptures float up and down.

The Roman Empire later borrowed this design, but it was not until the 18th century that the European Watt

Only then was this design improved into a steam engine with practical value.

Water vapor rises through the pipe

The water is heated at the bottom

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Part I

More 10 Egyptian inventions

"pov ome TO Oe he

The world's first set of woodworking tools

Tracking Ancient Egypt |

A wooden island made in the X-Egyptian period found in Saqqara, Egypt, is a

This is the earliest man-made aircraft discovered by archaeologists so far. Is this thing readable?

The reader is reminded of the Luban wooden bird recorded in Heizi?

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Basic mathematics and geometry theory

The ancient Egyptians and ancient Chinese used the same

The method of calculating multiplication and division is based on the base. For example, we

To solve the problem 18×22 , first replace 1, 2, 4,

8, 16... multiple values, list the series as follows:

1 22

2 44

4 88

8 176

16 352

$18=2+16$, so 18×22 equals 44 (right)

The product of $2) +352 <$ The product of $16) =396$

Division:

$600 = 25$ This question, put 1, 2,

4, 8, 16... multiple values, list the number series as follows; Unearthed artifacts recording Egyptian mathematics

1 25

2 50

4 100

8 200

16 400

$600=400+200$, so $600+25=16+8=24$

This calculation method was invented without the multiplication and division formulas.

As long as you can use addition and subtraction, you can calculate multiplication and division. Chang said it was primitive, but modern computers use
This principle.

10 Egyptian comics

The sculptures left by the ancient Egyptians may make people feel that they are serious and rigid, but this is just ordinary

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A cat is herding a group of ducks onto a tree. A mouse and a dog are looking for someone to beat.

The mouse sat there like a human being, and the cat was fanning him.

Human perspective. In fact, the ancient Egyptians created many funny and hilarious stories and pictures. here

It is a very interesting cartoon discovered by archaeologists in some private tombs.

According to some archaeologists, the ancient Egyptians liked to create humorous stories in the form of animal anthropomorphism.

Draw it on papyrus. Many of these cartoons are satirical of social reality. Some archaeologists

I was amazed that this art form was created three or four thousand years ago, and its vividness

The extent is no less than what we see today.

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The earliest version of the Trojan Horse story was in Egypt (The Taking of Joppa)

Harris 500 papyrus, now in the British Museum, records a decree of Thutmose III.

The story of the Old Testament (16th century BC) attack on Syria.

The beginning of the story has been lost, probably it was written by Pharaoh Thutmose III [16th century BC]

General Djehuti attacked the city of Joppa in present-day Syria, but failed to capture it. So General Djehuti invited

Invite the prince of Joppa to a banquet (prepare to make peace and give up attacking the city). At the banquet, Djehuti will

The army said that the Egyptians would not fight anymore and gave the prince a large amount of "tribute" as a sign of peace. These "tributes"

It was carried by a large herd of cattle and horses and driven into the city of Joppa by an Egyptian charioteer.

Who knew that this was not a tribute at all, but 200 Egyptian soldiers hidden in a cloth bag, without anyone knowing.

Unconsciously, he was transported into the city. The Egyptian soldiers hiding in the pocket entered the city and cooperated with the outside forces, allowing Egypt to capture Joppa City.

This story is reminiscent of the Trojan Horse or Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves.
story.

Parting the River 1,000 Years Before Moses: The Turquoise Story

According to records, Pharaoh Snef of the Fourth Dynasty of Ancient Egypt (2613 BC-2589 BC)

One day, feeling lonely and bored, he went to his chief clerk and said to him: "I will find joy. Music, but not here (In the Palace). "

The chief clerk replied: "Your Majesty should go boating on the river, taking the most beautiful maids with you.

Splash and play in the water; the flowers, birds, fish and insects by the river will cheer you up. I will go with you. "

So, Pharaoh selected twenty of the most beautiful virgins, and they set sail in their boats.
Along the way, female

The children's singing dispelled the sadness in Pharaoh's heart.

At this time, the boat was turning, and the girl at the helm was hit on the head by the oar.

The turquoise jewelry was knocked into the water. So the girl raised the oar and stopped singing, and the other girls

The child also stopped.

The Pharaoh of Sniff said, "Keep singing. Don't stop."

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But the girls said: "The girl at the helm raised the oars."

Pharaoh Sniff asked the girl, "Why did you lift the oar?"

"My turquoise jewelry fell into the river," said the girl.

"I will give you a new one, and keep rowing," said Pharaoh.

But the girl said with a thin mouth: "I like the one that was thrown away."

Pharaoh said to the chief scribe: "Look, we were having so much fun just now, but now the girls have stopped playing.

It was because the girl's jewelry fell into the river and she didn't want the jewelry anymore. ”

The clerk looked into the river and whispered some congratulatory words. Suddenly, the river water parted by itself and formed a

A road was formed. The clerk went down, found the jewelry at the bottom of the river and returned it to the girl.

Then he chanted the spell again, and the river closed up again. (Some scholars believe that the Bible. Exodus

The novel "The Story of the Ancient One" probably copied this plot from the story.

In the end, everyone was happy and Pharaoh rewarded the scribe. Everyone was amazed at this miracle.

The earliest version of Cinderella in the world: the story of the Pharaoh's visit to a Greek slave girl

The earliest version of the story of the Gray Girl in the world

Created in ancient Egypt by the 1st century BC

Roman historians recorded it.

The story takes place in ancient Egypt

Dynasty (663 BC - 526 BC)

Year) . On the green banks of the Nile lived a

The young virgin was named Hodophis,

The child was born in Greece, a Greek

But when she was very young, she was kidnapped by pirates and became an ancient Egyptian maid.

Sold to Egypt as slaves. She has a good appearance, with curly blond hair and green eyes.

She had black eyes and fair skin, which made her stand out among the other Egyptian women with black hair, yellow skin and black eyes.

Different. However, her master is an old man who always likes to sleep under a big tree.

He doesn't care about what's going on at home.

Due to Hodofis's outstanding appearance and temperament, other maids became jealous and deliberately made trouble for him.

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They tortured her and mocked her, and always ordered her to wash clothes, feed the children and bake bread in the river. These things are her old

The owner doesn't know.

Because he was a foreigner and was envied by others, Hodofis had no friends but a group of animals.

I like being with her. Whenever she has time, she goes to the river to play with the animals. The monkey likes to sit on her shoulders.

On the other hand, the hippo swam to the shore and played with her. These joys made her quickly forget the misfortunes in her life.

One evening, she was dancing gracefully barefoot alone. At this time, her old master woke up and saw

Her dance. The old master admired her dancing and thought she shouldn't be barefoot, so he gave her a

A particularly beautiful pair of dancing shoes. The shoes were leather, gold-plated and rose-colored. Other maids

Those who are jealous after seeing this will miss it.

The next day, Pharaoh Amasis held a great party in Memphis and invited all the nobles and beggars to come.

Attend a banquet. All the maids except Hodophis dressed in their best clothes for the feast, for they knew

There will be a great celebration at the meeting, but Fei Huodufeisi is forced to do more housework and cannot attend.

Ban Lingling was washing clothes by the river and she sang a sad song. The hippopotamus were attracted by her singing and splashed water.

The water flower wet Hodofeis beautiful dancing shoes. Hodofis quickly took off his shoes and put them in the sun to dry.

So Yoshishige went back to do his housework until dusk. At this moment, a predator suddenly fell from the sky and stole one of her

Shoes. Seeing all this, Hodofis was not panicked, because she knew that the hunter was the incarnation of the god Horus.

body. So she stuffed the remaining shoe into her clothes and left.

At the same time, Pharaoh Amasis was driving his chariot in the desert because he was bored at the banquet.

At this moment, the cat-owl suddenly swooped down and threw Hodophes's dancing shoe on Pharaoh. Pharaoh believed

This was a miracle, and Pharaoh immediately issued a decree that all the girls in Egypt should try on the shoe, and Pharaoh would marry the one who could match it.

The woman who wears it.

All the women at the meeting tried but none of them were suitable.

It was after the meeting that Pharaoh decided to sail downstream in search of it.

When the boat reached the door of Hodofis's house, everyone listened.

When they heard the drums and gongs of Pharaoh's guard, all the maids came out.

Go try on shoes. When the maids found out that these were Hodoface's shoes,

Eat a foot, but still try to wear it. Being sucked in by the noise

Hodofis, who was attracted by the crowd, saw his shoes and took them away.

The unearthed ten Egyptian women's shoes quickly came out and put on their own shoes. Pharaoh witnessed this

Everything, immediately announced that she would marry Hodofeis. All of a sudden, the other maids came out and cried:

"She's just a slave, not even an Egyptian."

Pharaoh answered them: "She is the most beautiful, her eyes are like the Nile, her hair is like feathers.

and sedge, her skin is as white as a lotus..."

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Part 2

gap Ming Origin

[HA MA Mi AA AE

"Whatever is rational is real;

Everything that is realistic is rational. -

Chapter 5: The Origin of the Chinese

Unlike the ancient Egyptian civilization, which was completely wiped out, the Chinese civilization has survived thousands of years.

Despite the hardships of the past 1900s, it has been passed down tenaciously, which is a unique event in the history of human civilization.

However, modern Chinese cannot explain the origin and development of Chinese civilization as clearly as the ancients did.

It is said to be a great regret in the inheritance of Chinese culture.

With the development and spread of modern science and technology and the popularization of knowledge, Chinese people began to use scientific methods to explore

Search for your own origins. You won't know until you try it. Once you start, you will encounter various objective difficulties.

Difficult and subjective chest knot.

"The Origin of Mankind"

In 2007, CCTV produced a documentary called "Who is Eve?"

This is the first time that I have heard the "single origin of mankind" theory in the mainstream media in China.

Centuries ago, "single origin" was already a fact recognized by the anthropological community. However, over the years, China has

The theories of human origin are still being debated, with the main debate still around whether there is a single origin or multiple origins.

Source" said.

Single origin: Anthropologists agree that Africa is the origin of

Based on archaeological discoveries in the 1970s, anthropologists generally agree that the African origin theory is the origin of the human race.

All humans descended from a group of slender Australopithecus in East Africa. In addition, the theory of human single origin is still

This means that the origin of "modern humans" is relatively recent, with people migrating out of Africa relatively recently, hundreds of thousands of years ago.

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This means that the first ancient humans outside of Africa did not

They are not the direct bloodline ancestor of the local people or all modern humans, but an extinct collateral lineage.

Multi-regional origin theory: Homo erectus evolved into Homo sapiens independently in different places

In paleoanthropology, the monogenomic hypothesis is one of the two main hypotheses about the origin of humans, the other being

Multiple origin theory. But it should be noted that the multi-regional origin theory also agrees that humans originated in Africa 2.5 million years ago

The difference is that it is believed that Homo erectus spread to various parts of the world and then independently developed in different places.

Evolved into Homo sapiens. The difference between the two theories is that the monogeographical origin theory believes that human differentiation is relatively

The multi-regional origin theory holds that human differentiation occurred at an earlier time.

Analysis: The multi-regional origin theory still essentially points to a single origin

Whether it is a single origin or multiple origins, although there are many different opinions, a careful analysis of the two theories shows that

We still find that those who hold the multi-regional origin theory also unconsciously point to a single origin, that is, the multi-regional origin theory.

It is still believed that after the ancestors of humans left Africa 2.5 million years ago, they began to evolve independently around the world.

The descendants of the ancient human race included Neanderthals, Peking Man and Java Man, and adapted to the local environment. People around the world

Humans in different regions evolved into modern humans at the same time. Humans in different regions evolved into modern humans due to geographical isolation.

However, on the one hand, other complex factors such as selection, mutation, genetic drift and gene flow

Factors have caused modern humans to evolve in roughly the same direction.

Theory of the Independent Origin of the Chinese

It is said that Chinese archaeologists have discovered the Lufeng ape, which is 8 million years old, and the early Homo erectus, which is 2 million years old.

Shanren, Yuanmouren 1.7 million years ago, Lantianren 1.15 million years ago, Peking Man and Yunxian 500,000 years ago

Homo sapiens, 300,000 years ago in Hexian, Anhui and Tangshan, Nanjing, 100,000 to 200,000 years ago in Liaoning

Jinniushan people, Dali people in Shaanxi, Hanyinshan people in Anhui, Xujiachuang people and Dingcun people in Shanxi, Maba people in Guangdong

people, Hubei people, late Homo sapiens 10,000 to 40,000 years ago, such as Liujiang people in Guangxi, Hetao people in Inner Mongolia,

The Peking Man, the Lijiang Man in Yunnan, the Ziyang Man in Sichuan, the Chuandong Man in Guizhou, the Huangdong Man in Shaanxi, etc.

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Unfortunately, there are still two missing links in the complete human evolution system. One is the lack of

Earlier fossils of Homo erectus and Australopithecus, the closest ancestor of humans, have been found.

100,000-year-old Homo sapiens fossil.

With the link “suddenly” filled in, has the origin of Chinese independence been finalized?

China has not had a complete human evolution system for many years, which has had a great impact on the “Chinese

For the orthodox scholars who believed that the Chinese people had an independent origin, they felt uneasy as if something was missing.

A piece of news came out at the right time, which inevitably came a little unexpectedly;

On January 22, 2008, the State Administration of Cultural Heritage of China held a press conference in Beijing and announced that:

A relatively complete collection of fossils dating back 80,000 to 100,000 years was found in the early Quaternary Late Pleistocene strata of the Jing Paleolithic site.

The complete skull of the ancient human Xuchang man. This discovery fills the gap that China did not have human beings 50,000 to 100,000 years ago.

The gaps in human fossils are filled, thus forming a nearly complete human evolutionary system.

At this point, the independent origin scholars toasted to celebrate.

Now the "independent origin of the Chinese" is completely without any

There is room for doubt anymore. In addition to Africa, China

It is also the site where ancient human fossils are discovered almost continuously.

Regardless of whether the news is true or not, whether the conclusion of the examiner is true or not,

A considerable number of Chinese paleoanthropologists believe that modern China

Humans originated independently in China. Some Chinese scholars believe

For: The physical characteristics of ancient humans to modern humans in China are

They are of the same lineage and have not been replaced by ancient African humans.

The resulting physical changes caused by Peking Homo erectus

Some characteristics of the Peking Man (formerly known as Peking Man) are now

The above phenomenon is still seen in the people of North China, but not in modern Chinese.

There are physical characteristics of Africans. Paleolithic China

Peking Man and Upper Cave Man are really Chinese

Are they the ancestors of mankind? The culture of the Neolithic Age, the culture of the primitive society

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The chemistry is all inherited from the same source, without any gaps or major changes.

But are the Peking Werewolf and the Upper Cave Man really the ancestors of the Chinese?

Has the origin of the "disease" really been determined?

The Upper Cave Man and Peking Man were indeed ancient humans from 50,000 to 100,000 years ago, but they may have

They became extinct long before humans appeared. Anyone with normal logic and historical knowledge knows that

The so-called "independent and complete human evolution system" is nothing more than a few ancient apes in different periods.

Fossils are just barely piled together in time, except for some people's subjective belief that there is inheritance between them.

It cannot be proven by other scientific methods.

It must be said here that the Chinese have been born and raised in China since ancient times.

This is consistent with the "autistic" and "narcissistic" mentality of some Chinese people, and some studies based on this mentality are not

It is based on scientific research, and it is more like a "preconceived" and "final conclusion" from the beginning.

Then, they try every possible means to find evidence to fill in the previous conclusion, which they are not sure whether it is correct or not.

In short, the multi-regional origin theory is only held by a few schools of thought internationally and has not been widely recognized.

At the same time, let alone shaking the "single origin theory" that has been accepted by the public.

When the East Asian Mongoloids met the African Khoi people: When we first met, it was like meeting an old friend.

If Lantian Man, Peking Man or Upper Cave Man are the ancestors of the yellow race in East Asia, then please look at this

Could it be that these ancient Chinese humans traveled to Africa and lived there?

Left descendants?

African Khoi

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When it comes to Koi's shame, the most familiar thing is the once popular movie in the 1980s:

The Gods Must Be Crazy. The movie is about a group of Khoi people in an African land far away from modern civilization.

The peaceful and beautiful life in the district was broken by a Coke bottle falling from the sky, and all kinds of adventures and

Endless fun story. Looking at the photo of the Khoi people, if no special explanation is given, the reader will think

Are they African? Do their faces resemble those of people in some parts of southern China?

Khoisan people, also known as San people, are divided into Bushmen (meaning forest people) and Khoisan people.

The term "duren" (meaning "one who twitches the mouth and tongue") was used by Dutch colonists to describe the indigenous peoples when they first arrived in southern Africa.

The factory said that some scientists once called them yellow people from the forest, but later, the local residents gradually changed their name to

"Khoisan" people. "Khoisan" means "people" or "real people" in the local language.

Archaeologist Root

According to research on their Y chromosomes, the Khoisan are one of the oldest peoples in Africa, having existed for 6

If it is 90,000 years old, it is also an ancient branch of the equatorial race, originating in the northern part of the Kalahari Desert in southwestern Africa

The area between the Zambezi River and The Khoisan people have obvious differences in appearance from the average African.

The color is lighter, yellowish brown, the face is flat and wrinkled, the forehead is protruding, the eyes are small, and the inner part is purple.

Many characteristics of the Mongoloid race. They are short, with an average adult height of only 145 to 150 cm.

They are mainly distributed in Botswana, Namibia and South Africa, and live by hunting and gathering.

The Khoisan people evolved independently in Africa. Why did they carry so many

What about East Asian characteristics? Is it such a coincidence? How can two independently evolved human races look like this?

Are the Khoi in Africa related to Homo erectus in East Asia?

If the Khoi and East Asian peoples could migrate to Africa, then Africans could also migrate to Asia.

When Homo erectus meets Homo erectus, which one will have the advantage?

Next: Genetic research proves that humans around the world are homologous

Genetic technology is a revolutionary discovery in modern science and technology.

DNA sequences can be used to determine the relationship between different people. With the application of this technology,

Paternity testing becomes possible. The human genome is a very stable system.

A system in flux. In the long-term evolution process, the sequence of genomic DNA continues to mutate.

By measuring these mutation characteristics, we can accurately identify people with the same mutation as us in the vast sea of people.

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Characteristics of the population. In principle, this method is both simple and accurate. Therefore, this technology has also been

For human archaeology.

In 1987, Rebecca Kass of the University of Hawaii conducted a global experiment.

DNA samples were purified from women around the world. Kahn chose women for his experiments.

Because the DNA she was looking for did not come from the nucleus of the human body itself, but from a kind of DNA called mitochondria.

It is a unique substance in the body, which exists in the cytoplasm and is called the "energy supply station of the cell." With the human body

Compared with our own cells, mitochondria are relatively independent in genetics. The mitochondrial DNA of the next generation is generally

It comes only from the mother and is basically not influenced by the father. Through her experiments she made a surprising discovery:

The difference between the mitochondrial DNA of Africans and Asians is only about 100,000 years old.

About years. In this case, multiple regional origins become impossible (if the multiple regional origin theory is true,

Then the genes between different races should have differences of more than 1 million years). Through the difference of mitochondrial genes

After analyzing the genetic differences, geneticists concluded that the genes of modern women all come from one woman,

It is said that they all had a common mother who lived about 148,000 years ago.

Geneticists have once again successfully deciphered the Y chromosome, the code for male genetic genes. Through research, he

We have come to a conclusion: modern men all have a common father, who lived in the 15th century.

Ten thousand years ago. Studies have shown that, except for Africa, all other ethnic groups have similar genetic maps.

The difference between the two is very small.

A pioneer in genetic engineering in China: Researcher of Modern Anthropology, Fudan University, Shanghai

Professor Jin Li from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill conducted an experiment with nearly 10,000 random male samples from all over China. Through the study, he found that

All samples have only three genes, M168, which is common to modern humans outside Africa and some Africans.

Kind of mutation. This proves that all samples of nearly 10,000 Chinese men carry "genetic traces" from Africa.

This supports the African origin theory from another perspective.

Aboriginal Australia: 100% African immigrants

Australia is located in Oceania in the southern hemisphere, surrounded by water.

It turns out that there has always been a lot of talk about the colored race, and no one knows where they came from. These indigenous people have broad noses,

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She has unique features of thick lips, deep eyes, brown skin and curly hair. Anthropologists who originally held the African origin theory believed

Because the hair of Australian aborigines is wavy, very similar to that of African blacks, they should be Africans.

kind. Other scholars believe that Australians, like Europeans, have well-developed body hair and narrow

Their noses are like those of Europeans, so they must be from Europe. Other scholars have referred to Australia

Comparison of the skulls of the Kerol people in Asia and the Wafuk people in Indonesia revealed that the two skulls were similar in size.

Based on this, it is believed that Australians evolved from modern Asians. Some scholars also believe that Australia

The indigenous people of Australia were the result of interbreeding between early settlers and local *Homo erectus*, who in turn

Where it came from, no one can tell.

This study of human origins

Key Questions, Cambridge University and Angle

Researchers at Lea Ruskin University

The research team, composed of

Australian Aboriginal people and people from New Guinea

Mitochondria of the Melanesians of Inner Asia

Somatic DNA (and maternal) and Y chromosome DNA

(paternal line), and extracted modern soil

Pa and Asian blood samples,

Comparison of various DNA lineages after Aboriginal Australia.

The researchers assumed an average rate of change in DNA and were able to trace the changes in DNA samples back to the beginning.

The intersection of the branches of human origin can be found, and the timetable for the arrival of human ancestors to various parts of the world can be calculated. Knot

The results showed that Australians have four DNA branches, and the ancestors of these four DNA branches are all 7

What if modern humans lived in Africa 50,000 years ago? The latest research also shows that the genetic genes of Australian Aboriginals

There are no genetic signatures from *Homo erectus* in the DNA, suggesting that early settlers in Australia did not

Interbreeding with *Homo erectus*, they shared a common ancestor with the rest of Eurasia.

Dr. Foster, who led the study at Anglia Ruskin University, said scientists had long suspected

It is believed that Australian Aborigines and New Guineans have a common ancestor, but due to inconsistent results in the fossil record,

The difference is so great that it has been difficult to prove. The latest research results have discovered for the first time a genetic link between them.

This proves that they all originated from Africa. Some researchers believe that the latest findings provide evidence for the origin of human

The “multi-regional origin theory” sounded the alarm.

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It is not hard to imagine that Australia is farther from Africa than China. Even the indigenous people there are

Verified to be 100% African in origin. So, the Chinese originated from Africa, and all human beings have a common ancestor.

What's the question?

In the face of scientific facts, people have to admit another conclusion of scientists: early *Homo sapiens* even

They had never met *Homo erectus*. When *Homo sapiens* began to disperse and migrate around the world, *Homo erectus* had already

It has been extinct for a long time.

Late Ice Age: The human population was preserved in Africa, and spread around when the Ice Age ended.

Archaeologists believe that drastic climate change is the most critical factor affecting and controlling the survival of ancient humans.

white. There have been many ice ages on Earth. The climate during the ice ages was very cold, and animals in the middle and high latitudes

Unable to survive. The study found that the human fossil found between 50,000 and 100,000 years ago was consistent with the Quaternary Ice Age in this area.

The duration of the district's existence roughly matches that of the When the Quaternary glacial period arrived, the ice sheets at high latitudes continued to extend to the middle and low latitudes.

development, the sea level dropped, the earth's temperature was 10-15°C lower than it is now, and one-third of the world's land was covered with ice and snow.

The ice layer was 500 to 1000 meters thick and the sea level dropped by about 100 meters. Vast glaciers sucked up the ocean

There is a lot of precipitation in the Northern Hemisphere, the temperature is cold and dry, and there are desolate and spectacular ice fields everywhere. So in

During this period, almost all living things in the world's mid- and high-latitudes found it difficult to survive, including humans.

Africa is an exception, because it is close to the equator. During the ice age, the average temperature in the equatorial region was higher than today.

The temperature dropped by about 1-2°C, and it was relatively high, which became the last Eden of ancient humans.

Ancient people in most regions became extinct due to extreme cold, such as the Neanderthals, who are considered the origin of Europeans.

It is inferred that they became extinct due to extreme cold in the "Heinrich Event" that occurred around 35,000 years ago.

The migration history of human beings in Asia generally recognized by modern anthropologists

According to anthropologists, modern brown people first walked out of Africa about 60,000 to 70,000 years ago.

They walked along the shore of the Indian Ocean with the most crude stone tools and sharp wooden sticks, looking for fish, shrimps, clams,

After generations of expansion, they came to India and formed the Dravidian people. Da Luo Purple Tea People

They were brown until the white Aryans invaded 3500 to 3700 years ago.

They interbred, and are the most culturally advanced of the brown races known.

At present, the colored people also remain in the Andaman Islands in the Bay of Bengal and maintain a very pure

of bloodline. Then, the brown people continued to move eastward and reached Southeast Asia. The sea level was higher than it is now.

It is much lower, and Australia is also connected to Irian Island and many islands in Melanesia. 60,000

Years ago, brown people arrived and occupied this area. Later, as the sea level rose, Australia

and Irian Island are far away from the Asian continent, and brown people have lived on these two isolated continents until now. 40,000

Many years ago, the brown race moved north again, and since there was no competition, they quickly occupied the entire East Asian continent.

Created China's late Paleolithic culture. Then, the brown people may have moved along the present-day Sea of Japan.

They crossed the Strait to reach Japan and became the Jomon people (also known as the Ainu and Ezo).

At this time, only the Y chromosome haplogroups C and D of brown people were distributed in the entire East Asia, South Asia and Australia.

Type D.

Migration routes of Y chromosome haplogroup C and D

D gene of the Ainu people of Japan

Part II “Deciphering the Origin of Chinese Civilization |

40,000 to 50,000 years ago, the ancestors of the O-lineage humans also left Africa. They did not follow the coastline, but

By land, from West Asia, enter the Indus River Basin, pass through the northern tip of the South Asian subcontinent, and enter Southeast Asia.

The newly arrived O-series people are not yet able to

Local brown people are fighting. At least in the South

In the southern part of the Indian peninsula, there lived

A large number of brown people, a small number of zero people

You can only rush through the southern Himalayas

Pass. During this period, a small number of lemon-colored people were also integrated.

Species genes. In the dense forests of Southeast Asia,

O people grew stronger and gradually occupied

It was also during this period that OO

The people of the area split into coastal and inland branches.

The coastal branch of the O lineage people first settled in Vietnam

It was formed in the southern and Guangdong areas. Later, some people

Some people went south to Malay and Indonesia.

Then go north along the East China Sea continental shelf. These people

It is Austronesian

and the ancestors of the Tai-Kam (Daic) people and groups

First, the Baiyue people, as they are called in ethnology.

tribe. This group of people carries obvious

Y chromosome haplogroup 01. Inland Branch 0

The people of the same lineage were formed in Myanmar and Yunnan.

And lived here for a long time. Due to the historical

The sea branches are slightly longer, and they gradually form more

of gene mutations. These people are Austro-Asian

(CAustro-Asiatic) ancestors,

It is the Baipu ethnic group mentioned in ethnology. them

The Y chromosome haplogroups are 02 and

03.

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O lineage people left Africa

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The early O-lineage people came to China and gradually became the ancestors of China. They obviously mastered more

High survival skills, so gradually replaced the original brown race, and planted native to southern China

of rice and established primitive rice cultures such as Hemudu.

In the later period of ethnic integration, the O3 gene people and groups originally distributed in western China suddenly gained

The developed civilization gave them a huge advantage, and thus they gradually gained an overwhelming advantage in East Asia in the competition.

most. People with genotypes O1 and O2 were forced to migrate to Southeast Asia, the Korean Peninsula, and Taiwan, China.

etc.

Next: The Huaxia people took over the Central Plains: The Yellow River civilization defeated the Yangtze River civilization

Chinese historians generally believe that Chinese civilization originated in the Yellow River Basin, between 10,000 and 7,000 years ago.

The microlithic cultural sites date back to 7000-3700 years ago, and then to the Neolithic cultural sites about 5000 years ago.

Before the Bronze Age, the Yellow River Basin became the development center of ancient Chinese culture, marking the beginning of the Yellow River Culture

The prelude to the development of the Ming Dynasty.

Especially during the Xia, Shang and Zhou dynasties (2000-1000 BC), the Yellow River civilization

Development has clearly surpassed that of the Yangtze River Basin. During this period, the earliest collection of Chinese poetry, The Book of Songs, appeared.

Taoism, Confucianism, and Mohism influenced China for thousands of years.

The School of Peace, the School of Law, the School of Military Affairs, the School of Names

The school of thought also flourished

Like chips, they all rushed to the society,

Created a new era for Chinese academic circles

The golden age of family contention.

Under the premise of this great development

Next, from 1000 BC

Since then, the Yellow River civilization has gradually developed

Entered the Yangtze River region and

: S Later, in the process of national integration,

The Yellow River civilization expansion diagram gradually replaced the latter.

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Issues that historians avoid discussing

We all know that the Yangtze River has better living conditions than the Yellow River, but why?

Did Chinese civilization originate from the Yellow River rather than the Yangtze River?
Chinese historians seem to deliberately avoid this question.

No talk.

1. The distance between the Yangtze River and the Yellow River is not far. For example, the two rivers flow through Qinghai Province and Sichuan Province together, such as the Yellow River

The Yangtze River flows through Henan Province, and the Yangtze River flows through Hubei Province. The two provinces are adjacent to each other. In ancient times, the Yellow Emperor and his tears were particularly great.

The battle was able to drive Dang You to the Yangtze River Basin, proving that Huangdi knew the existence of the Yangtze River at that time and that they could

There is no reason why people cannot travel between Henan and Hubei, not to mention that

The worldview of people in that period was much broader than we imagine.

2. The Yangtze River is longer than the Yellow River and has a greater flow rate. The Nile River ranks first in the world's great rivers

1. The Yangtze River is third and the Yellow River is fifth. In comparison, the abundant water resources of the Yangtze River are more suitable for human survival.

This is also confirmed by the fact that before the establishment of Chinese civilization, the Yangtze River region had rich ancient cultural relics.

3. The Yangtze River Basin is wider. The Yangtze River flows through 11 provinces, and the Yellow River flows through 9 provinces. It is hard to imagine that the Chinese nation has

For more than a thousand years before the Qing Dynasty, there was not a single confirmed relic left in the Yangtze River Basin.

4. The water quality of the Yangtze River is better. Chinese people often say "jump into the Yellow River and you can't wash it clean" to describe the turbid water of the Yellow River.

But there is no saying that “you can’t wash away the guilt even if you jump into the Yangtze River”. The fact is that there are

With a population of 160 million, the Yangtze River Basin feeds more than 400 million people. Where is the living environment better?

TN

The Chinese ancestors were so smart and wise, why did they choose the Yellow River as the origin of civilization?

Or, to put it another way, why not have both, like the Mesopotamian civilization of the two rivers?

In this way, taking advantage of the wider region and greater integration of early Chinese civilization, a Chinese version of the Two Rivers was created.

River valley civilization is more conducive to the early ethnic reproduction and unification?

The puzzling ancient cultural relics of the Yangtze River

The Hemudu Culture Site of the Yangtze River was discovered in 1973 and has been excavated twice.

Among the approximately 7,000 precious cultural relics unearthed, there are piles of rice grains and rice husks, which are the largest in the world.

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The earliest artificial cultivation

Rice, certified 6000 to 7000

Years ago, its residents had mastered

Rice planting technology;

The amount of "bone gang" has been proved

Get rid of "slash-and-burn farming" and start

Use bone to turn the soil;

A large number of wooden buildings have been

The appearance of dry Mao is the

The earliest known "pole-rail style"

Hemudu wooden buildings, residents can build

Boats have the ability to sail on seas and rivers, and boat coffin burials reflect the ability of these peoples to go to the sea. From this we can

It can be seen that the Hemudu culture already had some of the conditions to develop into a civilization.

Liangzhu Culture in the Yangtze River Liangzhu Culture is an upgraded version of Hemudu Culture. It is distributed in the lower reaches of the Yangtze River.

The Taihu Lake area is the center of which is Liangzhu in Zhejiang Province. The Liangzhu culture lasted about 5,300 years ago.

4,200 years ago, it belonged to the Neolithic Age. The most distinctive feature of this cultural site is the jade artifacts unearthed. Control excavation

The jade articles found in the tombs include jade, coins, jade bracelets, jade tubes, jade beads, jade horns, and columnar jade.

Jade objects, cone-shaped jade objects, jade belts and rings, etc. In addition, the pottery is also quite delicate. From rich and complex jade

Culture, we can see that the ancient Yangtze River culture has entered an advanced stage.

In terms of area, there is an ancient city with an area of 2.9 million square meters in the Minzhu ruins area.

Later than the late Liangzhu culture. Archaeologists pointed out that this is the first Liangzhu cultural relics found in the middle and lower reaches of the Yangtze River.

It is also the largest and most architecturally advanced ancient city site discovered in China at the same time.

site. According to research, the "Liangzhu" power occupied half of China at that time. The newly discovered ancient city is quite

The capital during the Minqian period.

Strangely, the so-called "Huangdi Ancient City" (author

They may have looked up information about the Huangdi City in Zhuolu, but some of them only quoted the "Historical Records" and added a storytelling-like description.

Writing, without any archaeological information that can be related to historical records) is much larger than more than 5,000

The ancient city of Henzhu, which has a history of 1000 years, is much smaller, equivalent to a small village. In this sense, such a small Huang

Did the ancient culture of Heshang have the help of gods? Did it jump from the Stone Age to the advanced Xia Dynasty civilization in a flash?

Part II “Deciphering the Origin of Chinese Civilization |

In the face of these facts, "Huaxia

The Yellow River civilization has its own independent origin theory.

At least the early Chinese civilization should not

Another huge Yangtze River cultural heritage is just around the corner.

They turn a blind eye and have no contact with each other. Objectively

The primitive culture of the Yangtze River region is clearly

It is much older than the Yellow River Basin, and Chinese civilization

It should originate from the Yangtze River Basin rather than the Yellow River.

River basins are in line with normal logic. But the stone carving patterns in Liangzhu culture

The historical records are so clear, the Chinese civilization

The origin and development of the Yellow River Basin

As a base. There are many ancient records in history books.

In the Yangtze River Culture 4,000 to 5,000 years ago. fp mm Lu full

No mention of it, it seems unreasonable for the KMT to "mostly promote Sufang"

of. In other words, we have always believed that HuaEE

The Yellow River origin of the Xia people is wrong.

Talents are the ancestors of the Chinese nation? Or Yan

The places where the Huang War and Dabi's flood control took place are recorded.

Wrong, it should have happened in the Yangtze River instead of

Is it the Yellow River? The sphere of influence of Liangzhu culture

The results of ethnic identification deny the theory that the Chinese nation originated from the Yangtze River

Anthropology experts have specially identified the skulls of Hemudu people:

Flat, shaped nose bridge, low eye sockets and Guangxi Guilin Chuangpi Rock, Fujian Guohouqie Stone Mountain, Guangdong Foshan

The Neolithic primitive population in Hedang is similar, and is more similar to the South Asian racial type characteristics. At the same time, M23,

The skull of M17 (specimen number) is characterized by a skull height greater than its width, and is a long skull type. This long-cranial type

Common in modern Austral-Negroid peoples, such as Melanesians, Papuans, Australians

It is found in Asians, such as the Assyrians and the Veddas, but is relatively rare among modern Asian Mongoloids.

Scholars have also extracted ancient human bones from the Xindili and Maqiao sites of the Liangzhu culture.

DNA tests showed that their Y chromosome type was O1, which was different from that of the Central Plains people.

They are considered to be the type of the "Baiyue" tribe. Today, O1 accounts for 100% of Taiwan's mountain indigenous people.

The Li ethnic group in Hainan accounts for about 85%. Although about 15% of the Han people in the south are of type O1, it is obvious that

However, this is not the main source of modern Han genes.

According to historical records, in my country's unified multi-ethnic country, the Baiyue people have long been

In the constant exchanges between the Chinese and the Han people, they not only exchanged ideas politically, economically and culturally, but also

They are integrated with each other in terms of bloodline. By the Eastern Han and Three Kingdoms period, the "Baiyue" had gradually disappeared, and most of them were mixed.

Among the Han nationality, some of them developed into the Zhuang, Si, Miao, Yao and other ethnic minorities in southern my country today.

Furthermore, archaeologists seem to be unable to find any evidence of the existence of a large number of artifacts unearthed from the Liangzhu culture.

It is directly related to the origin of Chinese civilization. It seems that the scale of the ancient Yangtze River culture was very large for a long time.

The Yellow River culture is longer than that of the Yellow River, but it is not enough to overturn the "Yellow River origin theory of Chinese civilization", and in the long

The "Baiyue people" who established primitive culture in the Yangtze River Basin are not the direct ancestors of today's Chinese (Huaxia nation).

First of all, therefore, their history will not be deliberately recorded in Chinese history.

So we can't help but ask, what force prompted the Yellow River civilization to suddenly appear between 4000 and 3000 years ago?

How could the Swift Fox have made such progress 100 years ago? Was there any influence of foreign civilization?

Unbelievable: There are ethnic groups with pure “Han” bloodline but they are not Han

In genetics, it is generally believed that the characteristic gene of the Han nationality is type O3. According to the data, O3 genes

It has a history of 10,000 to 30,000 years in China. China's various ethnic minorities, such as Bai, Miao, Manchu, Qiang,

Nu, Tibetan, Mongolian, etc. all carry the O3 gene to varying degrees, especially the Dulong people, whose O3 gene accounts for

It reached 100%. But strangely, the Dulong people, who were considered to be of pure “Han” descent, did not exist until the founding of New China.

Before Li Li, the people still maintained a primitive clan-style production and living style, and their ethnic customs were very different from those of the Han people.

different.

[1] The Baiyue people are a general term for various ethnic groups related to the Yue people of the past dynasties who lived in southern China today. Also known in the literature

They are called "Bai Zhuan", Zhuan, Yue ethnic group, and they are widely distributed. They have different castes within them and are scattered throughout southern China today. In

In Chinese history, the entire vast area of Jiangnan, namely Jiaozhi to Huihuai, which is seven or eight thousand miles long, was a hundred miles long before the Qin and Han dynasties.

The ancient Yue language they used was very different from the ancient Chinese language used in northern China.

Can talk.

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Dulong

Those who believe that the Han people are of indigenous origin believe that the Han people are just a branch of the indigenous 03 gene, but in fact the Han people

The ethnic minorities are very different from China's ethnic minorities in terms of culture and language. They are clearly an independent and more developed

The cultural system of Da. Before the emergence of the Huaxia people, the native Chinese ethnic groups had not formed a unified

There is no trend, and there is no final text. The scattered and backward situation on the Chinese land was not resolved until the birth of Chinese civilization.

After its birth, it greatly promoted the integration of various ethnic groups on Chinese soil with its inclusive and broad connotation.

Some scholars have done special research and found that the similarity between Chinese and Indo-European languages is much greater than that between Chinese and Indo-European languages.

languages and the languages of local ethnic minorities in China, so it was concluded that there were foreign elements in Han culture. Can

It is said that it was under the influence of this foreign advanced culture that the various ethnic groups in China began to integrate.

The Han nationality was formed on this basis!

Han nationality - Central type Han nationality - Southern type Han nationality - Northern type

Modern Han

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Caucasians mysteriously appeared in Changdao, Shandong 6,500 years ago

Let us return to the Yellow River Basin in the north.

In 1977, Song Chengjun, former director of Shandong Changdao County Museum, went to Daheishan Island to meet with

A friend. There was some debris on a hillside of a mud house by the roadside. Director Song accidentally pulled it and found a cliff.

Many ancient pottery fragments suddenly appeared on the surface. Subsequently, Professor Yan Wenming of Peking University led the Peking University Archaeology Department

After the students came to Changdao to make a discovery, they announced that the ancient site of Beizhuang in Changdao has a history of 6,500 years.

It is equivalent to the Banpo clan period in China. Some pottery fragments and blood vessels were found intermittently in the ruins.

The archaeological team did not pay enough attention to it. Everyone thought it was just an ordinary ancient human remains.

site.

Later, a child also came to the archaeological site to play with beans and dug out a red pottery dough from the red dense soil.

Tool. A closer look revealed that the small ball actually had a nose, eyes and a mouth. It was actually made of clay.

Humanoid mask. The carbon 14 method was used to test, and the results were the same as those of the Beizhuang site.

The time has exceeded 6500 years.

This mysterious mask has been on public display in the window of the Long Island County Museum since 1987.

It's 20 years. Almost every day someone comes to ask, who is this person? Unfortunately, the staff has been unable to give

Give satisfactory explanation.

It was not until 2007 that the crew of "Traveling Across China" came to Changdao and began to study the sacred relics in the Beizhuang ruins of Changdao.

The mysterious masks and unearthed human skeletons are studied. After sampling and researching the human bones in the site,

SN

Long Island Man's Skull Reconstructed to be Caucasian

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Experts unanimously concluded that the humans who lived in the Beizhuang site in Changdao, Shandong 6,500 years ago belonged to

Caucasian race. The high nose and deep eyes of the mysterious mask undoubtedly further confirmed this point.

We know that the Caucasian race is believed to have originated from the Black Sea, the Sea of Azov and the Caspian Sea in Eurasia.

bring. The fact that they appeared in Shandong, China 6,500 years ago is enough to prove that humans could

Migrated from West Asia to China via Xinjiang. It is the influx of foreign immigrants that has led to the development of the Yellow River Basin's cultural

The level of urbanization has gradually surpassed that of the Yangtze River Basin!

So, did the ancestors of the Chinese nation also come to China from the west like these ancient people from Changdao?

What about ?

The Chinese nation seemed to have suddenly descended from the sky onto the land of China.

civilization. Moreover, even other ancient cultural sites discovered in the Yellow River Basin are difficult to compare with Huashou

It is directly related to the origin of the nation. From this point of view, there is only one possibility, that is, Huaxia

The origin of the nation is not on Chinese soil, but is foreign. Therefore, our ancestors'

The records of the origin are difficult to verify on Chinese soil.

So, where did our ancestors come from?

Chapter 6: The Western Origin of Chinese Civilization

Molecular anthropology studies have shown that after humans left Africa, they headed north and east.

They came one after another, and the Huaxia people advanced into China along the path that their predecessors had taken. because

In this regard, regarding the view of the independent origin of Chinese civilization that “the road is long and it was impossible for ancient times to come to China”,

The view that the ancients were “Chinese” completely ignores scientific facts and underestimates the ability of ancient people to expand and migrate.

What is the “Western Theory”?

Simply put, the so-called "Westernization Theory" specifically refers to the fact that Chinese civilization was not derived from the indigenous cultures of China.

It was not formed independently, but inherited the developed civilization of the ancient West (especially the West Asia and Middle East)

The theory that the ancients migrated from the West to China and played a major role in the creation of Chinese civilization.

Of course, this theory does not only believe that Chinese civilization came from the West, but also that other human civilizations, including ancient

European civilization, ancient Indian civilization, ancient American civilization... all originated from the same place.

Human civilizations share the same origin.

Simply put, the "Western Origin Theory" of civilization and the "African Origin Theory" of human beings are very similar, that is, both believe that

Human development around the world is not isolated, but comes from the same “master” in the ancient times that have been forgotten.

"Congwen" who was trained by the oil division

So, what is the so-called "backbone of human civilization"? When did it appear?

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The oldest human civilization

The difference between "civilization" and "culture"

In archaeology, civilization and culture are two very different terms.

concept. Simply put, "culture" is a concept that belongs to the Stone Age.

Used to refer specifically to the human remains of primitive tribes in the Stone Age, especially the Neolithic Age, including the period of both gold and stone.

“Civilization” is a concept belonging to the Bronze Age, referring specifically to the development of human beings.

Entering the city or state stage after the Bronze Age. Therefore, the Hemudu culture and Zhanqianwen mentioned in the previous section

Stone Age tribal cultural sites such as the fossil record cannot be considered civilizations.

Sumerian civilization is a pearl of Mesopotamia

Sumer (also translated as Sumei) is the earliest Mesopotamian civilization discovered so far.

It is a civilization that is generally accepted in textbooks as the earliest civilization created by human beings. Radiocarbon

14 dating tests show that the beginning of Sumerian civilization can be traced back to 6,000 years ago.

It ended 4,000 years ago and was replaced by Babylon, founded by the Semites. The pre-Pictiform script found here

The oldest tablets with writing (one of the earliest written records ever found) can be regularly

About 5,600 years ago.

The origin of the Sumerians is very confusing.

The name Sumer was not given by the Sumerians themselves, but was given by outsiders.

The people who used this name were the Akkadians. The Sumerians called themselves "black-headed people" (sag-gi-ga, i.e.,

The Sumerians called the place where they lived "the place of civilized monarchs" (ki-en-gir). The Sumerians had a language, culture, and probably appearance that was very similar to that of their Semitic neighbors and

The hairs are different. Some people say that the Sumerians were yellow people. In the past, some people thought they were invaders, but

Curiously, excavations at Uruk prove that the early Ubaid period, from 5300 to 4000 BC, began

There has been a continuous culture of habitation in southern Mesopotamia since the beginning of the Cretaceous. They seem to be neither Indo-European nor

They are not a branch of the Semites, and their origin may be somewhere in the East. But according to the ancient Su

According to the legend of the Sumerians, the Sumerian civilization originated from the people who survived a prehistoric flood.

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Sumerian statue from Lagash, Tiro (The Lagashites were the direct descendants of the ancient Sumerians, and they and the later

The "Sumerians" with high noses and deep eyes from Akkad are not a race, which can be distinguished from their appearance.

The difference between Sumerian and Semitic sculpture in official textbooks

(Left: Nemites; Right: Sumerians)

Without the Sumerian civilization, the history of world civilization would be delayed for a long time.

Sumerian civilization was born in Mesopotamia and belongs to Mesopotamian civilization (also

It is called the Mesopotamian Civilization or the Two Rivers Civilization), which is the Fertile Crescent between the two rivers - the Tigris River

The civilization that developed on the Mesopotamian Plain between the Mesopotamian and Euphrates rivers was also the earliest civilization in Western Asia.

Part II “Deciphering the Origin of Chinese Civilization |

civilization. They created the world's earliest schools, the earliest writing, the earliest wheels, the earliest printing presses,

The earliest city-states, the earliest temples, the earliest water conservancy projects...

There is evidence that the Sumerians

Created at least 39 human firsts.

In 3500 BC, the Sumerians dug ditches in southern Mesopotamia, relying on complex

The irrigation network successfully utilized the rapid waters of the Tigris and Euphrates rivers to

The first civilization was created in southern Potamia.

Two Rivers

The Sumerians created the earliest human writing

The most important achievement of Sumerian civilization is the creation and use of writing. Sumerian experienced

There are two stages: linear writing and pagodaform writing. Linear writing, as the name suggests, is a linear pictographic writing.

Characters, also called primitive pictographic characters. Archaeology has confirmed that in ancient Mesopotamia, the earliest written

The appearance does not look like maple shapes, but just some flat pictures. Obviously, what later generations called climbing characters

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The ancient Mesopotamian writing originated from pictorial hieroglyphics, that is, linear writing. archaeologist

Clay tablets with this kind of hieroglyphic symbols were found in the ancient city of Uruk, and the time of the discovery was BC.

Around 3,500 years ago, this is the earliest written record in the world. (Ancient Sumerian is the earliest human written language

This is the consensus view in the international academic community today, but according to the latest archaeological evidence,

” ” Sumerian and the earliest ancient Egyptian are almost

They appeared at the same time, and archaeological circles still

It is difficult to determine which of the two languages came first.

Appear. However, Egypt and the Mesopotamian Valley are far apart.

Not far away, and from the excavated artifacts we can

It is determined that these two regions have existed since 4000 BC.

We have been communicating frequently since the beginning of the year.)

The Sumerians were a people who were good at and liked

A nation that loves writing has published

There are hundreds of thousands of Sumerian texts, most of which

Several are engraved on clay tablets. This includes individuals

and corporate correspondence, remittances, recipes, encyclopedias

Complete lists, laws, hymns,

Prayers, magic baby talk, including math,

Scientific articles of literary and medical content. May

Many buildings, such as large sculptures, are also engraved with texts.

Character. Multiple versions of many articles are retained

down, because they are often copied

(For example, as a writing exercise). Copying is

The only way for people to spread articles at that time.

Later, people who spoke Semitic languages became American

ruler of mesopotamia post-sumerian

The "Ten Thousand Characters" of the Ancient Sumerian Sakinra Culture 7,000 Years Ago is
Still the Language of Religion and Law

The Sumerians lit the fire of human civilization, but after lighting up the earth, they themselves were in a hurry to fade away.

quit

By 3000 BC, there were 12 independent city-states in the Sumerian region, such as Uruk. The city-states fought against each other for supremacy, greatly weakening the power of the Sumerians. Ah

The Akkadians were a Semitic people. The name Akkad comes from the Akkadian language, which is the language of the

Developed from Sumerian and Semitic languages. Around 3000 BC, the Akkadians came to the two

The people settled in the northern part of the river basin and lived on the plains north of the Sumerian region. These "country people" and the Amorites

The Amorites traded and robbed for several hundred years. When they settled in the northern part of the Mesopotamian Valley, these

The "country people" absorbed the knowledge of the Sumerians like a sponge, and they did not stop learning.

He also learned how to use the wheel and began to form his own chariot team, which laid a good foundation for his future.

This laid a solid foundation for them to seize the Sumerian world.

Sargon, the famous Semitic leader

I (2270 BC - 2215 BC)

2215) founded the Akkadian Empire,

The Sumerians were forced to surrender, and from then on the Sumerian civilization

The city-state transitioned to a unified kingdom, but its life span
It had a short life (lasting 280 years).

New invaders from Iran defeated Sar Ye

The Sumerian city-states were rebuilt one after another.

reappeared until the rise of the city-state of Ur, which once again dominated

Each city-state established a pure Sumerian

Empire (known in history as the Third Dynasty of Ur).

This empire lasted from 2113 BC to 2113 BC

In 2006, it lasted a century. 2006 BC

In 1640, the Amorites, also a Semitic people, invaded the Mesopotamian region.

Destroyed the Akkadian and Sumerian cities of Ur

Three Dynasties. From then on, Sumerian civilization gradually faded into history. King
Sargon of Akkad (BC

stage. 2270-2215 BC)

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Station" continues the glory of the Sumerians-Ancient Babylonian civilization

Ancient Babylonian civilization was located in the area of present-day Iraq.

Ancient China, Ancient Egypt, and Ancient India are collectively known as the "Four Ancient Civilizations."

Around 1894 BC, the Amorites established the city of Babylon on the banks of the Euphrates River.

The dynasty with its capital city. From that time on, Mesopotamia was called "Babylonia," and the

The inhabitants were called Babylonians. The Babylonian Kingdom was the most glorious period in the history of the Mesopotamian region.

Period one. A famous monarch, Handurabi, emerged in this country. Rabbi Hanshi ruled by force

After conquering the Mesopotamian region, a centralized government was established. authoritarian country. He personally combines religion, military, and

The various powers such as politics, justice and water conservancy construction are all in one

body. In order to rule his country more effectively, he

The famous "Hanyi Rabbinic Code" was promulgated. code

There are 282 in total, carved on a 2.25-meter-high black basalt stone.

The earliest complete

Code of literature.

The economy and culture of ancient Babylon were highly developed, especially

It was mathematics and astronomy, but after Hans Rabbi died, the emperor

The country collapsed. The kingdom was successively invaded by the Hittites,

The Hittite invasion was finally stopped in 729 BC.

Assyrian Empire annexed. Hamish Rabbinc Code

Archaeological excavations of ancient Babylonian civilization

Archaeological excavations of the Babylonian civilization began in the early 19th century, when French archaeologist Jemé

Sri Lanka was the first to start excavating the ruins of Babylon in Iraq in 1811.

Later, a large number of Western scholars flocked to the country and began to decipher this ancient civilization that had been dormant for more than two thousand years.

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Hammurabi

Babylonian civilization location

However, when it comes to the person who made the greatest contribution to the discovery of Babylonian civilization, everyone must be very

Familiar, he is not an archaeologist, he is a Saddam. Hussein.

The excavation of the Babylonian civilization was the catalyst for the "national

The psychological basis for Muhammad's desire to be an Arab leader.

He once proudly told foreign journalists:

The oldest civilization is Mesopotamian civilization.

There is no doubt about it. In a public speech he

It is mentioned that Iraq was once a "spreading

After he came to power, he devoted himself to

Measure human, material and financial resources, issue, organize and maintain

To protect and restore historical sites, 10,000

There are many historic sites, including the Huila Palace in Baghdad.

The park rebuilt the "Flowers in the Sky" of the New Babylonian Kingdom as it was

There are many museums in Baghdad, and their number is as high as Saddam Hussein's.

It ranks first among the major cities in the Middle East, and the Baghdad Museum is one of the largest museums in the world.

It contains cultural relics of various ethnic groups that once lived in the Mesopotamian region in ancient times.

Reflects civilizations of various eras, including Sumer, Akkad, Babylon, Assyria, Seljuk and Sassanid

Condition.

be -

| A fate spanning three decades: revealing the shocking secret of the origin of Chinese civilization

The Iraqi Baath Party leadership has used these measures to inspire the people's historical pride and show the world

Shi'ilah martyred the nation for its superhuman wisdom. These practices are common to all countries in the world and are beyond reproach.

It also reflects the strong sense of national superiority of the Iraqi Baath Party leadership.

Saddam Hussein spent a huge amount of money to restore the "Hanging Gardens" in Baghdad

Archaeology overturns people's traditional understanding of "and the Bible"

Archaeologists have made a series of important achievements in the excavation of ancient Babylon, some of which are directly related to the

It has also transformed people's understanding of historical records, such as the famous poem "Gilgamesh".

now. The Epic of Gilgamesh is the first epic in human history.

It was already circulated among the Sumerians more than 4,000 years ago. After hundreds of years of processing and refining, it finally

During the Babylonian Kingdom (19th century BC to 16th century BC), it was fixed in written form.

Become a masterpiece.

In 1872, amateur archaeologist George. Smith interprets the clay tablets found in Nineveh

I saw an epic poem about the hero Gilgamesh. As he read more and more, he gradually became

The literary description of Gilgamesh, especially the heroic image and great achievements of Gilgamesh, attracted

lead. One day, he read a legendary story about a great flood.

The content is very similar to the description in the Bible, Genesis.

Matt, the ancestor of mankind. Nabisibun met the wandering hero Gilgamesh, who gave him

Agamemish told a magical story: The gods used a flood to punish evil humans, leaving only the Uranus.

special. Nabishiddin's family survived and were granted eternal life. In addition, the poem also has "the boat is stranded

Shallow" and "Let go of enough" poems.

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After this discovery, Smith continued to search for scattered

Other clay tablets of Gilgamesh

After the 11th clay tablet, he found that in addition to the protagonist's name

In addition, this legend is similar to the legend of Noah's Ark.

The degree of similarity is surprising, even Matt. Nabisi

The time spent on the Ark was exactly the same.

The public announcement of this discovery led people to believe that

Many contents in the Bible are not originally Jewish.

They did not create, but many records they collected from ancient times.

The synthesis of ancient culture is nothing more than the culmination of ancient culture.

already. It can be said that this discovery shook the Western world.

The consistent view on the origin of the Bible also prompted the West to

The academic community is very interested in the cultural heritage left by ancient civilizations. Noah is the author of the Bible.

The story is very detailed, but now it is verified that it is taken from ancient

Generate greater interest. Mythology of the ancient Sumerian civilization

French archaeologist Lacobery tells the story of the origin of Chinese civilization

The academic shock caused by Babylonian archaeology is not limited to the "Great Flood" story.

A French archaeologist named Lacquebury never dreamed that a book he wrote during his lifetime would be

The book was ignored during his lifetime, but it caused a huge sensation in the cultural circles of China 10 years after his death.

Waves.

[1] In 1894, Terrien de Lacouperie wrote in his book Ancient Chinese Civilization:

In his book The Western Origins of Chinese Civilization, he tells a story about the origin of Chinese civilization:

In 2282 BC, Nakhunte, the king of the Mesopotamian region, led the Bak tribes from

[1] Excerpted from Li Fan's "Theory that the Chinese Race and Civilization Came from Babylon", Journal of Southwest University for Nationalities

Issue 2, 2008.

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They set out from Greece, crossed the Kunlun Mountains, and after many hardships, arrived at the upper reaches of the Yellow River in northwestern China. this

Later, the Bak tribe conquered everywhere, spread civilization, and eventually laid the foundation of Chinese history.

Nakhunte is also called NaiHwangti, which means "Yellow Emperor". The Bak tribe means "people".

Sings) transposition. The Yellow Emperor, who is regarded as the founder of civilization and the source of the Shenwang lineage in Chinese history books, was originally from Babylon.

Lun, the ancestors of the Chinese (Han people) were originally the Sumerians in ancient Babylon. This is what China is

The "Western Theory" that civilization originated from Babylon.

In his book The Early History of Chinese Civilization, Lacquebury divided Chinese history into six periods.

This paper examines the influence of the Bak tribe, who migrated from West Asia, on the Assyrian

Influenced by Babylon, Egypt and India, Lacquebury described the "Western

He pointed out that Aryan words can be found in the Book of Changes, and Chinese divination

Astrology is similar to the astrology and magic of Chaldea, and can be found in China in Persia, Egypt, India and

The myths of Babylon are traced in the coin issued by the Bak tribe after they established the Northwest Migration Land, which is a "person" on the gold, silver and copper coins.

The pattern comes from West Asian descriptions of mothers. He believes that all these are related to each other.

The reason for this is that there were three transportation and trade routes in ancient times: the west (through Xinjiang), the southwest (through Yunnan,

Sichuan) and the East China Sea (via Shandong). Western cultural relics and customs were introduced through these trade routes.

The Bak tribe came by land conquest, and the Indian Ocean maritime traders established their own

Place of settlement".

After the Shang Dynasty, Confucius's hand-clasping ceremony had a lot of origins with the ancient Sumerians.

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Laxbury's research works on the "Western Theory" were widely read both during his lifetime and after his death.

Afterwards, the reaction in the European Sinology community was unexpected. Mackenzie in his tribute to Laxbury

It is said that Laxbury's lifelong academic activities expressed a "silent protest" against the contemporary Sinology community.

protest). At that time, the two most authoritative sinologists were Professor James Legge of Oxford University and

Gustave Schlegel, a professor at the University of Leyton, has also criticized Laxbury's "Western Theory".

Nose, criticized. In 1894, Laxbury died suddenly. He edited the book *Babylon and the East* during his lifetime.

The Record ceased publication in 1900 after barely surviving for a few years.

In 1900, the Japanese Shirakawa Jiro and Kokufu Tanenori wrote Lacquebury's "Western Theory" into the

In the book "History of Chinese Civilization" for the general public. This popular book is one of the most popular books in Japan during the Meiji period.

Regarding a book on Chinese history, it cannot represent the mainstream view of the academic community. However, when it is recounted

The “Westernization Theory” was reintroduced to the Chinese world in 1903 and immediately gained popularity in the Chinese intellectual circles in Tokyo and Shanghai.

It caused a huge stir and many people agreed with it.

In 1903, Jiang Zhiyou began to serialize "A Study of the Chinese Race" in the Xinmincong Newspaper.

A section titled "The Theory of the Origin of the Chinese Race from the West" devotes considerable space to introducing the Laxbury theory. He first

He said: "In the search for evidence that the Chinese people came from the West of Asia, there is no better source than

Terrien de Lacouperie's "The Ancient History of China" published in 1894

"Western Origin of the Early Chinese Civilization"¹. That

The cited evidence shows that ancient history in the West and Asia share similarities with China, and that the Western culture of the Chinese nation is rare.

Its traces are still preserved in the West, and it gives a ray of light to the ancient times that have been replaced. Then he wrote in a concise manner

The core content and basic ideas of La's book are summarized in two words. Judging from the text and the accompanying illustrations,

The expression is mainly taken from the Japanese book "History of Chinese Civilization".

Almost at the same time or later than Xin Zhiyou, Liu Shiwei also discussed the theory that the Chinese race and civilization came from the West.

Introduced and agreed with, his proposition to some extent represents the views of the national essence intellectuals on this issue.

view. From 1903 to 1906, Liu Shiwei published his works on Chinese Ethnography, Expanded Books, and On China.

The Changes of Foreign Thoughts, Thinking of the Motherland, The Origin of Ancient Politics, On Confucius's No Political System

In his works such as *The History of the Tang Dynasty* and *Chinese History Textbooks*, the Party cited and elaborated on the origin of the Chinese race and civilization from the West. explain. His proposition has an expansion process, from recognizing the Pamir-Kuncang Mountains to believing in the Babylonian theory. exist

[1] Another translation of the book *The Western Origins of China's Ten Great Civilizations*.

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In his *Ethnography of China* and the *Enlarged Book* published in 1903, he believed that “the civilization of the world’s races is

It originated in the Pamir Plateau, so when the Han nationality first rose to power, they mostly migrated in from the west. "The Han people were just beginning to rise,

earth. Kunlun (Kunlun is the Pamir Plateau...) was actually created by the Bako people (Western books say

The Chinese ethnic group is the Bako tribe, which is a transliteration of Pangu. The ancient word Pan was pronounced as Ban, such as Gongshu Ban or Panzhi.

The sound of "Baban" is particularly close). ,

In his works published in 1905-1906, he wrote *The Origin of the Ten Political Principles*, *On Confucius's Inability to Reform the System*, and

In his works such as the "Chinese History Textbook", he further advocated the Babylonian theory, believing that: "The Chinese nation, the rise

In Chalcedia. "Historical Records" records that "Emperor Tai rose to power, and the gods changed into one" in "Book of Fengshan" and "Huainanzi" records that "Emperor Tai

The two ancient emperors obtained the power of Taoism. Taidi Taigu is the transliteration of Chalcedon.

After passing Bactria, we went from west to east, and settled down in the fertile land of China. The people there were temporarily called the Baxuns. Bacchus

者 is the transliteration of Pangu, which is also the transliteration of the common people. "Westerners are called Han people, and they are called Baku people

The ancient Chinese books also regard Pangu as the creator of the world. Pangu is a transliteration of Baku. Pangu is China

The first king to come out is named after his species.: According to the book "Ancient Chinese Civilization" written by the Westerner Lacquebury,

The Yuan Lun states that Bak refers to the common people, Huangdi refers to the leader of the Bak people, Shennong refers to Lord Sha of Pablione, and Cang

E is Danke, and Buck is the name of the capital of the place. Also known as: academic, technology, writing, literature, China

In the last ten hours, everything was the same as in Papillon and Chalcedonia. There are dozens of things cited, but I won't cite them all here. Are they accurate?

It is also uncertain. However, La is a French archaeologist, so what he said must be true. According to ancient Chinese books,

Most of them are consistent, and the theory that human race came from the West is particularly confirmed. ”

Judging from these discussions, Liu Shipei agrees with foreign scholars that the Chinese race and civilization came from the West.

At the same time, he used his expertise in phonetics and some records in Chinese classics to analyze the

This makes the claim more convincing. Of course, he has a deep understanding of this issue.

In the process of entering the West, he used the transliteration of "Pangu" as "Bako", "Bakuguo" and "Baku" as the Western

The basic argument of the theory is that it is obvious that there is a difference between the Pamir-Kunlun Mountains and Babylon.

The reason why they finally accepted the Babylonian theory was because they accepted the Malacca theory.

In the atmosphere where Jiang Zhiyou, Liu Shiwei and others were enthusiastic about the theory that the Chinese race and civilization originated from the West, Zhang Taiyan also joined the discussion. In the chapter "On the Order of Castes" in the revised edition of "The Book of Incitement" published in 1904, he pointed out that

Source: "The Fangxia tribe, from Coperi (i.e., Lacburi) found inscriptions on the stone, determined that they originated from Carthage.

(Note: that is, the land of Babylon); eastwards, he crossed the Yingling Mountains and fought with the Jiuli and Sanxi, starting with Da Kuang; and only after reaching Wu could he obtain it.

Zhi. The biographies of the six arts are closely related. Their descendants flourished and formed their own tribe, gradually becoming separate from the Galicians.

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Don't. "He also used his expertise in character phonology and the ten histories

Cultivation, seek a series of evidence to further prove this theory, such as

For: "The ancestral state of Gartiya is the so-called Getian (Pin

"The Spring and Autumn Annals of the Tang Dynasty" states: "In the past, the music of the Ge Tian clan was played by three people playing the ox

Tail, throw your feet to sing the song of eight sores. "The Table of Ancient and Modern People": Descendants of the Dahan Clan

The nineteenth generation, one of whom was Getianshi. The 70th chapter of "Yu Lan" is quoted in "Tong

Jia Kai Shan Tu: After Nu Wa died, there were fifteen generations.

His nickname was Ge Tianshi. According to the people from the great iron down, Nergal

The chief of the tribes came from the East, and was the only one in his generation to receive his name.

Because of Qi. In fact, Getian is the name of a country, which has been recognized by all dynasties. Galt

"Ya" is the residual sound of "er" and "ya". In Chinese, it was simplified and became "jia te" or "ge tian".)" "Saar Palace

The one is Shennong. (Some people call Sargong Shennong, the ten pairs of pronunciations are just right.) The pronunciation of it is Shier. (《

"Lan" Chapter 78 quotes "Spring and Autumn Annals Preface" as saying: There was a god named Shi Er, also known as Huang Shennong.)

Fubafu is Fuxi; in the Housar Palace there is Nicohuangte, who is the Yellow Emperor. His teaching text is called Cangge

The one with a gray forehead. ...Coming from the east, crossing Kunlun. Kunlun, translated as Hua (the common word is Hua). Soil,

Therefore, the country was founded in Japan. It can be seen that Zhang Taiyan not only agreed with Laxbury's theory, but also disagreed with Liu Shi

Pei, is also using his own Chinese culture literacy to further strengthen the theory, making it more academic and Chinese.

ization, thus being more easily accepted by Chinese intellectuals. Moreover, since Liu Shipai and Zhang Taiyan were public

The "masters of Chinese studies" and leaders of the Chinese Essence School were highly influential in the academic circles at that time. They recognized and promoted

The very phenomenon of the Young-Lakeberry doctrine will make it more credible in China.

In addition to these scholars, some famous revolutionaries at the time also recognized that the Chinese race and civilization were Western.

Generally speaking, the most typical examples in this regard are Tao Chengzhang and Song Jiaoren. In his book "The Rights of the Chinese Nation" written in 1904

In the History of the Rise and Fall of Power, Tao Chengzhang quoted the part of the History of Chinese Civilization that introduced the Lacquebury theory.

And further support it with Chinese classics. He pointed out: "According to Lacquebury, King Naihentai led

The Bak people migrated eastward from Turkestan through Kashgar, along the Tarim River to the east of the Kunlun Mountains.

Fang, and settled in the Central Plains. Whether this is true or not is unknown, but from today's research, our ancestors

Since there are traces left between Kunlun and Kunlun, it is certain that they migrated from Central Asia to East Asia.

Since the plague has been confirmed, it can also be said that it spread from West Asia to Central Asia and from Central Asia to East Asia.

Analogy breeds. " From this passage, it can be seen that he was not completely convinced of Laxbury's theory, but believed that the Chinese

The Laxbury doctrine at least strengthened his

This belief. He had a close relationship with Jiang Zhiyou.

The History of the Rise and Fall of the Power of the Clan, with a preface by Bo Zhiyou, contains some of the contents of the book.

The content is also quoted from Jiang Zhiyou's "Chinese Ethnology", which shows that Chiang had a great influence on their racial concepts.

Song Jiaoren also advocated China's

The theory that human race and civilization came from the West. In the History of Han Invasion,

In the book "Examples", he once pointed out: "The ancient Han people, from the West Migrating East from South Asia". In a personal diary in 1906

In Song Jiaoren's book, he mentioned the theory that the Chinese race and civilization came from the West, and used

The above ten languages and characters are used as evidence to say, "I have long suspected that the name of China's sixty Jiazi came from the West.

The various countries in Asia may have originally had symbols or names similar to the Jiazi myth, and the Han people continued to use them when they came to the East.

Ancient Chinese history records the names of the Heavenly Stems and Earthly Branches during the Three Sovereigns era, some with two characters, some with three characters.

Moreover, there is absolutely no meaning to be explained, just like the "paramita", "prajna", "kudhi",

I think these are the pronunciations of the symbols that our people passed down orally when they first arrived in the East, or they may still use the pronunciations of Western characters.

also. , "But he seemed to be unconvinced by Laxbury's theory. For example, when commenting on "The Ethnology of the Chinese", he believed that

"It is inevitable that there are some branches and ramifications." "In his theory that the Han people came from the west, Huangdi was the descendant of Yingledi Emperor Langtesu.

The question of whether the Han people are Venetian or not, the question of whether the Wuer King of the Semitic tribe is Shennong

As to whether it was Chao Zhisha Gong or not, there is still no definite explanation.

Guo Moruo believed that the Shang Dynasty came from the West and that it originated from Babylon.

The origin theory even influenced Guo Moruo, who later

The Oracle-Bone Inscriptions, reprinted in 1962 and 1982

In the book "Study", it is mentioned: "If this is the case, then the Shang people

The origin of the Shang people is indeed a problem.

Coming from the north, he brought with him the star taught by Babylon

Did the knowledge and wisdom continue to be used after entering China?"

If we put the early Sumerian script and the oracle bone script together

If we compare them with Guo Moruo (1892-1978), it is easy to find the similarities between them.

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Oracle Sumerian

The oracle bone script uses "horse" to represent "teacher", and the ancient Sumerian script also uses "bow" to represent "teacher".

The characters for "者" and "者" have the same shape and usage. The "T (示)" in oracle bone script is the same as the "ME" in ancient Sumerian.

(T)" also has the same shape and meaning. In oracle bone script, the upward triangle represents male, and the inverted triangle represents

It is feminine, and is exactly the same as the Sumerian writing.

The major elements are: Jia, Yi, Liang, Ding, Wu, Ji, Geng, Xin, Wang and Gui, ten in total.

The zodiac signs of the earth are Zi, Chou, Yin, Mao, Chen, Yi, Wu, Wei, Shen, You, Cheng and Hai, twelve in total.

The combination of Heavenly Stems and Earthly Branches becomes the most basic tool for recording years, months and days in Chinese astronomy.

The middle earthly branches are based on decimals, which add up to sexagenary bases, with 60 years as a cycle. As the saying goes, 60 years make up a Jiazi.

If we look at Western astronomy, we will immediately discover the amazing differences between Chinese and Babylonian astronomy.

Similarity. Babylonian astronomy also used both the dodecimal and sexagesimal systems, and in addition to astronomical

Babylon used the dodecimal and sexagesimal systems in daily life, but China

It is not used at all in life, but only in astronomy. The twelve Chinese zodiac animals known to the Chinese were first discovered in Babylon and India.

In this regard, Guo Moche believes that the Chinese zodiac may come from Bilun.

The Historical Status of Lacquebury's "Babylonian Origin Theory of Chinese Civilization"

From an occasional perspective, Lacbury's "Babylonian Origin of Chinese Civilization" is indeed very reasonable.

There are too many unsolved mysteries in ancient Chinese history that are difficult to answer in local archaeology, but it is entirely possible that

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Happened abroad.

However, the "Babylonian Origin Theory" is not based on solid evidence, and many of the details are just Lacquebury's wild speculations.

Tests and hypotheses. Despite this, many similarities and connections between ancient West Asian civilization and Chinese civilization are difficult to

This is also the reason why Chinese scholars in the early Republic of China tried their best to revise the "Babylonian origin theory".

Because of where it is.

It can be said that the "Western Theory" is by no means a malicious or impulsive conjecture by some people.

The foundation is based on the research of foreign archaeologists on ancient Chinese culture and the discovery of its relationship with West Asia and Egypt.

The irrefutable connection between ancient civilizations, and also the fact that Chinese scholars in the early Republic of China

The result of studying Ming Dynasty archaeological materials is used to scientifically compare the many mysteries in ancient Chinese history books.

Because the international archaeological information on ancient human civilization was very limited at that time, the "Babylonian Origin Theory"

It did not form a sufficiently convincing theory in subsequent academic discussions, but it opened up a new path for the

It has opened up the minds of the Chinese people, which had been closed for hundreds of years, and has given them a new opportunity to explain their national origins from a global perspective.

The river is a milestone and a relay baton in Chinese historical research. Based on this, the true origin of Chinese civilization can be traced back to the origin of the river.

The truth will surely be revealed with the continuous development of modern archaeology!

The national anthem of the Republic of China sings about the Chinese nation's coming to the West

The consensus of Chinese academic circles during the Republic of China period was that Chinese civilization came from the West.

The national anthem of the Republic of China during the 1980s, "China's Heroes in the World," and the lyrics go like this:

China stands proudly in the universe

Eight corridors

The gorgeous clothes come from Kunlun

Jianghu Haodang Shanjinlian

Xunhua Hold Give Way to Jingtian

Billions of years

Among them, the sentence "Huagu Lai Cong Kunlun Cha" clearly expressed the Chinese academic community at that time.

Attitude, that is, Huagu (descendants of the Chinese nation) came from Kunlun (west).

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Science" Bingxia said

The descendants of the ancient Huaxia people lived in the Central Plains for a long time and believed that their place of residence was the center of civilization.

Gradually, the idea of distinguishing ethnic groups based on Chinese etiquette emerged, distinguishing people based on etiquette rather than on

Those who conform to Chinese customs and are close to other Chinese are Chinese, and those who do not conform are barbarians and civilized people.

People outside. In East Asia, Chinese civilization is second to none. Since the establishment of the Zhou Dynasty, which can be verified,

The Huaxia people led the people of all ethnic groups in East Asia to create the glorious history of East Asian civilization. On this basis, the Chinese have

It's normal to feel proud. However, since the Opium War, China has been bullied by Western powers.

The reason is that this sense of pride is exaggerated by infinite fantasy and ignores the great progress made in other parts of the world.

into.

Geographically, China is surrounded by mountains and oceans and is relatively isolated. In history, Chinese civilization has

Apart from Sai's missions to the Western Regions and Zheng He's great voyages, it is difficult to find any history of China's active exchanges with the West. Exactly

As a result of various factors, the modern Chinese civilization (Xia) has been far surpassed by the Western civilization (Yi).

In the back. After enduring the pain of losing sovereignty and humiliating the country, Chinese intellectuals in the late Qing Dynasty and early Republic of China began to open their eyes.

Looking at the world, the Chinese people could not help but admire the development of Western civilization. Therefore, they began to reflect deeply on their own

Reasons for backwardness.

It can be said that the Western origin theory of Chinese civilization emerged in such an atmosphere. But you can think

For example, if it was still the Qing Dynasty where thoughts were banned, once someone made such an unethical statement

If he doesn't solve the problem, he will be killed by the corrupt overseas Chinese immediately. The author admires the boldness of the intellectuals in the early Republic of China and their

I admire their attitude of speaking the truth and seeking the truth, rather than being content with the foolishness of Yelang.

The foolish mentality of being obsessed with fantasy and "beating you with a whip".

Anyone who has studied world history knows that today's Western civilization was not developed overnight by Westerners.

It is the crystallization of the continuous integration and rebirth of 7,000 years of human civilization history. Modern Europeans and Americans

1000 years ago, the Romans were barbarians to the ancient Greeks.

The ancient Greeks were also wild honey people to the ancient Egyptians. The Western civilization is clearly divided into different levels.

The process of continuous learning and updating is clearly visible in its historical course. In ancient Chinese history

The records before the Zhou Dynasty are vague, and it can even be said that the moral integrity appeared from this period onwards.

Period.

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As mentioned above, the ancient Sumerian civilization appeared in the West 7,000 years ago, and the

Ancient Egyptian civilization established a country, and when did China's recorded history begin? 3000 years ago

How many relics of ancient Chinese civilization are there? Which of the so-called "Yi" and "Xia" came first?

"The empire or alliance of the West, once or

It only oppressed the East several times; it formed an Eastern Empire with Shangxi.

The one who twice expanded the territory westward and destroyed the Xia Ke Gui Fang was exactly

Quite the contrary, they are far apart. Knowing this situation, in ancient China
Understanding the history of the dynasties is of some help. ” -- Fu Sinian

"The Yi and the Xia are not only divided into the East and the West, but also have
The difference after that. Yi became the indigenous people of East Asia and created the
new stone

The Xia people came from the west and spread the culture of agriculture in the
Instrumental Age.

Bronze Age nomadic culture. Fu Sinian (1896-1950) initiated the integration and
transformation of Yi and Xia,

The history of China has formed a unique East Asian national cultural heritage.

System. ” - Yi Hua (Founder of the Institute of Ethnology, Chinese Academy of Social
Sciences

Institute of Anthropology)

As mentioned in the previous article when introducing the Hemudu and Liangzhu cultures,
the primitive Chinese culture 5,000 to 7,000 years ago

They mainly occurred in the Yangtze River Basin. Their representatives are stone tools,
pottery, rice, chestnuts, pigs, dogs, and Chinese

The change from the Stone Age in the Yangtze River Basin to the Bronze Age in the Yellow
River Basin was obviously influenced by the Central Asian Bronze Culture.

Influence. Uranium, wheat, cattle, sheep, horses, firewood, goldware, etc. are not native to
China.

They entered China no earlier than 4,000 to 5,000 years ago.

Bronze ware originated from West Asia"

Bronze smelting and casting is a highly complex technical activity that cannot be completed by one person at one time and in one place.

There is a process of continuous improvement and perfection, which is the result of collaboration among everyone. In the Old World it is unlikely that there would be two independent origins, although some maintain that the Balkans and Iberian

[1] The textual research on bronze, sheep, core, core-wheel, wheat, and bricks is excerpted from Dr. Yi Hua's book "Theory of the Sequence of Yi and Xia"

China in the Bronze Age World System.

green

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The island is the independent birthplace of metallurgy, but the specific

The origin of the organism is still difficult to determine. King Baal arrives in Anatolia

Metallurgy was practiced in this area as early as 7,000 years ago.

The mold casting method and the lost wax method had been invented before, and different proportions of arsenic blue

Copper, tin bronze, lead bronze or lead-tin bronze also developed successively.

bright. This means that 4,000 years ago, Western Asia had entered the Bronze Age.

During the prosperous period of the Ming Dynasty, the main bronze smelting technologies were

inventions that had a significant impact on the world around them.

Bronze Age relics in Northwest China, especially in Hami

The discovery and research of the site fills the gap between the bronze smelting technology from west to east.

The gap spread eastwards. The discovery and research of the ancient tomb ditch cultural site |

AA wrote, the picture shows ten Greek bronze swords (left) and

Research shows that about 4,000 years ago, parts of Hami had entered the Qing Dynasty.

Bronze Age, and has connections with Central Asia, West Asia, and Central Plains. Is there any difference?

Archaeologists believe that the Andronovo culture played a key role in the spread of Bronze Age culture in Eurasia.

The influence of the Hami Bronze Culture is obvious. The shepherds of the Eurasian steppes created and spread the An

Bronze Culture of the Dronovo and Tarim Basins.

Half of it originated from West Asia

Yamate and sheep bones often appear together in Neolithic sites in Western Asia. Located in Iraq

The Zagros Mountains between Iran and the surrounding areas may have been the home of goats and sheep.

The most domesticated place. Recently, it has been effective in the southern part of the Zagros Mountains. Ganj Dareh and

inside. A reinvestigation of goat bones from Ali Kosh further confirms that the Goats were domesticated about 10,000 years ago.

Sheep farming in East Asia started about five thousand years later than in West Asia. Hundreds of Neolithic sites discovered by science

Sheep bones or pottery sheep heads have been unearthed at about fifty sites in the Tang Dynasty. There is no evidence of early Neolithic remains.

【1】 Bronze Age culture of Siberia and Central Asia. Found in the village of Andronovo near Achinsk, Russia

Named after the cemetery.

Sheep bones. There are very few "sheep" specimens in Banpo, Xi'an, and it is not certain that they are domestic sheep.

The pottery sheep head may represent an antelope. *Capricornis sumatraensis* is a Hemudu relic.

It is the only member of the subfamily Sheep among the 61 species unearthed at the site. Sheep did not appear until the late Neolithic period.

The goat and sheep skeletons unearthed in Bronze Age sites are undoubtedly domestic sheep. Sheep in the East

It accounted for a small proportion of the mixed agricultural economy in the Neolithic Age and can be almost ignored. Enter Bronze

After the period, the number of sheep increased significantly from Xinjiang to the Central Plains, and there are complete

A whole sheep skeleton was unearthed. The status of sheep in the economic and spiritual life of people in the Bronze Age has increased significantly.

Gao: In the Shang Dynasty, the Qiang people in the northwest made a living by raising sheep, and in the Zhou Dynasty, raising sheep also became a popular trend in the Central Plains. "Poetry." Xiaoya. none

Sheep: "Who says you have no sheep? You have three hundred in a flock. ... Your sheep come to me, their horns are yours."

The domestication of goats and sheep is a difficult problem not only in archaeology but also in molecular genetics. Goats and sheep

Sheep are different species, showing significant diversity in the early stages of domestication, and are composed of at least two subspecies.

Species were domesticated separately. Goats can be divided into four lines based on the remnant genome. Line A is likely to originate from West Asia.

The B lineage originated from Pakistan; the A and B lines are the mainstream, while the C and D lines are rare. Through the study of 183

The study of the complete residual mitochondrial gene factor D-loop of goats shows that Chinese goats can also be divided into four lines, with the A line being the main

The B system is the second most common, and the C and D systems are only found in Tibet. There are more than 1,400 sheep breeds in the world.

Y chromosome research shows that it can be divided into at least two different subspecies. The study of residual body base factors found that

Ovis ovaliensis can be divided into three subspecies, and the specific domestication process is more complicated than previously imagined. Through the East

A study of the residual body mass index of 449 “native” sheep of 19 breeds from 13 regions of Asia found no unique

Genetic markers support the view that East Asian sheep, like European sheep, came from Central or West Asia.

Horses originated from West Asia

The wild ancestors of the domestic horse (*Equus caballus*) were mainly distributed in the western end of the Eurasian steppe. Uk

The discovery of a large number of horse bones from Neolithic and Bronze Age cultural sites in the Lanzhou and Kazakh steppes shows that the evolution of horses from wild horses to

The domestication process of domestic horses. Horse riding and horse-drawn carriage technology may have originated from donkey riding and ox-drawn cart making technology in West Asia.

Botai is located in the northern part of the Kazakh steppe. It is a unique site of the Chalcolithic Age [BC

3000-3500 BC) site, unearthed more than 300,000 animal bones, of which 99.9% were horse bones.

Bones, these horses were mainly used for food, sacrifices (Sui Jing) and riding, at least some of them were domestic horses.

No horse skeleton has ever been found in any of the hundreds of early sites in East Asia that have been scientifically excavated, only sporadic

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Horse teeth or horse bones unearthed cannot be confirmed to be domestic horses, but the undoubted domestic horses were found in the Shang Dynasty. After more than three thousand

Years of history have proved that the Central Plains is not suitable for horse breeding. "Buy horses with silver, raise horses with gold", the Central Plains has never cultivated

Breed excellent local horse breeds. The discovery of a large number of chariot and horse pits indicates that the Central Plains is indeed the "burial place" of horses.

Judging from the distribution of horses, the Central Plains has always been a "horse-poor" region. Archaeology and Ethnology of the Origin of Domestic Horses in East Asia

No evidence of the disease has been found in China, Korea or Japan.

The chariot originated from West Asia

Chariot refers to a type of chariot with spokes and two wheels that was popular in Eurasia during the Bronze Age.

A light horse-drawn carriage, mainly used in war, cat hunting, ceremonies and competitions, and was also commonly used for burial. This type

Horse-drawn carriages were widely used in Western Asia (mainly Anatolia and Mesopotamia), Central Asia (mainly Ukraine and Khazarsa), and Central Asia.

Kazakhstan steppe) and East Asia (mainly Shang and Zhou cultural sites), not only the basic structure is similar

The similarity of the two species, and the similarities in many details, fully indicate that they have a common origin and are unlikely to be independent developments.

bright. Some scholars argue that the chariot originated in the western part of the Eurasian steppe, mainly based on the Sintashta-Petrov

The 14 chariots unearthed from the tombs of the "Ka culture" date back to about 2100 BC to 1700 BC.

A bronze chariot model from the 14th to 15th century BC was unearthed in the Transcaucasus region, which supports the idea that chariots originated in the Near East.

Source said.

v

Chinese chariots from the Spring and Autumn Period and the Warring States Period (left) vs. Egyptian chariots (right)

Like domestic horses, the earliest Chinese chariot was discovered in Anyang, Henan (around 1300 BC).

【1】 An ancient culture discovered in Western Siberia, Russia.

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Wheat originated from West Asia

Wheat has become an indispensable food crop worldwide, and it was first produced by early civilizations or countries in Eurasia.

It played an important role in the globalization process and is an iconic crop of prehistoric globalization. Chinese and foreign scholars have basically reached a consensus

Knowledge: Wheat originated in West Asia, and later spread to Europe and East Asia, replacing millet as the main crop in dryland agriculture.

crops, but the exact time and route of their spread remain controversial. In the past ten years, the northern part of China has discovered

A batch of early wheat remains were found, indicating that wheat was introduced into ancient China around 4500 years ago, during the Longshan period.

The core area of modern culture. The dispersal route may have involved several different routes, namely the Eurasian steppe

The ancient sea routes include the Hexi Corridor oasis passage and the ancient sea routes along the coastlines of South Asia and Southeast Asia. Hexi Corridor

The region is a key area for the introduction of wheat into China.

The spread and popularization of wheat in China went through a long process, generally from west to east.

Then it expanded from north to south. Wheat was introduced to China, but the corresponding method of eating it was not introduced.

The localization process of noodle food has formed the noodle and steamed bun tradition which is different from the West Asian beer bread tradition. root

Based on the types of crops and eating methods, two different traditions can be outlined: the dietary characteristics of West Asia or the West

It is ground flour and baked, while in East Asia or the East it is mainly fried and steamed. Wheat, barley and cattle in China

The acceptance can be compared with the spread of these species in India and how they are converted into food.

Only wheat is a staple food crop in both traditions.

Brick buildings originated from West Asia

Brick is a major invention in the history of human architecture. Western Asia, especially the Mesopotamian region, lacks natural stones.

Brick was invented in the Neolithic Age almost simultaneously with pottery. Raw bricks refer to abodes and clay bricks.

Brick or mud brick, also known as sun-dried brick, can be traced back to the continent

Originated from West Asia nearly ten thousand years ago. Brick making was an important daily task for the Sumerians.

A month is called a brick month. Raw bricks were widely used in the Sumerian era, and fired bricks were also called fired bricks.

or burnt brick) or baked brick also began to appear. Popular in Babylonian times

Glazed bricks, glazed bricks, brick carvings or portrait bricks also came into being. Bronze Age Western Asia used a variety of bricks to build

Building temples, palaces, walls, roads, bridges, watercourses and residential buildings, brick construction technology 4000

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It spread to the Indus River, Nile River and Mediterranean regions before the 16th century, and to

All of Europe.

In the Neolithic Age, semi-underground houses were popular in northern China, pole-and-rail houses were popular in southern China, and

Mingliao Yaorun Architecture. Bricks and drainage pipes had appeared in sites such as Pingliangtai in the late Longshan culture period. East Huishan Four

The sun-dried adobe bricks of the Ba culture may be the earliest adobe bricks in China. Hundreds of Qijia culture house foundations have been discovered in Zhenyuan County

The Mi pottery water pipe, each section of which is 53 cm long, has a male and female joint that can be connected to each other. It is earlier than Erlitou.

Close to the world level at that time. Bricks and tiles and other building materials were unearthed at the Zhouyuan Western Zhou site in Shaanxi, proving that

Years ago, the Zhou people were producing and using bricks and tiles, as well as making difficult drainage pipes. Bricks and tiles were already used in the Zhou Dynasty

During the Spring and Autumn Period and the Warring States Period, rectangular clay bricks, large hollow bricks, and cross-section bricks shaped like a "J" appeared one after another.

The production technology of clay bricks was mature during the Qin and Han dynasties.

The formula is relatively fixed. "Qin bricks and Han tiles" can be traced back to the Siba and Qijia cultures, but brick and tile buildings were not widely used in Qin and Han dynasties.

It began to become popular in the 1980s. The production technology of raw bricks and baked bricks can be traced back to West Asia, but hollow bricks may be the first to be produced in China.

The invention of the country.

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Chapter 7 History of the Three Dynasties: Xia, Shang, and Zhou

All Chinese people know that the Chinese nation has a history of about 5,000 years, especially when talking to foreigners.

The sense of pride is palpable. However, the earliest period of the past 5,000 years that can be traced back to

The first year of the Republic in the late Western Zhou Dynasty was 841 BC. Before that, there was only the lineage of emperors but no dates. This also

That is to say, of the five thousand years of civilization history, only the last three thousand years are "traceable", and there is no empirical evidence for the rest.

For Chinese people, this is a very minor event. It is not justified and not impressive when talking about the 5,000-year history of civilization.

In addition, the title of China's 5,000-year history of civilization is not unanimously recognized by foreign historians.

Party History Project on Xia, Shang and Zhou Dynasties

China has a long tradition of "writing history in prosperous times", which is the key to the inheritance of Chinese civilization.

The "Records of the Grand Historian", "Zizhi Tongjian", "Yongle Encyclopedia" and "Siku Quanshu" are still widely circulated today.

These great works were all produced in prosperous times. After the founding of New China, the domestic historical community began to focus on solving the problem of food and clothing.

When Kang Ben became wealthy, he began to think about compiling his family tree. Based on the history of foreign countries in China

The doubts about ancient history have never stopped, and experts and scholars as well as ordinary people in China have always been concerned about the

In response to the demand for historical rectification, the Chinese government invested funds and a group of archaeologists were commissioned to conduct a "Xia Shang

The Zhou Dynasty Project was officially established in 1996 as a key scientific and technological research project during China's Ninth Five-Year Plan.

project.

In order to achieve the goals of the project, the State Council established a

A working group of more than 200 people directly involved in the work of scientists and scholars. According to reports, this high-level scientific research

Cheng, even the office secretary is a postdoctoral fellow. The project lasted for 5 years and achieved phased success:

The boundary between the Shang and Zhou dynasties was ingeniously and firmly determined to be 1046 BC (the year when King Wu conquered Jiu). Confirm the resumption of the

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It started in 2070 BC, the boundary between Xia and Shang was around 1600 BC, and Pan Geng moved the capital around 1600 BC.

1300. The "Xia and Shang Dynasty Chronicle" was officially announced on November 9, 2000.

Chronology of the Xia Dynasty

2070 BC - 1600 BC.

Shan, Qi, Taikang, Zhongkang, Xiang, Shaokang, Yu, Huai, Mang, Xie, Bujiang, Bian, Wu, Liaokuai

Jia, Gao, Fa, Gui (iron).

Chronology of the Early Shang Dynasty

1600 BC - 1300 BC.

Tang, Tai Ding, Wai Bing, Zhong Yu, Tai Jia, Wo Ding, Tai Geng, Xiao Jia, Yong Ji, Tai Cheng, Zhong Ding,

Wai Wang, He Jia, Zu Yi, Zu Xin, Wo Jia, Zu Ding, Nan Kang, Yang Jia, Pangeng (before migration).

Chronology of the Late Shang Dynasty

1300 BC - 1046 BC.

Pan Geng (moved to the rear palace), Xiao Xin, Xiao Yi, Wu Ding, Zu Geng, Zu Jia, Kang Xin, Kang Ding, Wu

Yi, Wen Ding, Emperor Yi, Emperor Xin (Jiu).

Western Annual Table

King Wu, 1046-1043 BC, reigned for 4 years;

King Cheng, 1042 BC - 1021 BC, reigned for 22 years;

King Kang, 996 BC, reigned 25 years;

King Zhao, 906 BC, reigned 19 years;

King Gong, 922 BC - 900 BC, reigned for 23 years;

(King Gong changed the era name that year)

King Gong, 922 BC - 900 BC, reigned for 23 years;

The first king, 899-892 BC, reigned for 8 years;

King Xiao, 892 BC - 886 BC, reigned for 6 years;

King Yi, 885-878 BC, reigned for 8 years;

King Li, 877 BC - 841 BC, reigned for 37 years.

(Since then, it has been Nobutada)

After the chronology was published, the "five thousand years" of the Chinese nation was immediately reduced to only four thousand years.

However, the conclusions of the project have all passed the acceptance of the Ministry of Science and Technology and won the title of "Top Ten National Science and Technology Projects".

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Academic Progress Award". For a time, there were constant voices of criticism at home and abroad. Some comments believed that the work

Cheng has a political background, and it is the government that is promoting nationalism. David Nevison

(David Nevison) in the New York Times: "International academic community will tear the engineering report to pieces

The assertion that "the film" has become a famous saying widely circulated in the academic community. The domestic media supports the country,

These attacks are regarded as conspiracies of "hostile forces" and "imperialists". In order to save face, mainstream media

The 1,000 years that were shortened were from the Yellow Emperor to Xia Rong. But a little history

As everyone knows, the "Historical Records" clearly records the emperors from the Yellow Emperor to the Xia Dynasty:

First generation: Huang

Second generation: Chang

Third Generation: Rich

Fourth Generation: Emperor

Fifth generation: Ying

Sixth generation: tight

Seventh Generation: Big

Obviously, from Huangdi to Xiashan, the throne was passed down for only seven generations. Assuming that the history of the Xia Dynasty is as determined by the dating project

It was founded in 2070 BC. If we use 2000 AD as a conservative starting point, we can get 2000 AD.

+2070=4070 years. This means that if we count the 5,000 years of Chinese history, from the Yellow Emperor to the Great Rong

The time interval is at least $5000 - 4070 = 930$ years, and 930 divided by 7 is approximately equal to 133 years. According to this, the most secure

According to the estimation of the Emperor Shou, these seven emperors must have reigned for an average of 133 years before passing the throne to their descendants.

The descendants of the emperors have been eagerly looking forward to the "five thousand years" of the past! This does not include the carefree childhood of the emperors.

In the past 3,000 years since the reign of Emperor Yu, it has been rare for Chinese people to live past 60.

Most of the emperors died in their prime!

Then, I quote the years of the emperors' reigns recorded in the book "Emperors' Chronicles": Huangdi reigned for 100 years.

He reigned for 78 years, Emperor Yu reigned for 70 years, and the Five Emperors reigned for a total of 388 years. From this point of view, the era of Huangdi was also

It should be around 2400 BC. Obviously, according to the results of the "Dating Project",

The claim of a history of about 5,000 years is obviously exaggerated.

Alas! The dating project used Chinese history books as a reference and consumed a great deal of financial, material, and human resources.

force, time, and finally a history that cannot withstand the test and is less than 5,000 years old, which will inevitably make Yanhuang

When descendants mention that China is an "ancient country with a 5,000-year-old civilization", they lack confidence, which makes the country and the people confused.

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How to calculate the five years?

Chinese people are familiar with "Five Thousand Years of Chinese History". This series of history books was first written by Lin Handa -

The book, written by Mr. Cao Yuzhang and Mr. Xu Yong (1900-1972), tells the history of China from the beginning to the Three Sovereigns.

The Five Emperors, from the people down to Xinbei Revolution, all-encompassing. It is recorded that in the late Qing Dynasty, people recorded the

3000 years of history before Emperor Wu of Han (156 BC-87 BC) to the end of the Qing Dynasty (1900 AD)

It is calculated that the history of Chinese civilization is 5,000 years. So why is this 5,000-year judgment different from the modern “periodization”?

The 4,000 years of history that the “Project” deduced is 1,000 years off? Where did these 1,000 years go?

Here, let's take a look at the five thousand years of world civilization: Ancient Egyptian civilization from 3100 BC

It was established in 1900, and it was exactly 5,000 years old by the end of the Qing Dynasty! And it is a 5,000-year history that can be verified by physical objects.

history. Is this just a historical coincidence?

The false appearance and truth of the Xia Dynasty

People are most confused about the history of the Xia Dynasty, because it is so long ago that it is hard to find, and because of the differences between the legends and the actual things seen.

There are often huge discrepancies. Regardless of the historical truth of the Xia Dynasty, let's start with some of the most recognized ancient books.

Look for records about the level of civilization of the Xia Dynasty in the book:

1. The engineering team led by Dou Da is now able to carry out water conservancy projects such as digging rivers.

2. From the legend that Cangong created characters during the Yellow Emperor's reign to the end of the Xia Dynasty, about 700 years have passed down.

This shows that the writing system should be relatively mature during the Xia Dynasty, so the history of the Xia Dynasty could be recorded.

Come down.

3. Shennong and Hou Yu were both excellent agricultural "engineers", which illustrates the agricultural production technology of the Xia Dynasty

One must reach a very high level to be entitled to the title of "engineer".

4. Zuo Zhuan: "The princes gathered at Tushan, and the nations held the Jade Chapter." The most conservative estimate is

Look, the population during the Great Rong period was no less than one million, right?

5. "Records of the Grand Historian." The Book of Xia states that during the Great Yi flood control campaign, "people traveled by car on land and by boat on water".

Cars and boats appeared as early as the Dashan period.

6. 《 Kan Chuan 》 . "The fourth year of Zhaogong": "Xia Qi had the Juntai sacrifice, and Shang Tang had the Jinghao order." Du

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Pre-note: "There is a Juntai Pond in the south of Yangdi County, Henan Province, where the princes were invited to worship." "Shui Jing Zhu": "

Pavilion, opening the door to worship the gods on the top of Daling, which is Juntai. In addition, there is also the Monkey King soup in Xiatai. These are all said

The Ming and Xia dynasties had already reached the level of building large public buildings.

7. The Book of Documents. The Book of Xia says: "The sun does not rise completely above the house."

Now, this is the earliest record of a solar eclipse discovered in China. The Bamboo Annals records Xia Wei 15

In 1930, "stars fell like rain in the night", which is the earliest record of meteor showers in China. The Book of Filial Piety

The secret of the Five Elements is that "(at that time), the five stars are like strings of pearls, and they are as bright as a wall", which records that something happened in the early Xia Dynasty.

A rare astronomical phenomenon of the five planets of gold, wood, water, fire and earth gathering together. The three monarchs of the late Xia Dynasty,

Yijia (seat), Kongjia, Lugui (rank) are all named after heavenly stems. All these indicate that the Xia Dynasty already had

More astronomical and calendar knowledge.

Obviously, the Xia Dynasty was a dynasty with highly developed science and technology and culture. At least it had gotten rid of the primitive tribes.

The backward lifestyle has entered the national civilization. In contrast, the historical relics of ancient Egypt during the same period are very rich.

In particular, the ancient Egyptians built huge pyramids 4,600 years ago. Compare the descriptions of developed countries in ancient Chinese books

From the records of the Xia Dynasty, we can't find much difference between the two civilizations!

What is surprising is that the "Dating Project" has revealed that the grand "Xia Imperial Capital" was actually so shabby.

The Ruins of Erlitou, the Shabby Imperial Palace of the Great Xia Dynasty In 1959, archaeologists visited the ruins of Erlitou in Luoyang, Henan Province.

The discovery of a site in Erlitou Village that is said to be about 3800 to 3500 years old (Xia and Shang periods) is an important example of Chinese Xia Dynasty culture.

To ruins. In 1960, archaeologists discovered a "huge

The discovery was confirmed to be the earliest palace building foundation to date.

The legendary Erlitou "Xia Dynasty Palace" was restored

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Is this the capital of the Xia Dynasty? King Da Rong of all the vassal states, this is the capital of China.

A broken thatched house? In the previous article, we cited the Liangzhu capital on the Yangtze River, which had declined before the establishment of the Xia Dynasty.

It is at least the size of four or hundreds of football fields. Even a more developed summer capital would not be so shabby. and

According to research, the foundation and wall of the "palace" was just a rammed earth wall. This construction technology was very popular in the primitive tribes.

It can also be found everywhere in the sand.

However, the palaces of ancient Egypt, which had an equally advanced science and culture at the same time, were magnificent and powerful.

His mighty power is so great that it makes our people worry about him endlessly. Let alone the 6 million ton pyramid, the 11 layers of ancient Egypt

The high city gate also makes the rammed earth walls and dilapidated huts of Erlitou look shabby and low to the ground! We can't

There is no doubt that the capital of the Xia Dynasty was not the Erlitou site. So, where was it?

Reconstruction of an ancient Egyptian palace dating back 4,000 to 3,500 years

The voices questioning the Erlitou site have never stopped since the archaeological results that Erlitou was identified as the capital of the Xia Dynasty

After the results were announced, voices of doubt from scholars at home and abroad have never stopped.

The following is an article quoted from the Internet to illustrate, " 【Author: Wu Guangyong)."

In order to shorten the gap between the Yellow Emperor era and the Shang and Zhou dynasties, the "project" not only moved the starting point of the Xia Dynasty forward,

Well, there's probably no other way. Amid the media's cheers for the Xia, Shang and Zhou Chronology Project, archaeologists

It was found that there were many problems in dating the Xia Dynasty and Xia culture. Mr. Liu Xu pointed out that the Erlitou culture

The third phase of the culture also fell between 1610 BC and 1555 BC. The third phase of the Erlitou culture had already fallen.

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In the early years of the Shang Dynasty, it belonged to the Early Shang culture, the third phase of the Erlitou culture and the lower layer of Erligang"1 at the same time.

This contradicts the generally accepted archaeological chronology from Erlitou culture to Erligang culture. Even if the claim

Scholars who believe that the Erlitou site is Xigong and that the third phase of the Erlitou culture is the early Shang culture have not denied that the Erlitou culture

The fact that the third stage of the culture is earlier than the lower layer of the Erliwan culture is because this is repeatedly confirmed by the stratigraphic relationship of many sites.

What has been confirmed has become common knowledge in archaeology. "The interim results of the Xia, Shang and Zhou Chronology Project from 1996 to 2000"

(Simplified version) If there is no special reason for this problem, one of the two dating results will definitely be wrong.

Unreliable and should be re-measured. It can be added that according to the Xia, Shang and Zhou Chronology Project,

The leader of the research team, Mr. Fenheng, revealed that although he is a member of the expert group, he is also a member of the "Xia Dynasty

Mr. Zou is the leader of the research team, but due to various reasons, his participation in the work is very limited.

There is nothing new in the work of the "Dating Project" on Xia culture.

Several new exploration areas were opened in Fengwangchenggang and Erxian Wadian, and the results of the exploration were similar to those in the past.

Likewise, there are no new discoveries. The problems are old problems, and the opinions are old opinions. According to the "Dating Project"

The spirit of the university is not to encourage academic debate. It is best to use negotiation to seek common ground while reserving differences.

As long as everyone agrees, it will be fine. This is of course very difficult. Finally, everyone said in unison that Erlitou

Cultural periods one to four are all Xia culture. The debate on Xia culture lasted for twenty years, and the parties involved in the debate never gave in.

Always stick to your point of view. If we continue to debate like this, I'm afraid we won't get any consensus even after a few decades. Yes

However, the "Generation Break Project" will not allow this debate to continue, otherwise, the "Generation Break Project" will not be able to succeed.

It marks the beginning of the Shang Dynasty and the entire Xia Dynasty. The leaders of the “Generation Break Project” responded to this situation.

To solve the situation, we came up with a good solution, which is negotiation. The reason why everyone quickly reached a consensus was that

It played a big role. Although the Erlitou culture was “negotiated” to be the Xia culture, the “Simplified Version”^{*1}

Seeing that the third phase of the Erlitou culture falls within the scope of the Early Shang culture, there are still many contradictions.

At a recent international academic conference held in Shanghai, a Mr. Zou made a concluding speech and said

I'm afraid only primary school students would believe the conclusions of the Xia, Shang and Zhou Chronology Project because they know nothing. 75 years old

Zou Heng, a professor of archaeology at Peking University, is not only one of the 21 experts in the "project", but also a member of the Xia Dynasty group.

[1] The Shang Dynasty cultural remains at the Erligang site in Zhengzhou are called Erligang Culture, also known as Erligang Period Shang Culture, which is similar to the Shang Dynasty in Anyang.

It can be distinguished from the Shang culture that arose in this area or the Shang culture in other places. As early as the 1950s, archaeologists had already

It is divided into two layers of cultural relics, upper and lower, and each layer is further divided into two periods, early and late. Their age is older than the late Shang culture of Cangxu in Anyang.

It is earlier than the Shang culture at the Erlitou site in Youshi.

【2】 That is, “The Interim Results of the Xia, Shang and Zhou Chronology Project from 1996 to 2000” (simplified version).

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As the team leader, he had always given a low profile on the "project" and unexpectedly became the target of the "project" leader's vigilance.

The 92-year-old revolutionary Mr. He Youqi couldn't stand it anymore and denounced the discontinued projects as counterfeit and shoddy.

The OxCal program used in the "project" is a serial sample algorithm. International carbon 14 experts have pointed out that it

Contains artificially processed ingredients.

"Xia Dynasty did not exist" is a myth made up by people in Zhou Dynasty?

It is precisely because of the existence of the above doubts that many questioning voices have emerged in China, including some people

Some people believe that the records of the Xia Dynasty in ancient history are exaggerated; some people simply believe that the Xia Dynasty did not exist and was just an artificial creation of the Zhou Dynasty.

"Mythological stories" made up to reflect the greatness of their ancestors.

Putting aside the patriotic sentiments of the Chinese people, the international historical community generally does not recognize the existence of the Xia Dynasty in China.

Because they only believe in cultural relics and evidence. When European and American countries discovered ancient Egyptian civilization, there was no written language.

The records can be used as a reference, and the history of ancient Egypt is restored entirely based on the actual discovered artifacts. so

It seems that Western archaeology still adheres to the scientific method of seeking truth from facts. If there is, there is. If there is not, there is not.

Not only did the scholars waste their time, but they also left behind the "Erlitou Xia Dynasty" which is not recognized by others and is completely different from the past.

And speak.

No matter how high the patriotic enthusiasm of the Chinese people is, it cannot replace empirical evidence. Facts are facts. my country has carried out a lot of

Although archaeological work has discovered ancient cultural groups dating back 4,000 to 5,000 years, it cannot prove

They have no connection with the legendary Xia Dynasty. There is no evidence left on Chinese soil.

The legendary Huangdi, Yao, Ma, and Dou actually existed, not to mention any unearthed texts or buildings from the Xia Dynasty.

It is strange that there are so many legends and stories about the Xia Dynasty and the period before the establishment of the Xia Dynasty in ancient books.

How can it be handed down? Poor Sima Qian, poor Confucius, poor Heizi, poor Han Feizi,

Poor "Lüshi Chunqiu", poor "Bamboo Annals"...: Are so many ancient books collectively "withdrawn"?

"Discussion"?

Calm down and analyze it, the many ancient Egyptian civilization relics that have been preserved for 5,000 years have never been

The history of ancient Egypt was largely restored through archaeological excavations, but the history of China is just the opposite.

The ancient books that recorded the Xia Dynasty civilization passed down from ancient times to the Han Dynasty have no evidence of this in China.

What is going on? Why is Chinese history so different? Is there any connection between the two?

What's the connection?

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arrive,

The Middle and Late Shang Dynasty Civilization Evidenced by the "Reading"

Fortunately, the discovery of Yinxu has saved some face for the ancients.

Yinxu is the ruins of the capital city of the late Shang Dynasty in China, dating from the end of the 14th century BC to the 11th century BC.

During the middle of the reign of Emperor Qianlong, it was located in Xiaotun Village, Naidu District, northwest of Anyang City, Henan Province, spanning both sides of the Jiuhe River. In the early 20th century,

The site was discovered during the robbery of oracle bones, and archaeological excavations officially began in 1928. Zixu is the first place in Chinese history with a written record.

The ruins of the capital city can be verified and confirmed by archaeology and oracle bone inscriptions. Since ancient times, the place has been called "Beimeng" and "Duan

In the oracle bone inscriptions, it is also called "Da Sui Shang" and "Shang Sui". At least in the early Zhou Dynasty, this place had become a wasteland.

Ruins. During the Northern and Southern Dynasties, Ke Daoyuan

The location of Yinxu in the Neo-Confucian work Shui Jing Zhu

A more precise description was given. Song and Yuan Dynasties

During this period, many bronze artifacts were unearthed in the Anyang area, which attracted

attention, but is considered to be the Shang king "He Zou Jia"

"Xiang" means capital. It was not until the end of the Qing Dynasty that the market was transformed into a modern market.

The discovery of bone inscriptions gradually became known to the world. Banxu Museum

Tomb of Fu Hao at Kuaxu

The famous Fuhao curtain is a

The most important archaeological discovery in the Juxu Palace and Temple area

This is one of the most important discoveries since the scientific discovery of Yinxu.

The only intact member of the Shang Dynasty royal family

Tomb. The tomb is 506 meters long from north to south and 4 meters and 7.5 meters deep. The tomb is covered with oracle bones. It is called the hall for worshipping "Mu Xinzong". The tomb chamber has 16 people, and unearthed 1928 exquisite artifacts. Funeral objects, including 468 bronze objects and 755 jade objects.

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564 pieces of artifacts, 564 bone tools, and 6,800 seashells were unearthed. The products of Sui Kuang are not only huge in quantity and rich in variety, but also

With novel shape and exquisite craftsmanship, it can be called a national treasure, which fully reflects the highly developed handicraft system in the Shang Dynasty.

Create level. According to the stratigraphic relationship of the curtain and the inscriptions of "Fuhao" on most bronze artifacts, archaeologists

The owner of the curtain was identified as Fu Hao, the wife of King Wu Ding of Shang. Fuhao Mo is the only one who can be connected with oracle bone inscriptions.

And determine the age, owner and identity of the tomb of a member of the Shang royal family.

The largest bronze vessel unearthed in China

Si (Hou) Muxu Dafangli

The bronze wares unearthed from Juxu are of various types, heavy in shape, elaborately decorated, and of superb casting technology, reaching

An unprecedented level. in

Especially the Si Mu unearthed from the royal tomb site

Chengdafangdian is the most famous, Dayi

Up to 133 cm tall, mouth length 79.2

cm and weighs 875 kg.

It is the largest discovered in the world so far.

Bronze ware represents ancient China

The highest level of Bronze Culture. Original

The piece is now in the collection of the National Museum of China.

The shape here is huge and majestic, and the patterns are

Exquisite and delicate, with thunder patterns all over the body

Background pattern, mainly duohuo pattern and medicine pattern

The whole decoration gives people a sense of stability and dignity

The solemn and mysterious feeling is ancient

Modern technology and art, sculpture and

The perfect combination of painting is the

Treasures in steel culture, fine arts

A shining pearl in history. Mother Cheng Dafang

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The earliest remains of chariots in China: the Cangxu Chariot Pit

Since the Meixu site was discovered in 1928, several Shang dynasty chariot and horse pits have been discovered.

Due to technical limitations, the wooden frame could not be cleared out of the pit. In 1953, the first successful cleanup of

The remains of the Shang Dynasty chariots have clarified the relationship between the chariots and

The dimensions of the structure and some of its components. Disc car

The horse pit not only displays the ancient animal-powered vehicle system

It also reflects the cruelty of slave society.

The cruel system of killing and martyring each other

There is no discovery in archaeological excavations outside of China, but

The Mesopotamian Region in the Two Rivers Basin

It is the most vivid historical teaching of the Chinese people.

The book about the residence, carriage and horse pit.

The earliest Chinese writing: oracle bone script

Oracle bone script is the earliest and most complete writing system among all the ancient Chinese characters discovered. Own

Since the discovery of the ruins, 154,000 pieces of inscribed oracle bones have been unearthed, of which more than 100,000 are hidden in mainland China.

Taiwan has more than 30,000 pieces, Hong Kong has about 100 pieces, and other countries such as Japan, the United Kingdom, Canada, and Sweden have more than 30,000 pieces.

There are about 27,000 pieces in 12 other countries.

In 1917, Wang Guowei published the first academic paper on oracle bone inscriptions, "On the Inscriptions of the Founding of the Yuan Dynasty".

"A Study of the Ancestors and Kings I Have Seen". Wang Guowei used the physical evidence of oracle bone inscriptions to confirm Sima Qian's "Records of the Grand Historian". rich

The record of the Shang Dynasty in the Book of Records states that from the founding of the Shang Dynasty to the demise of the Shang Dynasty, there were 31 kings and six

for many years. At the same time, Wang Guowei also corrected some errors in the "Historical Records", such as:

The order should be "report Yi, report Liang, report Ding, show Wang, show Ran", but the "Historical Records" is wrongly written as

"Report Ding, report Yi, report Bing, report Yu, report Gui"; and discovered the name of Wang Bei, "so we know that Wang Jing is the first of Xi

Duke", and "Lüshi Chunqiu", "Shiji". "The Book of Xi", "The Genealogy of Three Dynasties" and "Hanshu".

The names of Amine, He, Gai, Wang Bing, Zhen and Po recorded in the "List of People" are "actually one person"; there is a "Zhongzong" called

The original name of the emperor was Zu Yi, which is recorded in "Records of the Grand Historian". The "Book of Changes" mistakenly wrote it as Da Cheng, which is recorded in "Records of the Grand Historian". The above-mentioned Annals mistakenly states that Kangding

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In the Geng version, Ding was mistakenly written as Da Ding.

There are about 150,000 oracle bones found so far.

The text has about 4,500 words, and I have deciphered about one-third of them.

About one. Oracle bone script used pictographic, indicative and ideographic characters.

The method of creating Chinese characters can be seen in the use of characters.

The word creation method of borrowing is used, and phono-semantic characters account for about 25%.

right. China's Shang Dynasty and early Western Zhou Dynasty recorded in armor.

The contents of oracle bones involve astronomy, meteorology, geography, occupations,

Officials, animal husbandry, religion and other aspects. Records in oracle bone inscriptions

The information brought back the credible history of China's written records

To the Shang Dynasty.

When the oracle bone inscriptions confirmed the existence of the Shang Dynasty

We should also be aware of the fact that ee.

Among the many oracle bones discovered so far, none are found carved on the shoulder bone.

to any records of the Xia Dynasty. Logically speaking, the change of dynasties is the most important event in a dynasty. Why?

Why didn't the Shang Dynasty people want to record it?

Therefore, even if the Shang Dynasty was confirmed to exist, it still cannot eliminate the doubts of the Chinese people about whether the Xia Dynasty existed.

In the many questions that arise. In addition, the Shang Dynasty is recorded to have existed for about 600 years, while the history of Kuaxu can only be traced back to

Lake to the end of the 14th century BC "Pan Geng" moved to the "Yin" era, then the question arises again, the Shang Dynasty capital is not

During the 300-plus years of Weixu, where was the capital?

Suspicious Zhou people

With many questions about the Xia and Shang dynasties, let us turn to the Zhou dynasty, which has been proven by many archaeological evidences.

The Zhou Dynasty can be traced back to its predecessor in the Xia Dynasty, namely Hou Li, the ancestor of the Zhou people. Legend, Hou Mu

He was originally an agricultural official in the Xia Dynasty, responsible for agricultural cultivation and production, and his descendants inherited his throne. Afterwards

During the Bichuang period, because Emperor Kongjia of Zhenghe "liked ghosts and gods, and caused chaos, the virtue of the Xia Dynasty declined, and the princes rebelled against it."

This caused chaos in the government. "Bu Chuang lost his position and fled to the Rong and Di tribes." This was the first migration of the Zhou people.

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It can be seen that this time they migrated out of the political core area of the Xia Dynasty and came to the border with Rongdi.

zone.

After Bu Mi, a great event happened in the generation of Gong Xuanfu in ancient times.

"Records of the Grand Historian." Records in the Book of Zhou

Dao said: "Ten Duke Xuanfu restored the work of Housun and Gongliu, accumulated virtue and practiced righteousness, and all the people respected him.

If he wants money or property, I will give it to him. They have attacked again, hoping to gain the land and the people. The people are all in a rage, and want to fight. Gu Gong Bai: "Yes

The people appoint a ruler to benefit them. Now the Rong and Di tribes are attacking and fighting each other, so we give our land to the people. The people are with me, not with them.

What's the difference. The people want to fight because of me, to kill fathers and sons and then rule them. I cannot bear to do it. "Those who left with their own help and private property,

Qi and Lei crossed Liangshan and stopped at Qixia. " The general meaning of this passage is: The ancestor of the Zhou people, Gugong, said that his father

The Zhou people were virtuous and righteous, and were supported by their countrymen. However, the Zhou people were attacked by the fierce Rongdi tribes. Gu Gongyufu first took

The Rongdi people were tolerant and allowed them to rob. Later, the Rongdi people became more aggressive and wanted to seize the land of the Zhou people. This may be due to

The strength is relatively different. In order not to make unnecessary sacrifices, the father had no choice but to lead the people through the paint water.

Tears, crossed Liangshan, and finally arrived at the foot of the mountain in present-day Shaanxi Province.

After Gugong Jiangfu's clan migrated to Mount Qi, they worked hard to govern the country. By the time of his grandson, King Wen of Zhou, Jichang,

The Zhou tribe had developed into a local vassal and began to seek to overthrow the rule of King Shang. This difficult task

The task was not completed until the reign of King Wu, King Wen's son. King Wu of Zhou defeated a larger force with a smaller one in the Battle of Muye

He seized the Shang Dynasty's capital, Chaoge, overthrew the Shang Dynasty and established the Zhou Dynasty.

If we look carefully at the records about the people of the Zhou Dynasty, we will find some very interesting things.

The Zhou people called themselves people of the Xia Dynasty, but I have never heard them call themselves people of the Shang Dynasty. Shang

Book. In the Book of Kangmou, it is said: "You will build my Quxia in the future, and conquer one or two states of my country to improve my western land." This person's words are even more

It makes people feel that the Zhou Dynasty people were a group of Xia Dynasty people who lost their country, and the reason why Li destroyed the Shang Dynasty was to build

Establish a "Quxia". It can be seen that their worship of Xia civilization is far greater than that of Shang civilization. Moreover, the article says

To "repair our western land", it makes people feel that the Zhou people came from the west and established Quxia to extend

Continue its great Western civilization. King Wu of Zhou also said in "Mushangban": "Inviting illness, people from the western land!"

(Thank you for your hard work, people from the West!) "Mencius's Day": "King Wen was born in Qizhou and Cai in Bi

Lu was a person from the Western Yi. The distance between the lands is like a thousand people in a cake; the distance between the worlds is like two cakes in a year;

To pacify China is like a harmonious union of nations. The sages before and after, they all have the same goal. ”

So many descriptions point out that the Zhou people had a great relationship with the west. Does this mean that the Xia Dynasty was in the west and the Zhou

Did the Chao people migrate from the west to the east?

Let's go back to the ancient father Xuanfu mentioned above. The "Book of Songs" says: "Zheng Gong Zhangfu, came to meet

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horse. Lead the westward water journey, to Qixia... From west to east, Zhou Ai is the steward. " Now it is clear that the Zhou people

It is indeed recorded that they came from the west and moved eastward to Mount Qi under the leadership of King Tai of Zhou.

According to some records, King Tai of Zhou led 2,000 chariots of his clan to migrate eastward. That being said, come

There were not many people. Gugong Yifu died around 1146 BC. His clan developed to Muye more than a hundred years later.

By the time of the Great War (around 1040 BC), the army should have reached a scale of 60,000 to 70,000 people. Records of Makino

When the Chengzhou tribe came out in full force, they only had more than 9,000 soldiers (the 45,000-strong coalition army was mostly formed by the alliance of other tribes).

This shows how small they were compared to the Shang Dynasty, which had a regular army of more than 200,000.

tribe.

We all know that "Zhou people worship heaven, Shang people worship ghosts", scholar Wang Guowei said in "On the Zhou System"

The important contents of the "Yin-Zhou Revolution" are listed in the book: the system of "establishing the son" was established on the first day, from which the clan system was born.

The system of mourning clothes and the system of feudal sons and daughters, the system of the emperor, the ministers and the princes, the system of the number of temples on two days,

The rule is that people with the same surname cannot marry for three days. These numbers are what Zhou used to govern the world. It's very strange to say,

How could a small tribe with a population of no more than 100,000 people develop a civilization that was different from and more powerful than the Shang civilization?

What about advanced civilizations?

When King Wu of Zhou attacked the Shang Dynasty, he listed six crimes of King Jiu of Shang. The first was drinking too much. The second was

The first is to not use the powerful and old ministers; the third is to use villains; the fourth is to listen to women's words; the fifth is to believe that fate is in the hands of God;

The sixth is not paying attention to the sacrifices. In addition, he wrote "Muchai", which is completely a high-level civilization scolding

A tone of even lower civilization. In short, the Zhou people did not look like a small group of people from Bianlong.

Poor ethnic minorities.

Also, we know that after the establishment of the Zhou Dynasty, Duke Zhou established a set of "Zhou Li" to manage

nation. How could a small Xiqi tribe with only tens of thousands of people develop such a developed bureaucratic system?

In particular, under the official Xiao Zongbo who was in charge of sacrificial ceremonies in the Zhou royal family, there were Bangren Yue people. Spring official. plague

There were two kinds of servants: the former cooked soup with tulip grass and brewed wine with black beans, and the latter cooked soup and brewed wine with fragrant herbs.

Bathing the corpse was almost the first step in making mummies in ancient Egypt.

There are only ten civilizations that have embalming technology (Egypt).

If the above were not borrowed from a developed civilization, it would be hard to imagine that a small tribe like Xiqi would

It is amazing that he has mastered such rich experience in social management and science.

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Where did the Zhou people come from?

Various evidences show that the Zhou people were not as simple as we had imagined before.

This is definitely not something that a small ethnic group like Bianlong can bear.

The Jin Dynasty historian Huangfu Wu⁵¹ made everything clear by examining the location of Hou Wenmu, the ancestor of the Zhou people.

Lang got up:

"The tomb of Hou Li is 30,000 miles away from China." Huangfu Shi of the Jin Dynasty added this saying to the Classic of Mountains and Seas.

Among.

According to Huangfu's statement that it was "30,000 miles away from China" and the record that Shigong Fufu migrated from the west, then

The origin of the Zhou people should be a great civilization in the west. Around 1150 BC (Death of King Tai of Zhou)

Before that, the great ancient civilization 30,000 miles west of China could only be ancient Babylon or ancient Egypt.

Let's look at the detailed description of Houwen Tomb in the Classic of Mountains and Seas: "Between the Black Water in the southwest, there is Du Guang.

Wild, then a stable burial is required. The city is three hundred li square, covering the center of heaven and earth. It is where Su Nu was born. Love has Gong E, Gao

Rice, oat season, Bu Wen, all kinds of grains grow naturally, and qin is planted in winter and summer. The bird Liu sings by itself, the phoenix flies by itself, the Lingshou blossoms.

Where grass and trees gather. There are hundreds of animals in love, and they live in groups. This grass never dies in winter or summer.

From the words “this grass never dies in winter or summer”, we can see that the climate around the tomb is mild all year round.

The grass will not die. Obviously, this is definitely not the climate that can be found in Shaanxi Province in northern China.

It is also impossible that they migrated to Qishan from southern China. It was long after the establishment of the Zhou Dynasty that Chinese people began to develop

South of the country), then the only place with this kind of climate “30,000 miles to the west” would be the Mediterranean Empire.

The Yingnan area along the Mediterranean coast, with its four-season spring-like climate, fits the description in the Classic of Mountains and Seas.

Canaan is the area from Egypt to the present Israel, located in the western Asia, on the eastern side of the Mediterranean Sea.

South of Mount Hermon and north of the Arabian Desert, between longitude 34 and 37 degrees east and latitude 30.7 degrees north.

33. 7 degrees, it belongs to the temperate zone, the four seasons are like spring, and the temperature is pleasant. Although April to November every year is the military

[1] Huangfu Wu, whose childhood name was Jing and whose courtesy name was Shi'an, also called himself Mr. Bianman. Anding towards that person. Born in the 20th year of Jian'an in the Eastern Han Dynasty (

He lived in 215 AD and died in the third year of Taikang in the Western Jin Dynasty (282 AD) at the age of 68. When mentioning Huangfu Shi, people may

I immediately thought of the "Acupuncture and Moxibustion Jia Yi Jing" compiled by him. In fact, in addition to this, he also compiled "Chronicles of Emperors of All Dynasties" and "History of the

Books such as "Tu Zhuan", "Ke Tu Zhuan", "Lienu Zhuan", and "Collected Works of Yuan Yanxiansheng" are included. He made writing his career throughout his life. In the history of medicine

It has a great reputation in the history of literature and art.

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The climate is mild and the forests are lush. Because the weather is sunny and mild, it is like spring all year round, and flowers, plants and trees grow easily.

The lush and green scenery is very attractive. The world-famous five corals and hundreds of fruits include the cedar trees in the north, the mulberry trees and the olive trees in the wild.

Tan, Impatiens, roses, lilies, all over the mountains and fields, fragrant and beautiful, making people linger. The Bible

The land of Canaan is called a land flowing with milk and honey.

Could it be that the Zhou people originally lived in the Mediterranean coastal areas?

Chinese history, ancient Egyptian history, ancient Israeli history, ancient Greek history in the Zhou Dynasty

The overlap in this point

Around 1200 BC, there were the so-called twelve tribes of ancient Israel in the region of Canaan. in

There was a tribe called "Dan", and we can find from some scattered records that it was related to the Zhou tribe.

relation.

1. “Dan” and Shigongyufu’s “Let”

They have the same pronunciation, and Xuanfu is the head of the Zhou clan.

leader, named after him or named after him

It is logical to name the leader after any of the above.

2. The "Dan" tribe recognized one and added one

"Dragon" as a totem. If you regard the dragon as a snake

If so, this is exactly the amulet of the ancient Egyptians, the ancient Egyptian Horus Eye amulet with a seat + snake

The Ten Celebrations of the Snake symbol with the Eye of Horus.

3. The "Dan" sect was recorded as originally living in Egypt, and later migrated to the present-day Palestine area.

4. According to the Hutai Book, the tribe of Dan settled in the middle of Canaan, right next to the Philistines.

The tribe of Dan was divided into several groups by the Philistines.

Some continued to stay in Israel, while others moved away and their whereabouts are unknown.

5. The earliest recorded time of the “Dan” school of literature is around 1200 BC, which is consistent with the

Migration time.

6. The tribe of Dan was an idolater of the twelve tribes of ancient Israel.

The Song religion of the people was so different that they were even excluded from the official list and were considered to be fixed.

Foreigners living in Israel.

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FE According to ancient Greek history books, Canaan in the Mediterranean

= This area has been ancient Egypt since the 15th century BC

The kingdom's colonies and buffer zones. and the Greek historian Dio

Doss also recorded in his book, "[The ancient Egyptians in

Colchi Judea in Pontus (ancient kingdom on the southern coast of the Black Sea)

The land between Arabia and Syria

Belt, established some colonial settlements. ”

Turning back to ancient Egyptian history, let's look at 1200 B.C.

What happened in Canaan before and after? According to investigation, this era is

The best is the ancient Egyptian pharaoh Ramses III's "1186 BC

- about 1155 BC) during his reign.

The twelve tribes of Israel are recorded on papyrus found from that period:

The "Dan" tribe is the dark green part of the picture

Due to the conspiracy of foreign forces to divide up the land of Egypt, the people were
The people were forced to flee everywhere, and it was impossible to find a paradise to
settle down and live in the war.

The ancient Egyptians were displaced, and some desperate people rose up in rebellion.
The famous seaman at that time, "Philis"

The Grey Emperor was defeated and soon threatened Egypt.

Referring to the Philistines, the modern Burroughs

Palestine is a place named after Felix.

It comes from the name of the Philistines. They

Around 1175 BC, it was taken from the ancient Egyptians.

After they conquered Palestine, they

The Bible

There are many records in it.

Ramses III reorganized the army and used foreign

Tribal mercenaries to stop the invasion of the Philistines. exist

In the eighth year of his reign, the Philistines invaded by land and sea.

Invaded Egypt, although Egypt defeated

They, still can't stop them from SS in Egypt's West Asia

Several new cities were built on the territory. The war consumed Eramesses III

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and wealth, which led to the decline of Egypt's influence in Asia. In the 29th year, the first
The cause was that the workers who were building the royal mausoleum did not get enough
food.

During the reign of Ramses III

Medina was built during the reign of Emperor Wu of Han. Temple of Habu, by

Due to the poverty of the people and the division of the nobility

Figure, the country continued to decline. Pharaoh

I died because of a plot by one of my wives.

Palace murder, her motive was to kill her son

Seize the right to inherit the throne. Mural of about 40 defeated sea people (Philistines)
soldiers

Arrested and tried, all sentenced to death,

Others involved had their noses and ears cut off. From then on, ancient Egyptian
civilization entered the Third Intermediate Period.

And one of the instruments is not working.

At this point, the origin of the Zhou people seemed to gradually become clear. Ancient
Egypt History - Ancient Israel

History - Ancient Chinese History If we look at the three together, the Gugong Zufu tribe
may belong to this

Of the tribe of Dan. In the early days, they had to move from Egypt to Zheng because of a
rebellion in the ancient Egyptian dynasty.

They took refuge in Palestine, a buffer zone on the border of the Egyptian dynasty, and lived in the same area as the ancient Semitic and other nomadic peoples.

The area was divided into two parts (between Rong and Di), and later due to the invasion of the surrounding barbarian Philistines, and due to the different beliefs and cultures,

The Jews found it difficult to coexist, so they had to migrate eastward to the more distant China (leading people to Xishuizhou and as far as Qixia).

When the Zhou people came to China, they abandoned their nomadic lifestyle (which was to disparage the customs of the Rong and Di tribes) and resumed their ancestors' farming.

Lifestyle 〈(Restoration of the Royal Family)〉 .

Because of this, they inherited the long-standing ancient Egyptian civilization and spread it to China.

Chinese people usually view Chinese history as independent of world history. This is because of the closed environment in China.

Closed, with little communication with the Western world. In ancient times, the scope of human civilization was not large.

Some civilizations can be traced back to ancient Egypt or ancient Mesopotamia. Therefore, there are some things that cannot be found in China.

It can almost be concluded that the advanced civilization of the Xia Dynasty must have occurred in ancient Egypt or ancient America.

So, when we connect the eastward migration of the Zhou people with ancient Egypt, can it help us find the mysterious

What about the Xia Dynasty?

The Eighth Grass: The Xia Dynasty is Ancient Egypt

The Zhou people who migrated eastwards were like a child who had been busy starting a business in his early years.

I miss my childhood memories of my hometown. Therefore, relying on the impressions that still exist in memory, he outlined for future generations

The culture and history of my hometown. Therefore, there are very few histories of the Xia Dynasty written from memory and retelling.

Blurred. This once became a huge obstacle for many scholars in their research on the Xia Dynasty, and also made the Xia Dynasty

This dynasty has been like a legend since ancient times, or more like a "myth story".

Scholars have always made endless speculations about the Xia Dynasty. For example, there is a view that the Xia Dynasty was "Tocharian".

There is also a story that the Xia Dynasty was founded by Hagar, a descendant of Abraham...

The unclear history of the Xia Dynasty became even more confusing.

However, it is certain that Chinese civilization began in the Xia Dynasty, which was also the period when the Chinese nation was formed and rose.
symbol.

The previous article has speculated that the Zhou people may have migrated from ancient Egypt. So, can we boldly speculate that

Let's test whether the Xia Dynasty, which has a developed civilization that is still difficult to discover in China, could be the ancient Egyptian civilization.

What about Ming?

When the author compares the history of the early days of the Egyptian dynasty with the history of the legendary Xia Dynasty

By comparison, we found that there is a surprising consistency between the two.

The great flood control took place on the Nile River

The Narmer Palette is the most important ancient Egyptian artifact ever discovered.

Dating to the 31st century BC, it contains some of the oldest ancient Egyptian hieroglyphics ever discovered.

It records the process of the ancient Egyptian King Narmer unifying Upper and Lower Egypt. On the left, King Narmer wears

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Narmer Palette (now in Cairo Museum)

The tall white crown symbolizes the power of Upper Egypt, while on the right is a stepped red crown symbolizing the power of Lower Egypt. this

This artifact was found together with two other artifacts named "Narmer's Head Mark" and "Scorpion King's Head Mark".

It was discovered in Hierakonpolis, Aswan, Egypt. Some archaeologists believe that this is the largest

The oldest documented human event ever found also reveals the origins of Narmer, the oldest ruler of ancient Egypt.

The image of one of the kings. This 5,000-year-old stone tablet was discovered by British archaeologist James in 1898.

Si E et al. jointly discovered that The so-called meaning of the palette is that it is used to grind the stones used to decorate the statues of gods.

cosmetics.

There are also some archaeological discoveries outside.

Stone knives, bronze cones and thin stones were found in the Egyptian cultural sites from 5000 BC to 4000 BC.

The wall pottery shows that the Egyptians at that time had entered the era of using both metal and stone.

Between 4000 BC and 3500 BC, central Egypt formed an important economic and cultural center.

The mind is Nirvana.

Around 3500 BC to 3100 BC, Hierakon, an important economic and cultural center, emerged.

Polis and some other towns. After a long war of annexation, the Kingdom of Lower Egypt was formed in the north.

The king wore a red crown, the snake was the patron saint, the papyrus was the national emblem, the southern part was the Kingdom of Upper Egypt, and the king wore a white

It was proposed to use the throne as the patron saint and the lotus as the national emblem.

Narmer, the founder of the Egyptian dynasty, was born in Upper Egypt more than 5,000 years ago.

In 3100 AD, he unified Upper and Lower Egypt and established the first unified ancient Egyptian dynasty. This is the same as the legendary

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The story of unifying the tribes and establishing the Xia Dynasty is extremely consistent. Furthermore, we all know that the Nile River was the

The mother river of Egypt, and its annual flooding also caused the early ancient Egyptians to suffer from floods.

Flood control was a top priority in the development of agriculture in ancient Egypt. Among the excavated artifacts, archaeologists also found

There is a stone carving of Narmer (the Scorpion King) leading the construction of water conservancy projects - the "Scorpion King Head Emblem".

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Stone carving of Narmer holding a steel head and leading the construction of a crisscrossing waterway project

Scorpion Head Emblem: It is carved from a piece of limestone and is a bit like a pear.

It is an important ancient Egyptian artifact that was discovered at the same site as the Narmer Palette. It records the scorpion king

(believed to be Narmer) digging the river. In the picture, the Scorpion King is represented by two people holding large feathers.

It seems that the traditional Chinese emperors were equipped with large feather fans) guards, standing on an artificial controlled

Beside the river, a man was digging the soil with a steel head in his hand. In front of him, a man was bending over with a bamboo shoot in hand.

Bei took the soil shoveled out by the king, and below him there was a large group of people busy digging the river. The King's Steel Gate

A scorpion is clearly drawn above. Behind the king was a group of women clapping their hands as if they were dancing.

There are poles standing upright above the picture, each with an animal or bird on top.

The rod is hung on a pole.

According to research, the water level of the Nile River was higher in ancient times than it is now. The upper reaches of the river enter the rainy season from May to November every year.

The abundant rainfall in the downstream area causes 90% of the Nile River's annual water volume to be concentrated in the middle and lower reaches during the 100-day flooding period.

Travel area.

Before the Nile Flood

"The Book of History." The Book of Yao states: "The flood is so great that it can engulf the mountains and carry the graves."

son. Teng Wenren Shang: "When the camp was underway, a flood swept across the country, flooding the entire world." Described during the Luo to Rong period

The description of the great flood that flooded the whole world is most appropriate to the Nile River flooding the lower reaches of the plain.

We usually think that major water conservation projects took place along the Yellow River, but the semi-arid temperate climate along the Yellow River makes

It is impossible that it was a river that flooded every year in ancient times, as shown in "Zhuangzi". As said in "Autumn Water";

"In the past, the country has flooded nine times out of ten years, but the water has not increased." Rong's father Qian controlled floods for nine years, and Dadou himself controlled floods for

The Nile River floods every 13 years, and the only major river in the ancient world that has this kind of annual flooding is the Nile. Moreover,

In "Gaozi Part Two" it says: "Water flowing backwards is called living water. Living water is a flood. "Mencius. Teng

The Book of Literature says, "When the water is flowing, it will flow backwards and flood China, and the snake and dragon will live there."

The phenomenon of water retrograde is best explained by the backflow of Mediterranean water into the Nile River.

The flooding phenomenon is still the biggest disaster in the Nile Delta region today. The same sea water

Irrigation is impossible in the Yellow River Basin because the slope of the Yellow River Basin is obviously higher in the west and lower in the east.

Let's talk about the climate in general. "Lüshi Chunqiu". Yingtong says, "In the time of Yu, the sky saw grass first.

Only in tropical climates can trees and plants not wither and die in winter, which further proves

The place described in ancient books is in hot Egypt.

In order to adapt to the annual flooding of the Nile River, the ancient Egyptians invented a series of

Effective irrigation management practices. They built a series of crisscrossing waterways to channel the rising

The river water is transported to basins of all sizes. The sluice gates they built would hold the floodwaters in the basin until

After a month, the soil is saturated and the accumulated river mud becomes valuable fertilizer. Then, the remaining water will

Along a downward gradient it is drained to nearby waterways, and as this drainage process occurs, farmers also begin

Crops such as wheat and beans are grown on moist land. This is consistent with the description in ancient Chinese books that King Darong used

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The way to solve the flood is very consistent.

It can be said that the establishment of ancient Egyptian civilization was due to their mastery of controlling and utilizing the annual flooding of the Nile River.

Water resources are indispensable for agricultural planting. Because of this, ancient Egypt became the world's agricultural

The most developed and most productive agricultural region, which provided the necessary conditions for the development of ancient Egyptian civilization.

material basis.

Just think about it, didn't Darong in Chinese records also play the same role?

Wuxiong Yudu lived in Egypt

Furthermore, Narmer's title "Scorpion King" is surprisingly consistent with the Chinese character "Shan".

Yu, according to Shuowen, is a "worm", and the shape of this worm is a scorpion, similar to the Narmer stone.

The carving is exactly the same as the scorpion symbol that represents his identity as the Scorpion King.

ge v

as

Also add

It's

Down

The Scorpion King symbol and the character "Nan" on the Scorpion King's water control painting. The missing Great South water control painting (Shandong

body comparison (Zhuangzi. Miscellaneous Chapters. Tianxia says: and personally handled the Jiexiang Wuliang Shrine rubbings, Han Dynasty engraving), except

This country is home to nine rivers from all over the world. The thighs are not big, the fat is not hairy, and Mu Qi is almost the same as a Chinese-style dress.

Rain, strong wind, and all nations. The Great Saint Li, and the image of the Scorpion King who labored the world above

That's also true.)

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If these evidences are not convincing enough,

Then, the names of the ancient Egyptian kings before Narmer are displayed.

Showing it to everyone may dispel your doubts.

Although there are no detailed historical records,

But through the detailed king list of ancient Egypt we can know

The name of the king of Upper Egypt before Narmer was

"Sekhem-ka", the "Sekhem-ka" king

The name is written in the same way as the Chinese character "舜".

To. We know that elephants helped to plough the fields and

The story of the Emperor subduing the rebellious rhinoceros is hard to imagine.

The temperate Yellow River Basin would have had a large number of rhinoceroses during the reign of Emperor Taizong.

cattle and elephants, and these animals are now the Nile people of Africa

It is still common along the river banks.

The ancient form of the character “图”

The previous king of Upper Egypt before Sekhem-ka was named "Iry-Hor".

The ancient Egyptian writing of "尧" is "two small islands", which matches the Chinese character "尧".

Qian Xiang

Comparison of the ten forms of the character “竟” and “Iry — Hor”

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The pronunciation of “Hor” is very close to the Chinese word “阁” . Furthermore, "Hor" represents the ancient Egyptian

Horus is the symbol of the sky. The meaning of the word "wu" is very consistent with "Hor".

High. " 〈 See "Shuowen") , "翹" means high and abundant. 《 〈 See "Customs and Customs". Emperor Overlord).

The earliest king of Upper Egypt, archaeologists called him "Scorpion King I", and Nar Mai is "Scorpion King II", the former is about 400 years earlier than the latter. This is 400 years apart from the Yellow Belt and the Great

The statements are consistent.

->

camp

Painting from the Scorpion King I series, depicting the Scorpion King's victory over the Minotaur ruler.

Archaeologists found a record of tribute in the tomb of King Scorpion I ivory ornaments. These ornaments show the names of towns in Lower Egypt, representing These towns once paid tribute to King Scorpion I. Archaeologists believe it was a scorpion There is strong evidence that King I conquered Lower Egypt. Furthermore, these ivory ornaments

It represents the birth of hieroglyphics in ancient Egypt, and other technologies include medicine, winemaking,

Both are believed to have originated during the reign of Scorpion King I. Some of the paintings were

John of the University. Professor Daniel discovered that Scorpion King I had defeated A ruler portrayed as having a "bull's head".

The Chinese character "黄" is very similar to the scorpion pattern above.

The Scorpion King I defeated the bull-headed ruler, and it is clear that he can

Huangdi defeated Xueyou and fought against him. More fittingly, the first kingdom of Lower Egypt

The transliteration of Wang's name is "SKA", which is very similar to the pronunciation of "Shennong".

Station close.

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Breaking the abdication system and establishing the ancient Egyptian hereditary dynasty

As recorded in Chinese history, Guo's son Qi broke the abdication system and became the first star of the Xia Dynasty.

Narmer's son Hor-Aha also succeeded his father and became the second pharaoh of the first dynasty of ancient Egypt.

(Narmer was not related to his predecessor, Sekhem-ka).

The scattered words left by the ancients in ancient books also provide more information on the position of the Xia Dynasty.

Supporting evidence:

"Red Child" says: "Rong was born in Shi Niu, a Western Yi people."

The Book of History says: "Xia is China. It started from the Western Yi and spread to the interior."

"Qianfu Lun Wudezhi" calls Xia Shan "Rong Shan".

These words clearly state two points:

1. Dayu was born in the Western Yi outside of China.

2. The Xia Dynasty started in the west and then reached the Chinese mainland.

Let's take a look at the coffins of the early kings of ancient Egypt:

Early Egyptian royal coffin statutes

This is similar to "Kuroko." The coffin pressing method described in the "Jie Yu Pian" is "a three-inch tung coffin, cut to fit it"

The people and the land are in harmony.

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Narmer Mausoleum

Tomb of King Narmer in Abydos, Egypt

The site was discovered in 1890 AD. The tomb consists of two

The square pit is about 12 square meters, with a width of only 65 centimeters.

deep. There are no coffins left, only some

Simple pottery and simple inscriptions to prove its identity

share. As a great king who unified the world

The tombs of the kings of Lower Egypt were much smaller than those of later ancient Egypt.

Pharaoh was much colder and more powerful. There is evidence that ancient Egypt

The people of Nar

The great chastity of King Mai is similar to that described in Mozi's book.

The king's principles are also consistent.

The place names in ancient books may not be the same as today.

The place referred to by the place name

There will definitely be many people who point out a problem, ancient books

The article clearly states that the first mate will move, but why does the author want to

What about the fact that he was in Egypt for the third time? We can analyze this question.

Two times. First of all, the ancient book says "Rongsheng Stone Group, Xigeng

Human beings. " So many domestic experts took Darong's

My hometown is in Sichuan. As for where to control water,

According to the saying of "Longmen", the scholars regarded it as a place for water control.

Narmailingmo

"It cannot reach the spring below, nor can it pass the stench above.

Gather the remaining soil and make a platform, like an acre of cultivated land. " (See

"The Emperor's Chronicles", written by Pu Dai Huangfu Shi)

,

The preserved head of King Narmer

(The Bamboo Annals describe King Ce: "The tiger's nose is big mouth, ears like iron")

The place is located in the Yellow River Basin. Finally, Dayu's taro land moved to Huizhong in Shaoxing, Zhejiang.

Don't you think this is illogical? The first king Darong was born in Sichuan and then went to

The Yellow River was used for flood control (with a brief visit to Tushan, Anhui, to find a wife), and finally to Shaoxing, Zhejiang.

Interested?

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As analyzed above, the indigenous people in the Yangtze River basin were the "Baiyue people" rather than the Han people.

Archaeological discoveries show that the Chinese people began to develop the Zhejiang area from the Wu Kingdom, which was established during the Zhou Dynasty.

There is no doubt that Zhejiang was built before the Wu Kingdom and it is a relic of Chinese civilization. The so-called Kuaiji Mountain

The "Darong Mausoleum" was built in the 11th year of the Liang Dynasty in the Southern Dynasties (545 AD), two or three decades after the Daban era.

For many years, not to mention that no traces of Chinese civilization before the Warring States Period could be found in the "Darong Mausoleum".

Things. As for the Chinese word "Hui Wen", it should be copied from the place name of ancient Egypt, which is good.

When European immigrants arrived in the New World of America, they named the newly developed land after their European homeland.

's name.

Therefore, the author believes that China's Yu the Great Mausoleum is just an empty mausoleum and a symbolic one.

The place names recorded in ancient times are not necessarily the same as today's place names, let alone archaeological certification. because

Therefore, do not assume that the ancient history in ancient books must have taken place just because the place name is consistent with that in ancient books.

Within China. For example, 400 years ago, the United States did not exist. After European immigrants arrived in the United States, they named American cities.

Township name. There is a city called Boston in the UK, which has a history of 500 to 600 years. The US also named its city Boston.

It only has a history of one or two hundred years. The history of the city of Boston in England cannot be considered to have taken place in Boston in the United States.

It is impossible to dig up things from Britain five or six hundred years ago from the two hundred year old United States. These two places are thousands of miles apart.

The latter just imitated the former and gave it the same name. The specific historical place name still needs to be verified.

Actual verification to distinguish.

What is the true history of the Xia Dynasty?

The historical records about the history of the Xia Dynasty are as follows;

Qi's son Taikang succeeded to the throne. He loved playing with cats and ignored state affairs. The leader of the Dongyi tribe, Zhao, drove Taikang away and captured

The throne was lost by Taikang, which is known in history as "Taikang lost the country". After that, wars between tribes and feudal states in the Central Plains became frequent.

Shaokang, the grandson of his younger brother Zhongkang, grew up and united the forces that supported Xia and was able to restore the country, which is known in history as "Shaokang's Restoration."

The sixth-generation grandson of Shaokang, Kong Jiali, "liked to worship ghosts and gods, and was promiscuous. The Xiahou clan was erroneous, and the princes rebelled.

Zhi". After Kong Jia and Kong Jia, the dynasty was passed down three generations to Zhi. Zhi was a famous tyrant in history. "Historical Records". Records of the Xia Dynasty

Records: "Iron does not pursue virtue and uses force to hurt the people, and the people cannot bear it." He also built Qingfu and Yaotai, and lived an even more luxurious life.

The class struggle became more and more corrupt, the exploitation and oppression of the people became more brutal, and class contradictions became increasingly acute. At this time, the merchants in the East

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As the Shang tribe grew stronger, Tang, the leader of the Shang tribe, led his troops to attack the Xia state and defeated it. Zhi was exiled and died.

The early history of ancient Egypt is recorded as follows:

3100 BC - 2270 BC: Early Dynastic and Old Kingdom period, political comparison
Stablize.

2270 BC - 2060 BC: After the Sixth Dynasty, the royal power declined and the pharaoh lost his power.

The Empire lost control of various regions of the country and began to split, a period known in history as the "First Intermediate Period."

2000-1800 BC: The 11th Dynasty reunited Egypt and revived it.
The Thirteenth Dynasty began to decline again.

1720-1630 BC: Hyksos from the east begin to invade and rule
All of Egypt.

To sum up, the historical context of the two places during the same period is as follows:

Xia Dynasty: Founding, loss, revival, decline, and destruction by the Shang Dynasty from the east.

Ancient Egypt: Founding, prosperity, decline, division, revival, decline, and conquest by the Hyksos from the east

sky

History repeats itself again!

Taikang's loss of the kingdom can correspond to the First Intermediate Period of Ancient Egypt, and Shaokang's revival can correspond to the Middle Kingdom of Ancient Egypt.

The establishment of the Shang Dynasty; the conquest of the Xia Dynasty by the Shang Dynasty can be corresponded to the invasion and occupation of Egypt by the Hyksos. The difference is that in China

The history of the Xia Dynasty lacks the political stability of the Old Kingdom, which lasted for about 1,000 years.

After King Xia Qi, the country declined.

Assuming that the history of the Xia Dynasty is the early history of ancient Egypt, is it possible?

The history of the Xia Dynasty (ancient Egypt) is incomplete, and some content may be missing in the middle. Because ancient communication

As descendants of the ancient Egyptian nobility, the Zhou people may not be able to obtain the ancient Egyptian

The dynastic historical archives of the Xing family are mostly recorded through questioning or oral transmission.

Egypt), so that there will be some mistakes and deviations in the history they hear. After all, the Zhou

They migrated out of the political core area of the Xia Dynasty (Ancient Egypt) very early on. Moreover, Egypt has a long history.

By the end of the 26th and 27th dynasties, the ancient Egyptians themselves could not figure out their own history.

History, so that later they came up with several versions of history and there were some minor conflicts, not to mention

The recorded history is repeated by the migrated population.

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Did the Zhou Dynasty people modify the history of the Xia Dynasty?

According to the Records of the Grand Historian, there were fifteen generations from Hou Mu, the ancestor of the Zhou people, to King Wen of Zhou.

Bamboo shoots (abandoned) a window a bow a public Liu a festival a royal servant a difference a general danger a public non a high picture a Asia

Wei, uncle of the Duke, Lei, Gu, Duke Xuan's father, Ji Li, King Wen, Ji Chang.

There were 17 kings in 14 generations from Ma to Tie: Rong passed the throne to Qi, Qi passed the throne to Taikang, and then

Zhongkang, Xiang, Shaokang, Biao, Huai, Mang, Xie, Bujiang, Fan, Qing, Kongjia, Gao, Fa, Luquan

Summer items).

Fu Sheng and King Shang Tang were contemporaries. The Shang Dynasty lasted for 17 generations and 31 kings from King Cheng Tang to King Ji.

King: Tang Tai Ding Wai Liang Zhong Ren Tai Jia Wo Ding Tai Geng Xiao Jia Yong Yi Tai Wu

Zhong Ding Wai Wang He Ping Jia Zu Yi Zu Xin Wo Jia Zu Ding Nan Geng Yang Jia Pan Geng

Xiaoliu-Xiaoyi-Wu Ding-Zu Kang-Zu Jia-Kang Xin-Kang Ding-Wu Yi-Wending-Di Yi-Di Xin

(King Yi).

This comparison brings up a question. We know that Hou Li, the ancestor of the Zhou people, is recorded as being a contemporary of Dayu.

If there were at least 100 people from the Shang Dynasty (Dayu was responsible for flood control, Hou Wen was responsible for agriculture), then from Xia Rong to King Jiu of Shang, at least 100 people were born.

Thirty-one generations. The amazing thing is that King Wen of Zhou and Emperor Xin (King Jiu of Shang) were contemporaries, so the Zhou people

How could it be that from the beginning of the Xia Dynasty to the end of the Shang Dynasty, only fifteen generations had passed? What is particularly amazing is that

From the time of Mu to his son Bu Chuang, it jumped directly from Xia Yu (the first generation) to Xia Kongjia (the tenth generation), almost

Four hundred years, does that mean that the son born at the age of 400 is not fertile?

It seems that there are serious problems with the Zhou family genealogy.

1. Does the Zhou clan genealogy contain fictional elements? For example, the Hou Yu, who was clearly in the late Xia Dynasty, was placed in the early Xia Dynasty.

Working with the founder of the Zhou Dynasty, Darong, helped to enhance the legitimacy and authority of the Zhou clan.

2. Was the history of the restoration of the dynasty deleted? If the Houzheng, which should have been in the late Xia Dynasty, was put in the early Xia Dynasty, then

The problem is that the history of the Xia Dynasty is too long and the history of the Zhou clan is too short. What to do? So, Zhou Dynasty historiography

First, the historian deleted the incomplete records of the Xia Dynasty, and then deleted the records that were useless in promoting the legitimacy of the Zhou Dynasty.

It is the history of the Xia Dynasty. Until the history of the Xia Dynasty could not be reduced any further, then the world was ordered to

Only the Zhou family's only copy is allowed. This is why the Xia Dynasty (the Chinese version of Ancient Egypt) only lasted 500 years.

OT

3. Has the history of the Shang Dynasty been changed?

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If I were Zhou Gongdan, I would also want to change the history of the Shang Dynasty. However, the Shang people lived in

Together and in the majority. Can they all pretend to be dumb? So the possibility of changing the historical records of the Shang Dynasty

Not big.

4. Who is Kunwu?

"A Comprehensive Interpretation of Lüshi Chunqiu." According to Shen Fen Lan, Jun Shou, "Kunwu is the descendant of Eshan."

The Baihutongyi states: "In the past, Kun was in Se and was the hegemon of Xia."

The Commentary on Shanhaijing states: "Kunzhao is the title of an ancient king."

Did you see that the history compiled by the Zhou people themselves has leaked out the Kunwu clan from the beginning of the Xia Dynasty to its demise?

They have always been a powerful tribe and even produced the emperor of the Xia Dynasty. How could such a living royal family of the Xia Dynasty

Or, in the Xia Dynasty, several clans became emperors, while the Zhou people only kept

They kept the historical records of Dayu's lineage, but deliberately omitted the records of other Xia dynasty kings?

In summary, the author believes that the genealogy of the Zhou clan did not start from the early Xia Dynasty as recorded in the "Records of the Grand Historian".

It is very likely that it started from the end of the Xia Dynasty. Later, in order to cater to the genealogy of the Zhou clan, the existence of "Hou Cheng" was changed.

At the beginning of the Xia Dynasty, he worked with Dayu. In the original 1500-year history of the Xia Dynasty (about AD

The earliest known period of history (3100-1600 BC) was simplified by about 1,000 years of history. This causes

According to Chinese records, the establishment of the Xia Dynasty was 1,000 years later than the establishment of the ancient Egyptian dynasty.

Unfortunately, only the dynasty list and the names of the pharaohs of the early dynasties of ancient Egypt have been fully preserved.

The details of the historical events can only be verified from scattered documents and cultural relics.

The records have been lost forever, so it is difficult to compare them one by one with the history of the Xia Dynasty. However, the records about Kunma clan

The author found a corresponding record in ancient Egyptian history, which will be described in the following pages).

The first decline of the Xia Dynasty corresponds to the decline of the Old Kingdom of Ancient Egypt

If you read history books, you will find that the descriptions of the climate during the reign of Emperor Wu are obviously contradictory.

"The Book of History." According to the Book of Changes, the (Dog) Emperor said: "Hello! The fourth queen, the flood is coming.

Cut, the mountains and hills are vast and the water is surging. The people below should consult, is there anyone who can uphold justice?

It is clear here that there was a devastating flood during the time of Emperor Bu.

In the story of "Houjie Shooting the Sun", the drought turned into a severe drought during the reign of Emperor Ding: During the reign of Emperor Yao, ten suns appeared at the same time.

The grass and trees were scorched and withered. Yin ordered a ranger to shoot arrows at ten suns. He hit nine of them. All nine crows died, but their feathers grew stronger, so he saved one.

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The sun. (Selected from the notes of "Heavenly Questions" in Volume 3 of "Chu Ci Zhangju")

Which of these two apparently contradictory descriptions is correct?

Considering the flood control by Da Rong after Emperor Yao, the description in the Book of History should be reliable.

During the reigns of Emperor Yi Jin and Emperor Yu, there were always floods, so it is impossible that there was drought.

The great drought in the story of the "Post-Ejection Day" can be concluded not to have occurred during the reign of Emperor Yao, but was a later event.

The records mistakenly identified the emperor of the post-Shi period as Emperor Yao.

In this case, "Houjie" and "Da Lice" should be one person, and the drought occurred in

The period of "Taikang's loss of the country" may have directly led to the decline of the Xia Dynasty. If we consider the first decline of the Xia Dynasty

If we go back to the First Intermediate Period of Ancient Egypt, we will immediately find that both record what should be the same

Archaeological evidence shows that at the end of the Old Kingdom of Ancient Egypt 4,200 years ago, there was a drought that may have been caused by humans.

The worst drought in recorded history caused the lower reaches of the Nile to dry up, leaving people without food and even flooding.

The tragedy of cannibalism occurred, and the rule of the Old Kingdom was thus destroyed. (Readers who are online can check this

To learn more about this drought, please watch this documentary:
[http://www.xiadyasty.net/](http://www.xiadyasty.net/showtopic-157.aspx)

[showtopic-157.aspx](http://www.xiadyasty.net/showtopic-157.aspx))

The description of the drought in the history books of the "Post-Ejection Day" is probably:
Ten suns are like ten big fires.

The heat they gave off scorched the earth, killing many people and animals. and forest fires

All the trees, crops and houses were burned to ashes. Those who survived the fire and

Animals were running around, frantically searching for a place to escape the disaster and for life-saving water and food.

The rivers dried up, the seas dried up, all the fish died, and the monsters in the water began to roam.

Stealing food. Crops and orchards withered and burned, cutting off the food supply for people and their families. People don't

Either they are burned to death by the high temperature of the sun or they become food for wild beasts. People struggled in the fire disaster.

Pray for God's blessing!

The same droughts led to the decline of the Xia Dynasty and the Old Kingdom of Ancient Egypt at roughly the same time.

With so many similarities in the above, are there really so many coincidences?

The reason for the demise of the Xia Dynasty is the same as that of the ancient Egyptian dynasty

Ancient books record that the demise of the Xia Dynasty was due to the Shang Dynasty's attack, but

The main reason may be due to natural disasters. In this regard, the ancient book "Bamboo Annals" clearly records that Xia Ji

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17th century BC) "Five planets are in disarray, meteorites are falling from the south at night, earthquakes occur, and the Yi and Luo rivers dry up."

language. The Zhouyu states: "When the Qiluo tribe was exhausted, Xia perished." The Mozi states: "As for Xia Mei, the heaven has a harmonious destiny.

The sun and the moon are out of season, cold and heat come in pairs, and crops burn and die. ”

That is to say, during the reign of Xia Tie, the last emperor of the Xia Dynasty, earthquakes, meteor showers,

The drying up of rivers and other adverse natural phenomena led to the disruption of agricultural production, and the Xia Dynasty may have been conquered by the Shang Dynasty as a result.

Therefore, some researchers have linked the demise of the Xia Dynasty to the Minoan War in Santorini, Greece.

The Minoan eruption of Thera. Mushroom Encyclopedia

The entry "Minoan volcanic eruption" mentions: The Minoan volcanic eruption and the demise of the Xia Dynasty are the same

period (around 1618 BC), and the Bamboo Annals recorded that when the Xia Dynasty fell, there was "yellow

fogs, dark conditioning, three suns, frost in July and withering grain" are very similar to the phenomenon caused by fire.

Disaster caused by mountain eruption.

Western archaeologists have clear evidence that the reason why the Middle Kingdom of Ancient Egypt was conquered by the Hyksos was that

The defeat was largely due to the natural disaster caused by the eruption of the Minoan volcano.

According to the Storm Stone:

Egypt before the reign of Pharaoh Ahmose

A huge "storm" occurred.

The "storm" destroyed the Egyptian tombs,

Temples and even many buildings, and Ahmad

During the reign of Pharaoh, he was organizing the people to repair to recover the damage caused by the storm.

Archaeologists believe that this "wind drying"

It was during the reign of Pharaoh Minoan (1550 BC-AD) that the

The Storm Stone (1525 BC)

Caused by volcanic ash and debris.

As you can imagine, the ash and debris produced by the volcanic eruption fell from the sky, which is exactly what the Bamboo

Is the record of "ten falling stars in the night" in Book of Annals consistent? No matter how powerful the Minoan volcano erupted, it would not have been so strong.

It will affect China, which is more than 7,000 kilometers away. Besides, China has not dug up the volcano of Minoan volcano.

Mountain ash or gravel.

Moreover, this volcanic eruption also caused earthquakes, frog plagues, plagues, hail,

Disasters such as toxic gases, locusts, and dried-up rivers. According to the archaeological documentary "Decoding Exodus",

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Interpretation, this disaster is the Bible. out

The "Ten Kingdoms of Egypt" described in the Book of Egypt

In fact, it was this disaster

The difficulty caused the Middle Kingdom of Ancient Egypt to lose its ability to resist power and was conquered by the Hyksos.

The Bible, Bamboo Annals

and Western archaeologists' research in Xia

The fall of the Dynasty (ancient Egyptian dynasty) coincides with that of the Han Dynasty.

ee Archaeological documentary "Decoding Exodus" presented; Archaeology

Li Jie did not give us the demise of the Xia Dynasty or the literati found in Egypt that fell into Egypt due to the eruption of the Minoan volcano.

It was the end of the ancient Egyptian dynasty. Yorkshire

The Hyksos founded the Shang Dynasty

Let us now look at the Hyksos who occupied the ancient Egyptian kingdom.

Hyksos, also known as Hyksos, is a name that originated in Ancient Egyptian and means Foreign rulers, initially referring to the leaders of West Asian tribes who invaded Egypt, and later expanded to the entire tribal group.

The Hierophants were a nomadic tribe that invaded from the West Asia region east of Egypt. They may have originally lived in Syria.

The ethnic origin of the people in Asia, Palestine and Lebanon is unknown. Most experts believe they are from

Ethnically mixed groups of people who gradually moved from the east of Egypt to the south since at least 1900 BC

From the West Asia region into Egypt.

According to records, the Xunksos were mainly merchants engaged in foreign trade with Egypt. Their footprints

They spread from Egypt to Central Asia, bringing wood, metal minerals, and even precious jade from as far away as Afghanistan.

Trafficked to Egypt. In addition, the Hyksos from the East were employed by the ancient Egyptians to do labor such as

Workers, farmers, craftsmen and other occupations.

Since the 13th Dynasty of Ancient Egypt, the bureaucratic power represented by the prime minister (vizier)

The development of the monarchy seriously weakened the royal power, and finally the cruel exploitation and oppression of the ruling class led to the spread of

The slaves and poor people throughout the country revolted, and the Second Intermediate Period of Ancient Egypt began (around 1786 BC).

1567 BC. It was in this context that the Hyksos defeated the ancient Egyptian royal family and ruled

Egypt.

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The only a (found in ancient Egypt

A portrait of an official named Khnumhotep from the 12th Dynasty, painted around 1900 BC

The following points can be confirmed through historical records:

1. The Hyksos entered Lower Egypt from the West Asia.

This period belongs to the Sumerian Babylonian cultural circle. This is consistent with the above statement that Guo Moruo once agreed that Shang civilization originated from Babylon.

The Book of Songs, Shang Song, says: "Heaven's will is to supervise, and the people are strict. No one is too small, and dare not

Captives. The Shang people were given the title of Xiaguo by the Xia Dynasty, and they and the Hyksos occupied Lower Egypt.

The records of seeking development are consistent.

2. The Hyksos were not barbarians. On the contrary, they brought a lot of advanced culture and science to ancient Egypt.

Skills. For example, the Hyksos used horses, chariots, platoon bows, improved war machines, and advanced defensive techniques.

Brought to Egypt from Asia. Similarly, the Shang Dynasty recorded that "Wang Yong" and "Xiang Tu" invented the horse.

(ox) cart.

3. The Hyksos stayed in Egypt for only a little over 100 years before they moved away and their whereabouts are unknown. With this

Correspondingly, the Shang Dynasty suddenly moved its capital more than a hundred years after its founding.

4. The Hyksos defeated Egypt, but did not completely destroy them. The Egyptian nobles and royal family came from Memphis in the north.

The Hyksos fled to Thebes in the south, and 100 years later they restored their rule and drove out the Hyksos. According to historical records

The Shang Dynasty did not completely destroy the Xia Dynasty, and Xia Tie, a member of the Xia Dynasty royal family, later fled to the south. As for the royal family of the Xia Dynasty

The final destination is not recorded in ancient Chinese books.

5. The Hyksos occupied the entire Egypt around 1630 BC, which is consistent with the conclusion of Chinese scholars.

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The time when Shang destroyed Xia basically coincides. And according to records, the Hittites later rebelled against Upper Egypt.

This is most likely the reason why the Shang Dynasty moved its capital.

6. The Shang civilization only existed in China until about 1300 BC.

None found.

7. The Shang Dynasty moved its capital at least several times. Zhang Heng's "Fu of Western Capital" records: The Shang people moved their capital many times, eight times before and after.

5) The area covered by the relocation of the capital must be very large. According to ancient Egyptian history, after the ancient Egyptians rose again

He continued to attack the Hierophants, first driving them out of Egypt, then resting for a while and chasing them to the Mesopotamians.

until the Hyksos were driven out of sight and it was certain that they could not return to Egypt. This or

This may explain why the Shang Dynasty moved its capital so many times until it moved to Anyang, China.

The "Scarab" bronze plaque unearthed in Erlitou may be related to the Hyksos

In the process of researching the Hyksos, the author also discovered some interesting things.

A Hyksos scarab amulet unearthed in Egypt

Scarab amulets originated in ancient Egypt. Pharaohs would usually carve their names or some religious symbols on them.

Above, the ancient Egyptians worshipped the scarab, believing that images of the creature could ward off evil. And Xi Ke

After the Somali occupied Egypt, they also began to make and use this beetle amulet in large quantities, but their style and evidence were different.

The Egyptians were different, they preferred to carve some patterns (as shown above).

A comparison will reveal that there is a difference between this beetle ornament and several artifacts unearthed in Erlitou, China.

A certain similarity.

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The so-called Erlitou Tan turquoise "Village Defeat Pattern" bronze plaque (the bronze plaque was unearthed in the Erlitou site of Henan Youshi in 1981)

Soil, 14.2 cm long and 9.8 cm wide. The plaque is made of bronze, with a slightly curved rectangular shape and a raised surface. There are two groups of

Button to fasten to fabric. When it was unearthed, traces of linen were still found on the back of the plaque. The surface of the card is decorated with hundreds of pieces of various shapes.

Small pieces of turquoise were mistakenly laid out to form a Yili pattern.

These green stones were excavated from the Erlitou site in the 1980s.

Turquoise bronze medal, experts say it is a tiger head, but if you look closely you will see

You will find that this bronze plaque clearly depicts the Egyptian beetle.

The scarab is also used as amulet, and the style and human pattern are

It is also very similar to the relics of the Hyksos.

It is not a fantasy that the Somali people came to China.

Shang Tang and Yi Yin are also found in Egyptian historical records.

According to historical records, the Jak, who defeated the ancient Egyptians and expanded his territory from Lower Egypt to the whole of Egypt

The king's name was Khyan (reigned 1621-1581 BC), and the pictogram on his amulet was

The name of the character is very similar to the oracle character "Tang". We know that Shang Tang (1617 BC)

1588 BC) is recorded as "Tang" in oracle bone inscriptions, and the reigns of Shang Tang and Khyan are also recorded as "Tang".

Very consistent.

Ancient Chinese character "Tang" and amulet with the name of King Khyan

After Khyan's death, his son Yanassi succeeded him, but Yanassi was recorded as being replaced by a man called

Apophis (reigned 1581-1541 BC)

The hieroglyphs of the name and the ancient images of Yi Yin (c. 1630 BC - c. 1550 BC) in the records

Hieroglyphs are also very similar. In the historical records of the Shang Dynasty, there is a saying that Yi Yin was in power, and the two were also in

Contemporaneous.

Ancient Chinese characters for "Yi Yin" and an amulet with the name of King Apophis

Ancient Egyptian history records that during his reign, Apophis conducted extensive trade and

The Seventeenth Dynasty of the native people of ancient Egypt paid tribute to the Hyksos in Thebes in the south. After the Death of Apophis

After more than 20 years, the Seventeenth Dynasty of Ancient Egypt had the strength to expel the Hyksos and began to liberate Egypt.

of war. The war was ultimately won by the ancient Egyptians, forcing the Hyksos to sign a treaty with the Egyptians.

Until the move out. This may be the first capital relocation of the Shang Dynasty.

As mentioned in the previous chapter, Western archaeologists have also verified that the migration of the Hyksos was likely

It is the Book of Exodus described in the Bible. After this, hundreds of thousands of Hebrews migrated through the Sinai Peninsula to

He occupied the area of present-day Palestine and built a new city, which is now the city of Jerusalem in Israel (ca.

1550 BC). Twenty years after the victory of the ancient Egyptians, they continued to launch wars against West Asia.

The Hyksos fought all the way to the Euphrates River to ensure that the defeated Hyksos would not be able to counterattack.

Yes, this can explain the inexplicable capital relocations recorded in the historical records of the Shang Dynasty.

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The Hyksos have not appeared in any historical records of Western Asia since they were driven away by the ancient Egyptians.

middle. Their territories, such as the ancient city of Byblos (now in Lebanon), where they were born, later became

It became the territory of the Phoenicians who originally lived with them, so the later Phoenician civilization inherited

Many things that were previously lost in the civilization.

The "Heaven and Earthly Branches" of the Shang Dynasty turned out to be the origin of Western alphabetic writing

We know that the "Ten Heavenly Stems and Twelve Earthly Branches" first appeared in the oracle bone inscriptions left by the people of the Shang Dynasty.

Heavenly Stems: Jia, Yi, Bing, Ding, Wu, Ji, Geng, Xin, Qian, Mi.

Earthly Branches: Zi, Chou, Shi, Mao, Chen, Yi, Wu, Wei, Shen, You, Xu, Xuan.

The total number of "Heavenly Stems" plus "Earthly Branches" is 22, which is exactly the same as the number of 22 letters invented by the Phoenicians.

The purpose is consistent.

Western sinologist Brühl once said: "Compared with the Near East and India, Chinese characters are relatively

This also reminds us not to ignore the possibility that some external stimulus contributed to the creation of Chinese characters.

Of course, given what we know now, it's hard to say what kind of stimulus this was... In 1978 Burke

At the Lai Conference, I still held the view that the names of the 22 stems and branches are phonetic symbols.

Represents the consonants of Proto-Chinese, which are identical to the twenty-two consonant symbols of the early Semitic alphabet.

close. I have further suggested that both may have evolved from some unknown Indo-European writing system.

This writing came with the Indo-Europeans in AD

7 Y 3 and 1 4 expansion in the third and second millennia B.C., eastward and spread to the West. ... The most similar symbols

The number is obtained by comparing it with the Late Semitic alphabet.

The picture of releasing animals has auspicious days.

This reminds us of the 22 "Heavenly Stems and Earthly Branches"

Or connected to the 22 Phoenician letters.

t+W49r oe Phoenician inscriptions were used in many cities, including Phoenicia

The city of Xiang and colonies around the Mediterranean were discovered.

The Phoenician Alphabet ~ 1400 BC For example, Byblos (modern Lebanon) and

Phoenician alphabet Cathay (in modern Tunisia, believed to be

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It was created before 1000 BC. Like the oracle bone script, it was first

Found carved on stone, most of the letters are also straight and square.

es

Phoenician inscriptions carved on stone (very similar to oracle bone inscriptions)

The author found the original oracle bone script of "Tian Gan Di Zhi" and compared it with the Phoenician alphabet.

Yes, here are the results of the comparison.

Phoenician letter 1 TY introduced 1 3 Phoenician letter 7VvV 1134B@H

Oracle ly¥9 89 Oracle \$i:\$

Modern Chinese characters are more than 60% Xishenchou, and modern Chinese characters are more than 60% Yiyiwubingyi.

Later, it became ZzZ VEDCBA, which later evolved into NM L Kk 1 \$iH

English letter Ey ? 2 English letter

Phoenician letter W499YrY 7)oO A

Ten Small Oracle Bone Scripts and Six Pronunciations

Modern Chinese characters Jia Cheng Mao Wei Zi Yong Ding Geng

Later evolved into TSRQ PO Xx

English letter W

People's Procuratorate Village Fanming

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As mentioned above, scholars in the early Republic of China generally believed that the Shang Dynasty's Heavenly Stems and Earthly Branches system and the Babylonian astrology

The two disciplines have similar origins. An important achievement of Babylonian civilization was the Sumerian astrology.

The twelve zodiac signs were established as the basis of the universe. According to Guo Moche's research in "Shi Zhi Gan", "the celestial

The characters of "gan dizhi" were created based on the twelve zodiac signs.

Therefore, through the comparison between the "Tiangang Dizhi" and the Phoenician alphabet, the connection between the Shang Dynasty and the Hyksos

It gradually became clear that the Hyksos first originated in Byblos in Western Asia (in present-day Lebanon).

Developed the "Ten Heavenly Stems and Twelve Earthly Branches" system based on Babylonian astrology. They were driven out by the ancient Egyptians

Later, the Phoenicians who occupied their territory inherited this system, and the Xike people who migrated eastward to China

People also brought this system intact to China.

As for why the Phoenicians also used the "Heavenly Stems and Earthly Branches", it is also very clear, because the old Hyksos

The Phoenicians later rose to power in the same place: Byblos (now Lebanon).
within the country).

The Phoenicians were recorded to be a group of profit-seeking merchants, not astrologers, and did not create

The cultural background of heaven and earthly branches, while the Shang Dynasty (Hyksos) liked to use astronomy and astrology for divination.

Therefore, he accumulated considerable astronomical knowledge. Therefore, I believe that the Phoenicians inherited the Hyks

The "Ten Heavenly Stems and Twelve Earthly Branches" system was invented by the Sochi people, and the world's first alphabetic writing system was created under this system.

The Greek alphabet, Latin alphabet and modern Western alphabets all evolved from the Phoenician alphabet.

Come.

The history of the Huaxia Academy

After reading this, the numerous empirical evidences may have shaken readers' traditional ideas about ancestry. To say

It is clear that no one here intends to destroy the history of the Chinese nation.

The facts that have been refuted reveal to us that the true history of the Chinese ancestors is far more exciting than we imagined.

Much more magical. To rigidly define the origin of the Chinese nation on Chinese soil is self-absorbed and ignores the facts.

The idea that no remains of the Xia Dynasty have ever been found on Chinese soil also proves that the Xia Dynasty did not develop

Born in China.

Here we can boldly take the relationship between the United States and the United Kingdom as an example.

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For example, the United States has a history of more than 200 years, but a complete history of the United States must talk about its predecessor, Britain.

National period. Thousands of years later, a group of archaeologists based on American records of Britain

Conduct verification. But they couldn't find Britain on American soil, so they declared that Britain didn't exist.

It is just a myth made up by Americans to whitewash themselves. Suppose there is a city called Boston in the UK.

In the 15th century a man was buried in Boston, England. A few years later, a group of archaeologists

The Duke's body could not be found in Boston, USA, so they declared that the Duke did not exist.

Yes, it is a myth made up by Americans.

As you can imagine, isn't it the same reason why there is no evidence of the Xia Dynasty or Gong and Rong in China?

No one has ever guaranteed that the entire history of the Xia Dynasty and the Shang Dynasty must take place within China.

Mesopotamian immigrants founded the Ancient Egyptian dynasty

After consulting a lot of information, the author has roughly outlined the origin process of Chinese civilization.

One group of early humans arrived in the Mesopotamia region of the Middle East and stayed there.

Ancestor of the Sumerians. These Sumerians, who were mainly agriculturalists, lived in the Euphrates and Chogris

They settled down in the area of the Yellow River and established the earliest civilization and cities of mankind.

Looking at the history of ancient Sumer, we can know that they were composed of many city-states at that time, because the Mesopotamian Basin

The land is prone to salinization, and many lands are abandoned after being cultivated for a period of time.

During this period, the tribes of the ancestors of Huangdi and Yandi migrated to the more stable Nile

The famous Naqada culture was born on the banks of the Nile River between 4000 BC and 3100 BC.

), which is recorded in Chinese history books as Chuchao. " 〔 〈 Seal rolls and a series of Mesopotamian-style artifacts

The excavation of the Naqada culture shows that the Naqada culture had more contact with the Mesopotamian region of Western Asia.

The cradle of human civilization was closely connected at the beginning of civilization.)

Naqada culture was in the period of transition from primitive society to class society in Egypt.

At the end of the period, several small slave states had been established, which is known as the Pre-Dynastic Period in Egyptian history. Nie Ye

During the Da culture period, stone tools and pottery were refined, foreign trade developed, bronze tools gradually increased, and artificial irrigation

Gradually developed. At this time, the villages were transformed into towns, and the earliest ancient Egyptian writing, medicine, winemaking,

The royal family's recruitment and the king's scepter showed that the country had been formed.

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Early Fusion of Yanhuang (Upper and Lower Egypt)

Next, the tribes of the upper Nile

The Nile River in the lower reaches

The delta tribes developed and merged into the Yan Emperor city-state.

The whole of Egypt is divided into two countries, upper and lower. B.C.
3500 AD, the Bejud tribe in Lower Egypt rebelled,
The Yellow Emperor, the king of Egypt, came to support and united with the Lower Egypt.
The Yan Emperor tribe defeated the Zhongyou group, and its
The tribes that were driven away were
The only way to survive is to migrate outwards. The Battle
The victory marked the beginning of Upper Egypt's involvement in the
Egyptian rule. :

Later, Huangdi wrote "Scorpion King I,
Ermai is the Scorpion King II) initiated the unification of the upper and lower
The war in Egypt, after the first victory, was called the Upper and Lower
The king of Egypt, but at this time no real meaning was established.
A unified country in the true sense. The first "Scorpion King?" Speculations of the
Yanhuang-Naoyou War
(Huangdi) is not only recorded as having led his army to Egypt,

During his reign, he also created the ancient Egyptian bird-trace writing and invented
medicine and winemaking.

The opponent also has a human body and a bull's head, which is consistent with the
records about Huangdi in Chinese history.

The Chinese character "Huang" in Huangdi may be an evolution of the image of a scorpion,
and Yandi was the first emperor of Lower Egypt.

Wang Ska (Shennong). So there was a tradition in ancient Egypt that the king of Upper Egypt
wore a white crown.

The character “皇” (Huang) has a white crown on its head. Shaohao, the son of Huangdi,
is also called Baidi Shaohao.

Description: Beyond the East China Sea is Da Mi, the country of Shao Wu. The Great Rift Valley in East Africa

And the king wore a red crown (which was the symbol of Emperor Yan). Later, after Narmer completely unified Upper and Lower Egypt, he divided

Don't be crowned twice, wear the white crown in Upper Egypt and the red crown in Lower Egypt. This whole process is depicted in the cultural relics.

Narmer Palette.

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The white crown of Upper Egypt and the red crown of Lower Egypt Red and white crown = Huangdi + Yanchen, the unification of Yan and Huang

The symbol represents the highest power in Egypt.

Here is a proof, "Records of the Grand Historian". The Book of Fengshan states: “When Qin Lingong was building Wuyang Shang, he offered sacrifices to the Yellow Emperor;

He built Xiaxuan and was related to Emperor Yan. This is completely different from the author's speculation that the Yellow Emperor of Upper Egypt unified the Yan Emperor of Lower Egypt.

Match.

Naram-Sin stele (Victory Stele of Naram-Sin), a red sandstone slab with a floating
Sculpture, 2.03 meters high, about 2300 BC to 2200 BC, now collected in the Louvre
Museum in Paris, France

About the image of Zhongyou: Naram-Sin, the Semitic Akkadian king, wearing a bull-head-
shaped crown

They may be descendants of the Shangyou tribe, and they have kept this attire.

“personal”).

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Chinese civilization

Dayu (Scorpion King) unified Egypt

5000 years ago (3100 BC), the descendants of Huangdi, Soybean, Narmer King inherited
the Scorpion King

The name of the world is Scorpion, so the word is integrated.

and yellow both represent scorpions)

The ancient Egyptians already had considerable civilization, began to unify Egypt Wars in and around the country, Dayu lived up to people's expectations and governed Ni The flood of Luo River accelerated the unification process. Xia Dynasty (Ancient Egyptian King) Dynasty) in Egypt in 3100 BC and establishment, marking the beginning of Chinese civilization The birth of.

The Dongyi people were the Sumerians

31 BC

MEDITEARANEAN

ER

Schematic diagram of the Xia Dynasty 5000 years ago

The powerful Dongyi people recorded in ancient books during the Xia Dynasty refer to the Euphrates in the Mesopotamian region at that time.

and the Tigris). Scholars who study ancient Chinese history agree that the "Dongyi people"

It was a nation that was equal to the Huaxia people in ancient times. In the history of the Xia Dynasty, the Huaxia people had learned from the Dongyi people.

A lot of scientific and cultural knowledge, even the founders of the Chinese nation Fuhemmin, Nuwa, Shao Wu,

The Xiang and Yu classics have been verified by scholars to have originally belonged to the Dongyi tribe. Moreover, the "Later

So many great people, such as the "origin" of the Shang Dynasty, came from the Dongyi. In the past, people were confused about who the Dongyi were.

Now, seeing the map of ancient Egypt, it is clear that the Dongyi people created the ancient Egyptians earlier.

Civilization of the ancient Sumerians. From this we can see that China's historical records confirm the Western archaeologists'

According to research, the ancestors of the ancient Egyptians were the ancient Sumerians who migrated to Egypt from the Mesopotamian region.

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Full

Ancient Egyptian "KEMET", the ancient Egyptians used this word to refer to their nation

The ancient form of the word Xia: People in the Zhou Dynasty used this word to refer to their nation.

Modern Chinese reads it as "Xia" (Xia Dynasty)

The Chinese character “夏” (summer) looks very much like the ancient

The bird-shaped character that the Egyptians used to represent their nation

The word comes from the Ramses II Monument in the Luxor Temple in Egypt (built in BC 1250), the ancient Egyptians used this word to refer to their nation. Western archaeologists interpret it as

KKMET, which means black place. The black here refers to the black silt brought by the flooding of the Nile River.

It is precisely because of the mud that the seedlings can grow strong, so black also represents infinity in ancient Egypt.

In order to express the vitality of the pharaoh, many pharaoh sculptures are made in black.

We can also confirm this from Chinese historical records about the Xia Dynasty: "Book of Rites, Tanma"

It is recorded that: "The Ranghou clan prefers black, the Die people prefer white, and the Zhou people prefer red." Black is the representative color of the Xia Dynasty.

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〈 I think the reason why the Chinese use the word "和夏" to represent summer is also very clear, that is, the climate in Egypt is very

Hot weather is hot, so the ancients thought that hot weather was "summer" weather, so the word "和夏" is used to represent

Hot season.)

The Chinese have always called themselves the "Huaxia Nation". Now the origin of the word "Xia" has been found.

So where does the word "Hua" come from? It will be mentioned later in this book.

Shang destroyed Xia

During the Xia Dynasty, EN, located east of Egypt

A developed tribe emerged in the Mesopotamian region.

These are the Hyksos. The Hyksos united 7

Many tribes in the Mesopotamian region, and led them

Gradually moved to Egypt. 1700 BC

The Hyksos took advantage of the continued decline of the ancient Egyptian dynasty.

Defeated, and completely defeated in 1630 BC

They also occupied Egypt.

The remaining Xia dynasty was driven southward (Thebes
) , were not destroyed, and 100 years later they

It rose again and in 1550 BC, Shang

The Hyksos were driven out of Egypt.

Afterwards, the Shang clan (Xixuensuo people) moved their capital several times.

Migrated to Anyang, China, and established the Shang Dynasty in 1630 BC

Business Fire Summer

Ming, the first civilization established in China Cataract

(1300 BC). Schematic diagram of Shang's conquest of Xia

The Zhou tribe migrated eastward

At the end of the Xia Dynasty, Bu Mi, the ancestor of the Zhou people, lost his position as agricultural official in ancient Egypt. He led the

The tribe migrated to the present-day Palestine and Israel and settled there, leading a nomadic life away from the rest of the world.

Part II “Deciphering the Origin of Chinese Civilization |

During this period, they often crossed the Jordan River to cut down cedar trees in present-day Lebanon and sold them to Egypt.

Around 1175 BC, the ancient Egyptian colonies in the Mediterranean were invaded by the seafaring Philip the Sea.

The clan of Gugong Xuanfu was among them. Facing the powerful Philistines,

The Zhou people had no choice but to move eastward and flee. They followed the route that the Shang people took to escape and arrived in Shaanxi Province, China.

They settled in the Qishan area. Just like Chinese people calling themselves Han people or Tang people overseas,

The prestige of the dynasty in the world at that time,

The Zhou people proudly called themselves the Xia

People (Ancient Egyptians). And from the narrow Feng Bo

The Zhou tribe's efforts to reach the Central Plains |

To unite the great

The nations of the earth finally

Ye defeated the Shang Dynasty and established the Fusion

Shang civilization and local indigenous culture

The Zhou Dynasty, from then on, declared the

The official birth of civilization. Schematic diagram of the eastward migration of Gugong Xuanfu

Station 10: Localization of Egyptian civilization in China

Readers may ask again, if the Zhou Dynasty was founded by the ancient Egyptians, why did China

How would the culture of ancient Egypt be different?

The author believes that due to the differences in climate and environment, Egypt has a hot climate while the Yellow River Basin is relatively cold.

Cold, there must be some differences in production and life between the two.

Integrate into business culture

Furthermore, the Shang Dynasty first established civilization in China, with its own characteristics such as oracle bone script and clothing.

Although the Zhou Dynasty was a small country occupying a large country, it could not ignore the fact that it was a minority and ruled more than them.

The number of people in the Shang Dynasty was dozens of times that of the Shang Dynasty. Therefore, the establishment of Zhou culture was largely based on the absorption and integration of Shang culture.

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On the basis of this, the most notable one is the transformation of oracle bone inscriptions. We can clearly see from the text

We can see that bronze inscriptions added another completely different rounded style based on oracle bone inscriptions.

Integrate into the indigenous culture of China at that time

The most representative cultural relics of the Shang and Zhou dynasties

It is bronze, and it is similar to the bronze artifacts of ancient Egypt.

There is a big difference in style. Mention this

We should note that many experts

Scholars agree that the bronze ware style of the Shang and Zhou dynasties

The price was obviously influenced by the local Chinese "Samsung style" has a significant impact.

About Sanxingdui civilization (BC

3000-1000 BC)

There is still controversy, but a basic consensus

Yes, it is independent of Chinese civilization.

A nation that is good at making metal objects. and

Moreover, 3000 years ago, due to external forces

The amount of intervention (or attack)

A large number of cultural relics were buried and then moved to other places.

went to the place.

The ancient Egyptians who came to the Central Plains maintained

Bronze artifacts unearthed from Sanxingdui: Clearly have the characteristics of Shang and Zhou blue

Characteristics of bronze ware, some scholars believe that the Shang Dynasty and Shifa Kingdom (Three

The bronze craftsmen captured during the war with Xingdui Civilization

It has its own social system and many customs, but it is inevitably influenced by the local culture of China.

Influence "including the significant influence of jade culture" and gradually merge. The difference between Chinese culture and Egyptian culture

The similarities are only on the surface. In the next article we will compare in detail the origins of ancient Chinese and Egyptian civilizations.

The closing dynasty is ancient Egypt. This is by no means a myth. This chapter uses a lot of evidence to prove this to the readers.

point. The legendary and mysterious history of the Xia Dynasty has been verified one by one in the physical research of ancient Egypt, which is enough to prove that

Ming Dynasty's "Records of the Grand Historian" and other ancient Chinese documents are indeed credible. It's just because the history is too long

The mystery has been unsolved for more than two thousand years because the journey is too long.

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Appendix: Comparison between Ancient Egyptian History and Chinese History

In light of the comparisons made between ancient Egyptian history and ancient Chinese history, the author made some changes.

After sorting out the data, it was found that the 3,000-year history of ancient Egypt almost overlaps with the 3,000-year history of Chinese feudal dynasties.

Very interesting :

Narmer (Menes), leader of Upper Egypt, defeated Lower Egypt. _

King Wu of Zhou defeated King Shang and established the Zhou Dynasty

During the Old Kingdom, Egypt prospered for the first time. China's Western Zhou Dynasty prospered for the first time.

During this period, the pyramids were built. During the Warring States Period, the Great Wall was built.

The First Intermediate Period: The country was divided and the pharaoh had no real power.
The Spring and Autumn and Warring States Period: The country was divided and the Zhou emperor had no real power.

Mentuhotep II of the 11th Dynasty defeated other Egyptian kings

country, unity

Dynasty, reunified Egypt Qin Shi Huangdi defeated other states and unified China

Egypt entered its heyday in the 12th Dynasty, and China began to flourish in the Han Dynasty.

Celt III (fifth pharaoh) went to Nubia | emperor, but if Lu Zhi's regent is not counted, he is ranked fifth)

(Nubia), opened the road to southern Africa | Expedition to the Xiongnu, opened up the Silk Road

At the end of the 12th Dynasty, Egypt began to split and a new dynasty emerged. At the end of the Eastern Han Dynasty, China began to decline and a new dynasty, Wei,

Egypt was invaded by the Hyksos, and the ancient Egyptian regime was driven to the south of China.

Thebes in the south rose again and drove out the Hyksos. Then the Han regime rose again from the south and drove out the Hu people.

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Ahmose I of the 18th Dynasty drove out the Hyksos and ruled
One Egypt

Emperor Wen of Sui conquered Southern Chen and Northern Qi, unifying China

Ancient Egypt built the "Ancient Suleiman" connecting the Nile River and the Red Sea
"The Canal"

As a general of Karma, Thutmose I's coup was called Dharma

Old, began the rule of the Thutmose family (although there is no later generation| Li Yuan, the cousin of Emperor Duan of Sui, led an army to destroy the Sui Dynasty and established the Tang Dynasty

Re-dividing the dynasty)

The 18th Dynasty fought foreign wars, expanded its territory, and became a strong economy
| The Tang Dynasty fought foreign wars, expanded its territory, and became a strong economy

Female Pharaoh Hatshepsut and Empress Wu Zetian (both developed foreign trade)

Akhenaten's religious reform failed, Pharaoh's wife Nefertiti | Emperor Xuanzong of Tang Dynasty triggered the An-Shi Rebellion, Yang Guifei took the blame for the An-Shi Rebellion
He took all the responsibility for the failure of the reform and disappeared

General Ramses I seized power and established the 19th Dynasty. General Zhao Kuangjiao of the Later Zhou Dynasty gave up his military power over a cup of wine and established the Northern Song Dynasty.

Ramses II fought against the Hittite Empire for a long time and failed to win. In the early years of the Northern Song Dynasty, he fought against the Liao Kingdom for a long time and finally signed the "Hunyuan

The world's first peace treaty and alliance

From the late 19th Dynasty to the 20th Dynasty, Egypt was plagued by internal and external troubles. In the late Northern Song Dynasty, the rise of the Western Xia, Liao, and Jin continued to threaten the Song Dynasty.

Powerful enemies such as Egypt and Libya successively attacked the Egyptian dynasty.

Assyrians invade Egypt on a large scale and occupy the northern city of Memphis | Jin invades Northern Song and occupies the northern Yellow River Basin

The Persians rose up from behind the Assyrians, killed the Assyrians and occupied Egypt. The Mongols rose up from behind the Jin Dynasty, killed the Jin Dynasty and occupied the South.

The Song Dynasty established a great empire spanning Asia, Africa and Europe, and the Yuan Dynasty established a great empire spanning Asia and Europe.

Zhu Yuanzhang defeated the Mongols and established the Ming Dynasty

Alexander the Great of Greece died young after defeating Persia, and his generals | Huang Taiji of the Manchus died young after defeating the Ming Dynasty, and his generals Dörben
Founding of the Ptolemaic Dynasty in Egypt

The rise of the Western powers Rome destroyed the Ptolemaic dynasty

The Grand Canal was built during the Sui Dynasty

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Qiao Xi (finally, both were taken over by a foreign female politician and a Western strongman

But all ended in failure)

The last feudal dynasty, the Qing Dynasty, fell

It is really interesting. Chinese feudal society is like the ancient Egyptian dynasty rebuilt on Chinese territory.

After experiencing a reincarnation, it is just as the saying goes: same fate, but a replica in a different place. The ancient Egyptian feudal dynasty lasted for 3000 years.

From the establishment of the Western Zhou Dynasty to the demise of the Qing Dynasty, the Chinese feudal dynasty lasted for 3,000 years.

Not bad !

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Part 3

The Origin of Chinese and Ancient Civilizations

I cannot recognize the true appearance of Mount Lu because I am already in it.

-Su Shi

Chapter 9: Comparative Ethnology of the Ancient Egyptians

Due to the geographical distance between the two countries, modern exchanges between China and Egypt have only been going on for about 50 years.

The cultural gap is too big and there is not much connection between them. Therefore, there are few Chinese scholars or literary and artistic workers

Interested in the study of ancient Egyptology, so that we can watch movies and TV shows about ancient Egypt

All of them are from Westerners.

In this environment, the images of pharaohs and ancient Egyptians that we see in all film and television works are Western.

Square people. Naturally, people all over the world think that ancient Egyptians had Western faces.

People should pay attention to the intricate connection between the ancient Egyptians and the Chinese under this appearance!

Js

The ancient Egyptians in the traditional concept of "Standing"

The image of ancient Egyptians in the American movie "The Ten" (white people)

Part III “The Origin of Ancient Civilizations between China and Egypt |

sky

Michael Jack shows the Ancient Egyptians in MTV (Black)

Westerners’ ideas about sales promotion may not be correct

Although film and television works are film and television works, and facts are facts, the visual impact from the West is indeed

In fact, many indelible images have been established in the minds of the global public. For example, American soldiers must be

Human nature, seeing a child is always the first to go to save; the Western world is democratic and advanced; Israel

The nations are tragic and great, the Arabs are terrorists, and the Islamic world is barbaric and backward.

, etc.

Western media are particularly good at promoting and packaging various concepts and fashions, so they are widely used on television and in various mass media.

Today, with the widespread use of media, people are also the most brainwashed in human history. In this society there are

Knowledge is good, but what is more important is to learn to think independently, so as to resist being sold and prevent being brainwashing.

With the comprehensive application of various scientific research methods, it is very common for people to constantly overturn their inherent cognition.

See things. For example, the emergence of genetic technology has updated people's understanding of genetics.

In-depth inspections and investigations have overturned people's worship of junk foods such as KFC and Coca-Cola.

Through the decryption and revelations of various aspects, we know that American soldiers are not inhumane, killing without restraint and abusing their officers.

Events like these have torn off its hypocritical face... In short, when it comes to understanding something, don't just follow the crowd.

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Cloud, should strive to gain insights.

Therefore, when it comes to the impression and research of the ancient Egyptian race, we must not only pay attention to historical evidence, but also

More importantly, we must dare to question even when facing the pressure of a strong majority.

Doubt and make your own voice.

Ancient and modern Egyptians are no longer the same

Where did the ancient Egyptians come from?

What race do you belong to? This has long been a topic of discussion.

A hotly debated issue. Now life

The majority of people living in Egypt are Arabs

(Inner tribe descendants), and those who already have

Ancient stone carvings with a history of four to five thousand years,

Ancient Egyptian

and people" still exist, obviously different from modern Egypt: Han A

There is a big difference between people. Modern Egyptians

Sculptures of ancient Egyptians, with light bodies, flat faces, dark hair and yellow skin

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Modern Discussions on the Race of Ancient Egyptians

The sharp contrast between the past and the present is shocking. Were the ancient Egyptians white, black, or something else?

In 1874, there was a debate on whether the early inhabitants of ancient Egypt were "white" or "black".

The debate officially begins. A century later, UNESCO hosted a conference on this issue in Cairo.

An academic seminar. The experts at the meeting had a heated debate. People are still undecided about the ethnic origin of the ancient Egyptians.

It remains stuck in theories such as the black theory, the West Asian race theory, and the white theory. Unfortunately, the ancient Egyptians

No definite evidence has ever emerged to support these assertions. most

Finally, this topic was shelved for a long time. Until the end of the 20th century, the black “African-centrism”

The rise of righteousness has once again brought the topic of the Egyptian race to the forefront, and the Western academic community has once again set off a wave of controversy.

The climax of the discussion on the ancient Egyptian race.

The following are the various theories about the ethnicity of the ancient Egyptians that have emerged over the past few hundred years.

2 Egyptians are not black

The earliest belief that the ancient Egyptians had a yellow-red skin color, different from that of black people, was in an article about Egyptian murals.

The article sporadically mentions some racial characteristics of the ancient Egyptians. The New and Strict

In a review of ancient Egyptian murals in the London Journal, it is mentioned: Through observation we can find that they

Egyptians usually painted men in red and women in yellow, but both

They look very different from the Negroids (blacks) in Africa.

French philosopher François-Louis believes that the ancient Egyptians had a yellowish skin color, which was different from the Greeks and Arabs.

Sisk (1757-1820) also published his own views in a magazine published at the time.

French: "(Ancient Egyptians) had a yellowish and darker complexion, similar to that of the Greeks or Arabs.

People are obviously different. They have broad faces, big eyes, low noses, and their lips

Thicker. » 【1）

【1】 Principles of Physics of the Moral System, Departments of International Organisation of the University of Iowa and of the University of Iowa.

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It is believed that the ancient Egyptians could not have been the source of black people. In the 19th century, there were a large number of black slaves in the United States.

Based on some research on black people, there is a man named Samuel. George, an American from Morton, made

judge. His obviously racist theory is that black people have low IQs on average, and that ancient Egyptian

The ancient Egyptians should have intervened between the African blacks and the West Asians.

Race.

The doctor who examined the mummy denied that it was a black man named Dazhi. Courville's doctor in 1811

In 1912, he first tested a batch of Muliyi and concluded: "I have checked it and found that in Paris,

A diverse collection of 15 mummies from Europe. None of them look black.

people. twenty one)

One is called Thomas. Joseph. The surgeon at Pitt Green also did some tests and concluded

Yes: "Not even the slightest trace of negroness." 2

These are the earliest scientific judgments about the ancient Egyptian race made by Western academia.

Dynastic Ethnology

20th century Egyptologist William. Matt Hewe. Flinder. Petrie once published a paper called To develop the theory of "dynastic race". His basis is the Naqada culture of the Predynastic Egypt (AD)

4000 BC-3100 BC) remains, found two different human skeletons, which he called

The brains of the "Dynastic Race" or "Followers of Horus" were obviously larger than those of the

Earlier human skeletons were discovered. Furthermore, these "dynastic races" brought different burial practices.

and completely different craft styles, there is reason to believe that the elite of these "dynastic races"

The sons migrated to Egypt suddenly and in large numbers.

Petrie's report states that the elites of the so-called "dynastic race" brought new architectural styles.

The patterns of the patterns, pottery, roller printing, boat styles, marking styles, and statue styles clearly have Mesopotamian influences.

Sub-civilization style. We know that Mesopotamian civilization is the oldest civilization of mankind.

Highly developed cities had already developed about 7,000 years ago. Therefore, Professor Petrie judged that

【1】 Additional observations made on the female cadaver in Paris and Londres

The name of Venus Hottentotte, 1811, p. 173.

【2】 Sanders, 1969, pp. 524—527.

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The ancient Egyptians of the first dynasty of ancient Egypt should have migrated to Egypt from Mesopotamia.

This theory does not rule out the existence of black people among the ancient Egyptian civilians, but it emphasizes that the one who established the ancient Egyptian civilization

The gang members are a foreign race that is significantly different from them.

Afrocentrism

In the 1950s, a number of historical works by African scholars came out, marking the beginning of the

The birth of modern African historiography. The first generation of African historians, such as the Nigerian scholar Kenneth Wuuka

Kenneth Onwuka Dike (born 1917) and Upper Volta (now Burkina Faso)

Joseph. Dr. Joseph Ki-Zerbo (1922), Rwandan scholar Alec

Alexis Kagame (1912-1981) and Ghanaian scholar De Graft. about

Johnson (JC de-Greft Johnson, 1919-1977) and others are all famous people.

thing. However, their research topics mainly involve African period history, regional history or ethnic history, while Senegal

Galician scholar Diop explored the origins of African history and civilization.

In 1954, Senegalese scholar Shek,. Anta. Diop (1923-1986, historian , anthropologist, politician) published his first and most influential monograph, The Negro "Nation and Culture: From the Prehistoric Culture of Black Egypt to Contemporary Black African Cultural Issues". The book aims to

A response to Hegel and other "Eurocentrists" who ignored the abilities of black people and distorted African history.

In the first part, Diop spends seven chapters exploring two related themes:

And the racial composition of people and the main body of ancient Egyptian civilization.

Diop has conducted extensive excavations in archaeology, anthropology,

Based on the data of anthropology, linguistics, and biblical legends;

The "Father" and Herodotus, Aristotle, Lucian and other ancient Greek and Roman classics and the 18th-century French historian Constantin-Francois Volney.

Volney (1757-1820) on the ancient Egyptians (describing the ancient Egyptians as being superior to the Greeks)

black, with thicker lips than the Greeks), and based on a comparative study of ancient Egyptian and black African languages

According to the data, the following conclusions are drawn: the majority of the ancient Egyptians were Negroids, the only ancient civilization in prehistoric times.

Egyptian civilization is a "black-Egyptian" civilization created by black people; the latter has a great influence on world civilization, especially ancient

Greek civilization had a significant impact.

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Regarding Diop's above-mentioned view,

Sierra Leone scholar Langsana. Professor Shanta

In Hegel and Diop, African History

The following comments were made in the article "Two Philosophies of

On: Diop in Black People and Culture

From Negroid to Egyptian Prehistoric Culture

to the book "Cultural Issues in Contemporary Black Africa"

The view put forward in

The views expounded in the Negro Philosophy are diametrically opposed.

Yes, their views on African history went to two extremes. If Hegel is "Eurocentric"

If this is the case, then Diop is an Afrocentric.

"African-centrism" has exposed the Western academic community's forgery and alteration of ancient Egyptian artifacts.

Under the influence of Diop's book, "African-centrism" was born. Its proponents believe that Eurocentrism

Knowing that black people created the ancient Egyptian civilization, they forged and altered the ancient Egyptian civilization for racial discrimination.

And cultural relics left behind. For example, deliberately knocking off the nose of an ancient Egyptian sculpture to make a fake or

The ancient Egyptians were deliberately restored to look like white people, and the nose of Pharaoh Mudao was deliberately raised to conceal the truth.

The headless Hemiunu

ee

Restored to a high nose

The statue was deliberately made into a white image after restoration. The Hemiunu colt statue, Hemiunu's grandfather pharaoh

Sniff's sculptured nose is complete.

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The test results of the old mummy's DNA...

Despicable means to conceal the fact that ancient Egyptians were black
The "truth" of.

"Just as the ten people guessed,

All human beings have the same origin, and the first human beings must

They are of the same race, and both are Negroids.

people. According to Diop, development

Later, the "African-centrism" also believed that

The founders of the most ancient European civilizations were not white people.

Rather, they were black people who migrated to Europe from ancient Egypt. That

This theory also believes that the ancient Chinese culture

Ming, ancient Sumerian civilization, ancient Indian civilization, and ancient Egypt, where a
large number of people's noses were deliberately cut off.

The first founders of ancient American civilizations were all "

They are black people who migrated from Africa.

The general view of modern scholars

In early 1974, UNESCO

Cairo held a conference on the theme of "On the Ancient Egyptian Inhabitants and
International Symposium on the Decipherment of Meroitic Manuscripts.

This event brought together the world's leading Egyptologists.

【1】 Meroitic is a script based on Egyptian hieroglyphics and

The phonetic alphabet designed for the folk script is used to spell the words "Mello"

The Meroitic language of the Egyptian Kingdom may also be used to spell

The Nubian language of the Nubian Kingdom. Because of the Meroean six.

Stand Up - Ep 4 . District

The characteristics of Jijian are its section writing style and the text it covers. Such as x suburban inspection and time training need to overcome a lot of fear

We ov The pharaoh Ramses II Muwanyi: 1980

The influence of this text on the power of the kings was mainly due to the presence of the three people, Seth I, Ramses II, and the

Like the Greek alphabet, it has vowels. However, in addition to this, Nai conducted an X-ray examination and found that all three had

There is no other similarity between the two languages.

7 The objects were found to be plant seeds and an animal bone

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At the seminar on the topic, Diop combined his latest research results to elaborate more comprehensively and systematically

The guests strongly objected to the view that the ancient Egyptians

Its "African-centric" viewpoint. However, the participants
It is the theory of Negroids (black people).

Currently Secretary General of Egypt's Supreme Council of Antiquities

Dr. Zahi Hawass commented after the meeting: "From the

There is no way to judge whether a person is black based on his or her portrait.

Based on. The ancient Egyptians did live in Africa, but

We are neither black Africans nor Arabs. "other

Scholars also unanimously agree that ancient Egyptian civilization is a

African civilization, but we cannot agree to infer that ancient Egypt

The Ji people are black Africans.

The above four theories can basically summarize modern

Most of the Western academics have tried to prove the Egyptian theory.

explain. Of course, if readers think they are aliens, please

Take a detour. Perhaps readers do not know that there is a lot of talk abroad about the
Secretary-General of the Supreme Council of Antiquities of Egypt: Qi

Dr. Hawass

Most of the heated debate over the ancient Egyptian race took place

Between "Afrocentrism" and "Eurocentrism". They looked for evidence to discredit each
other.

Neither of them could find any definite evidence to prove their point of view. Therefore, the
racial problem of the ancient Egyptians is not only

There is no final conclusion, and the issue is being hyped up further and further by a group
of people holding racist views.

The famous Tutankhamun Pharaoh race dispute

As we all know, Tutankhamun died very young, only 19 years old, and was very unknown.

The time was rather hasty, and the tomb had been carefully concealed, and it had miraculously survived a flood.

It was flooded, thus avoiding the crazy tomb raiders and eventually became the only surviving undestroyed ancient Egyptian

Pharaoh's tomb.

His remains have been kept in their original state since his tomb was fully excavated in 1920.

middle. It was not until November 4, 2007 that Tutankhamun's coffin was opened and people took out Tutankhamun's mummy.

After being taken out of the golden coffin, it is placed in a temperature-controlled glass storage cabinet for people to appreciate. Is this person?

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This is done to prevent the temperature and humidity changes caused by tourists coming in and out from the site from having adverse effects on the remains.

impact.

Because all operations on Tutankhamun's body were recorded on site, his body

It is confirmed that it has never been artificially "dressed up", that is, Tutankhamun's remains are of great significance to ancient Egypt.

The racial dispute may have a final archaeological significance.

However, what happened to the remains of this "surviving" pharaoh still led to a series of Storm. Even in this unforgeable mummy, the Eurocentric and Afrocentric

The "theory" is still fighting fiercely:

Restoration of the Pharaoh's head: Westernization, non-Westernization, or a third answer, familiar or not? 2005,

Three groups of scientists (Egyptian, French and American) were invited by National Geographic to

Geography) magazine to restore the portrait of Pharaoh Tutankhamun. First, the Egyptian team gave Pharaoh

More than 1,700 3D CT scans were taken of the head, and then a team from France and the United States used plastic to reconstruct the pharaoh's head.

Remodeling (but the US team refused to disclose who was responsible for the entire restoration work).

Some time later, a silicone reconstruction of the Pharaoh's head was released:

THE NEW FACE OF

King Tut

A reconstruction of Tutankhamun (left) and
Tutankhamun's golden mask (right)

After seeing this restored portrait, some "African-centrism" supporters couldn't sit still.
Think this restoration

The head portrait clearly points to the Pharaoh Tutankhamun as a white figure. They
advocated that the pharaoh should be black and

This erroneous restoration was strongly protested.

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Chinese civilization

A

Tutankhamun's head was restored in 2005. The head is in the Red Tutankhamun Chamber.
Please note the skin

The two marked places have obvious wrong colors

Tutankhamun DNA testing controversy: commercialization claims

The head of the legend "August 8, 2011 Swiss Genetics

IGENEA claims: Up to 70% of British men have

There is a blood relationship between the Pharaoh Tutankhamun. IGENEA

Scientists at the company's Zurich DNA Genealogy Center said he

Based on a documentary on the Discovery Channel,

The data reconstructed the DNA profile of the pharaoh Tutankhamun and said

Tutankhamun's DNA profile belongs to haplogroup R1b1a2

More than 50% of men in the West have this gene

Spectrum group. Sy

IGENEA company says modern Egyptians belong to the single fresco of Tutankhamun and his wife: two

The probability of having the R1b1a2 gene profile group is less than 1%6. This department is a borrowed

Roman, head of the company's DNA Genealogy Center. "He belongs to a European genetic group," Schuykill said.

This is obviously a very interesting finding, suggesting that the DNA of Egyptians could belong to many spectrum groups. The company

Approximately 70% of Spanish men and 60% of French men are thought to belong to the same spectrum as Tutankhamun.

"We think this common ancestor lived in the Caucasus about 9,500 years ago," Schuykill said.

district. IGENEA said that it is estimated that the first migration of the haplogroup R1b1a2 gene group to Europe was in

The period of agricultural expansion from 7000 BC. But geneticists do not agree with this inference, nor do they know that

How Tankhamun's ancestors entered Egypt.

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Currently, the Zurich DNA Genealogy Center is using DNA testing to find blood relatives of the pharaoh Tutankhamun.

The closest relative. If the test results prove that they are related to the pharaoh, they will return.

Cost to the test subject (129 to 399 Euros). "This fee rebate is only for

Although it lasted for three days, many people still showed great interest. ” (Some people think that IGENEA’s propaganda is

Apparently trying to attract business for himself)

However, a documentary crew for the Discovery Channel condemned IGENEA's actions, stating that

They don't reveal enough information in the film to allow IGENEA geneticists to do the job. Germany

Carstein, a geneticist at the University of Tübingen. Puskey personally participated in the DNA reconstruction of Pharaoh Tutankhamun

Build work. They used samples taken from the mummified remains of Tutankhamun and his relatives. pain

Schick said that IGENEA's statement was not true because they did not publish Tutankhamun's Y chromosome.

He accused IGENEA of being a publicity stunt. Note: 1. IGENEA

1. I have never personally participated in the study of Tutankhamun's mummy. 2. The international academic community has never recognized IGENEA.

3. IGENEA used this promotional strategy to attract business for itself, which is obvious.

Business purposes.)

Sculptures of Tutankhamun's grandfather Amunduitep III (left) and grandmother Tiye (right). They look alike.

Does it look a bit like a white European?

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Dispute over the famous Nagant bust

The ancient Egyptian queen who was displaced and suffered

The bust of Nakidaiti is a German Egyptian archaeologist.

Ludwig. Bohart at Amarna, Egypt, 1912

Found. At that time, Egypt was still a British and French colony.

There are many archaeological experts from France and Germany searching for treasures in Egypt.

Naturally, I am not willing to lag behind. James, a real estate agent in Berlin. West

With the sponsorship of Meng, Bohart joined the treasure hunt. West

Mont paid Bohart 30,000 marks a year in exchange for
Any treasure found belongs to him. In a field at Amana
Bohart discovered the statue under the ruins of a building. He is
The diary states: "When this colorful statue was discovered,
Owning the most vivid artwork in Egypt, this thing is almost
It's intact, except that the ear lamp was knocked off a little, and the man's left eye is a little
Defective. " Bust of Nainditi

It is unknown when and by whom this statue was made.

According to research, it is only known that it was created during the 18th Dynasty of
Ancient Egypt (about 1570 BC to about 1308 BC).

Na'vi (name of beauty) is the wife of Pharaoh Akhenaten. Na'vi means "beauty is coming" in
ancient Egyptian.

Meaning. This statue of the Egyptian queen is 47 centimeters tall and weighs about 20
kilograms. No organic materials are used.

material, so the degree of damage is very small. The pupil of the character's right eye is
inlaid with black natural water, and the eye is inlaid with black water.

Rock, eye sockets sealed with beeswax. The entire statue is composed of six colors: gray,
yellow, green, black, white and skin color.

In his diary, Bohart described: "The application of colors is very advanced, and people can't
describe it.

The words seem superfluous. "

Bohart brought the statue to Cairo and managed to obtain the permission of Gass, then
director of the Cairo Museum.

East. With Maspero's permission, the statue was shipped to Germany in 1913 and kept in
the James Collection. Simon's Farewell

In the villa. In July 1920, Simon donated the treasure to the newly built Prussian Star Art
Museum and placed it in

Inside the Egyptian wing of the museum. During World War II, the treasure was stored in a safe at the Reichsbank in Frankfurt.

In 1941 it was moved to a bunker near the Berlin Zoo and again in April 1945.

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It was moved to an underground salt mine in Mecks, Thuringia, until it returned to the Reichsbank in June 1945.

After World War II, the US military established an art museum in Wiesbaden, Germany, and the statue of Nainti was

The museum was incorporated by the then director Walter. Farma stopped the U.S. military from bringing the statue to the United States.

The intention to go abroad. From then until 1956, the statue was kept in the State Museum in Wiesbaden.

In June 1956, the statue was sent back to Berlin, first to the Dahlam Gallery in West Berlin, and then to the

In the Egyptian Museum in Charlottenburg, West Berlin. After the reunification of East and West Germany, the statue was placed in

Inside the Altes Museum in Berlin. With the completion of the renovation and opening to the public of the new building on the Berlin Museum Island on October 16, 2009,

The statue of Nefertiti, which had been wandering for many years in Supei, finally returned to its original place in Germany.

It has become the treasure of all works of art in Berlin and is currently valued at approximately US\$390 million.

Question: Has it been repaired? "The question about this sculpture is that from its discovery to its exhibition

There is a 40-year gap between the sculpture and the statue, and there is a legend that Hitler had it repaired while it was in Berlin, Germany.

The sculpture was reconstructed so that it resembles a European face. Many people (including "African

The sculpture was probably repaired or repainted by humans, and its current appearance is no longer

It is not the same as when it was found. So, what are the unknown things about the repair process of this benzene statue?

What about the story?

Hitler was obsessed with Nefertiti.

It is not a legend nor a wild history, but a historical fact.

Confirmed record: The notorious Nazi leader Adolf Hitler

He also has a loving side. He loves this

An ancient Egyptian queen who has been dead for over 3,000 years.

In 1933, when Germany already had half of Nefertiti

Many years later, the Egyptian government at that time repeatedly requested

Request the German government to return this statue. From the national

Considering the benefits, Hermann was the German Chancellor at the time. Ge

Lin repeatedly promised the then Egyptian King Fodor I

Gui will promptly return the statue in exchange for establishing

A strategic partnership between Germany and Egypt.

But what is shocking is that Führer Hitler

Adolf Hitler (1889-1945)

Le Jing had his own plans, he even ignored the German "years", the former head of the German Republic

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To establish diplomatic relations with Egypt, he sent Enberhad, the then ambassador to Egypt. Vostol reported to the Egyptian government

He publicly expressed his attitude towards the sculpture: I, Hitler, am a fan of Naingdaidai.

Of course I know about this sculpture, but I will never return it.

Hitler himself recorded: "I have looked at it (the sculpture) many times and have been amazed by it many times.

Nainditi brings me constant joy and comfort. This sculpture is a masterpiece of art and the most perfect

It is a truly priceless treasure!" Hitler even specially arranged for the placement of the Nahuangdi sculpture

factored into his plans for rebuilding German Berlin. He himself recorded: "Do you know, one day

I have to do it! I want to build an Egyptian museum in Berlin. This is my dream. In this blog

I want to build a single room in the museum, the most luxurious and largest single room, in the middle, female

Queen Nefertiti will be crowned there! I will never send Nefertiti back to Egypt!"

The above is all written by Hitler himself, and it is absolutely true. So, we can now understand

Find out where that \$390 million valuation came from. It is also conceivable that a person who was once obsessed with art

The Nazi leader and madman who seeks perfection made whatever repairs he thought were appropriate to the Nefertiti statue, even

It is only natural that I personally participated in the repair.

CT scan results of the sculpture: confirmed to have been repaired" On March 20, 2009, a group of German

The statue was scanned by American researchers using the most advanced CT scanning technology at the time (the statue was also scanned in 1992).

once, but this time the technology is more advanced). Research has found that the sculpture has at least one layer of plaster.

Traces of modification. The scientists said the original sculpture was "more realistic and had more details on the upper and lower parts of the mouth and face."

CT scans show that the plaster on the statue of Nefertiti has several layers of plaster. Another statue is now in the Cairo Museum in Egypt.

Layer (it can be clearly seen that the nose bridge is not so strong before filling) Nefertiti sculpture original form (at least, its

The nose is obviously different from the previous one.)

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There were still wrinkles on his face, his cheekbones were not as prominent as they are now, and there were signs of a bulge in the nose. ”

The scan concluded that the sculpture may have been modified for aesthetic reasons.

2” Overview of murals and sculptures left by the ancient Egyptians

Skin color of ancient Egyptians: yellowish, brownish yellow, yellow-black close to chocolate color

Let's put aside all the arguments for a moment and see how the ancient Egyptians themselves expressed it. We still

However, we can find from the ancient Egyptian murals that many ethnic groups made up the color of the ancient Egyptian world.

The above picture is from the ancient Egyptian pharaoh Set I during the 19th Dynasty.

The murals are considered the earliest comparative study of human races in human history. From left to right

In order, there are ten Libyans (and white), Nubians (and ten Egyptians), soil, belonging to the upper Nile region, black), West Asian Syrians (and white color), the ancient Egyptians themselves (brown and close to chocolate)

Most of the existing murals in ancient Egypt depict men's skin as brown or red.

The women in the paintings are depicted in yellow or pale yellow. Logically speaking, the skin color of men and women should be the same

The different skin colors of men and women in ancient Egyptian paintings are explained as follows: On the one hand, the climate

The reason is that the sunlight in Egypt is very strong, which makes ancient Egyptian men who often go out easily get sunburned.

Black, while women who stayed at home and seldom went out retained the original yellow skin color of the ancient Egyptians.

On the one hand, a red sunscreen paint was applied to men who were often exposed to the sun because red is

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Ancient Egyptian Women

Ancient Egypt represented bravery and nobility. This is why many ancient Egyptian women were painted yellow or pale yellow.

This is why women are often portrayed as red or chocolate-colored, while men are often portrayed as red or chocolate-colored.

From the background color, clothing color, and color contrast between races in the painting, it is not difficult to see that ancient Egypt

The painters were very good at distinguishing colors, and the murals belonging to the royal tomb project must have been very colorful.

We need to be very careful and try to reproduce the facts as much as possible. For this, what we need is the courage to admit the facts!

Seeing these yellow-colored ancient Egyptians, we can't help but think of the skin color of the yellow people in East Asia.

Aren't Chinese people naturally yellowish and turn yellow-brown after tanning?

Of course, the sunshine in Egypt is definitely stronger than that in China. Therefore, the ancient Egyptians

Generally speaking, they are better than most people who have left the countryside and entered the city and even use various whitening, sunscreen and skin care cosmetics.

Chinese people's skin color must be darker.

Facial features of the ancient Egyptians: black hair, black

With eyes and medium nose

It is not difficult to see from the murals that the ancient Egyptians

Stature, not as tall as West Asian or European people, black eyes, black hair

The pharaoh statues only have beards on their chins, not on their backs.

He had a full European beard. Look at the following

The facial features and expressions of the ancient Egyptians, let us examine them without prejudice.

Let's take a closer look at what race they are (more pictures):

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| A fate spanning three thousand years: revealing the shocking secret of the origin of Chinese civilization

Perhaps the truth of history is revealed through coincidences, or perhaps it is also a kind of inevitability in history.

When people are in the midst of time and gain nothing, some clues accidentally reveal the truth.

in the hands of people! We continue to strike while the iron is hot and derive a true story from the archaeological world.

In 2007, an archaeological team unearthed a head of the female pharaoh Hatshepsut in Egypt.

The problem is that there is a large part of the face missing from the portrait. According to this internationally renowned horse model, China Criminal Police Academy

Chief Professor Zhao Chengwen found a Chinese girl who looked exactly like the female Pharaoh.

So, according to the appearance of a Chinese girl, he easily restored the head of the female pharaoh!

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After recovery Before recovery

The fact is that the appearance of ancient Egyptians can be easily found among modern Chinese.

The sculpture of the ancient Egyptian god Amun is very similar to the
Mao Zedong

>

The sculpture of Ramses II looks very much like Chow Yun-fat's Unknown Nobleman in Eighteen Dynasties

Very much like actor Jimmy Lin

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It makes sense: Ancient Egyptians and Chinese were very close in race

The contrast of these evidences is shocking, unexpected yet reasonable!

When we can't help but be surprised that the ancient Egyptians look so similar to the Chinese today, calm down.

To analyze: Generally speaking, when people draw portraits or statues of themselves, they will show their most perfect side.

Of course, we can use this to suspect that the statues of pharaohs are not necessarily a representation of the pharaoh's original appearance. But from the above comparison

Look, the ancient Egyptian pharaohs and nobles had dignified and beautiful appearances, and those who could compare with them were all famous and gorgeous.

celebrities, stars. First, these people have great influence, and second, they have many Chinese

Representativeness of the surface. More importantly, it is precisely because of this most perfect aspect that it also reflects the ancient Egyptian

The ancient Egyptians like to have a high degree of consistency with the aesthetics of modern Chinese people! Otherwise, it would not be such a coincidence.

The pharaoh carved in the popular shape is so consistent with the celebrities and stars selected by the Chinese.

This proves beyond a doubt that the ancient Egyptians and the Chinese had the same aesthetic values.

It also reflects the cultural similarities between the two. As the saying goes, “Light shines on each other, and like attracts like”, “Tao

Different people do not know each other. The race, environment and culture of the East and the West determine the very different aesthetics of the two sides.

View: What Westerners consider handsome men and beautiful women is definitely based on Western standards. Similarly, what Easterners consider beautiful women is based on Western standards.

Handsome men and beautiful women are definitely the standard of appearance for Oriental people, but a counter-example that makes Chinese people laugh and cry is that

The handsome men and beautiful women in the eyes of the Westerners often surprise the Chinese.

From this, we have to make a conclusion: the works of art left by the ancient Egyptians are similar to those of today.

Some groups of Chinese people are extremely similar in appearance, so there must be a blood connection between the two groups.

About the Copts

Some believe that the Copts in Egypt today are descendants of the ancient Egyptians. But you know, Coptic

The Egyptians are indeed a nation with a long history, but there are obvious differences between them and the Egyptians:

1. DNA testing shows that Copts are ethnically distinct immigrants from Europe and the Sinai Peninsula. The third one in front

As mentioned in the chapter, in the later period of ancient Egypt, the Macedonian Kingdom annexed the Ptolemaic Dynasty, which was ruled by the Greeks.

A large number of Greek immigrants subsequently settled in Egypt. Soon after, the Roman Empire defeated the Ptolemaic Empire, and a large number of Roman

Immigrants were also cleared into Egypt. This means that the Copts came to Egypt after the demise of the ancient Egyptian dynasty.

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The inhabitants of Egypt during the period before the coming of the Arabs. So, in terms of time, from King Ptolemy

It is not wrong for the Copts who began to migrate to Egypt to say that they were ancient Egyptians, because that period was still part of the Middle

The period of "ancient" Egypt in the 16th century, and long before the Arabs came to Egypt. But from the most fundamental perspective

From an eclectic and ethnological point of view, they are not the same as the ancient Egyptians we are discussing.

2. Copts are close to Europeans in terms of culture and religious beliefs. We know that

The ancient Egyptians believed in the religion of their ancestors, used unique hieroglyphics, and regarded these as their national identity.

The foundation of the clan has remained unchanged for more than 3,000 years. They cannot easily change their culture, and the Coptic

The people believed in Christianity and mainly borrowed the Greek alphabet to create the Coptic alphabet.

Hieroglyphics, 24 of which were borrowed directly from the Greek alphabet). The Copts did not inherit the

The Coptic alphabet is essentially identical to the Greek alphabet.

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They cannot understand the culture of the Egyptians, let alone read the ancient Egyptian script. There is a clear distinction between Coptic culture and ancient Egyptian culture.

Showing two different cultural systems.

3. The famous French Egyptologist Champollion said in his 1839 book *Egypte Ancienne*, page 27:

To: "Among the Copts of Egypt we find no trace of any ancient Egyptian features.

A nation formed by the mixture of various ethnic groups that ruled Egypt. Seeking to find the ancient Egyptians among the Coptic people

The clue is wrong. "

Conclusion: It is sad and regrettable that all Egyptology research so far has been conducted by European and American scientists.

We try to explore on our own. The author has never seen Chinese scientists really study Egyptology.

I have paid attention to the origins of ancient Egyptian civilization and Chinese civilization. According to the author's investigation, Egypt is now

The government is reluctant to release the DNA test results of ancient Egyptian mummies, nor is it willing to provide any research institutions with

No samples were available for mummy testing, and all genetic research on mummies was restricted to local Egyptians.

The researchers are engaged in strict confidentiality. It is this kind of strict confidentiality that has caused even humans to

It has long been known that the species originated in Africa, but the mystery of the ancient Egyptian race has not yet been revealed!

But I believe that as long as Chinese researchers are enthusiastic about participating in this project, the mystery of the ages will soon be solved.

The problem will be solved.

Of course, it is too hasty to judge the relationship between the ancient Egyptians and the Chinese based on their similar appearance.

We cannot jump to conclusions like the "Afro-centrists" or "Euro-centrists". Next Chapters

The author will conduct a comprehensive analysis of the ancient Egyptians from the perspectives of life, culture, society, etc.

Please give a more specific answer to this reader.

Chapter 10: Comparative Life and Culture of Ancient Egyptians

"Clothing and food" are the top priorities for ordinary people. Especially in Chinese society, the ideal of farmers is

Men farm and have food to eat, and women weave and have clothes to wear. The farmer and the egg makeup, and the cowherd and the weaver girl, work at sunrise and go to bed at sunset.

Rest, plough in spring, grow in summer, harvest in autumn, store in winter, be self-sufficient and have enough in everything. This is the ideal life of the ancient Chinese people.

Living picture. However, do readers know that the agricultural civilization of ancient Egypt, which existed four or five thousand years ago,

Have very similar life scenes?

More than 90% of the ancient Egyptians lived on farming in the land around the Nile River.

There are essential differences between them and the ancient nomadic peoples of the Caucasus and West Asia. In addition to the region and

In addition to the differences in products and conditions caused by different climates, we can also learn from the life and culture of the ancient Egyptians.

Discovered many traces of ancient Chinese life. This intuitive connection can be seen in ancient Egyptian artifacts, murals,

It is clearly found in paintings and historical archives.

Ancient Egyptians: Men farmed and women wove

"You plough the fields while I weave, I fetch water while you water the yard. Although the cold window is broken, it can shelter us from the wind. The couple is in love.

Sweet too. Many Chinese people have heard the classic passage from the Huangmei opera "The Legend of the White Snake", which depicts the mutual

In modern China, the family is the unit for division of labor, creating a picture of self-sufficient and happy family life. from

From ancient times to modern times, this small peasant economy has accompanied the lives of the vast majority of Chinese people. Have readers ever

I thought that the ancient Egyptians living along the Nile River four or five thousand years ago were already like this.

After the Nile River flooding ended in November each year, the water level began to drop and the ancient Egyptians began to sow seeds.

Sowing is usually done by two people, one to spread the seeds and one to control the tillage. Because of Ni

The flooding of the Luo River brought abundant natural fertilizer. All we had to do was to plant the seeds and release the family's livestock to the fields.

It is very easy to trample the seeds into the soil in the field. Crops are harvested in summer, wooden knife with metal blade

Harvest with a sickle.

Generally speaking, farming is done by men, who are busy in the fields almost from sunrise to sunset.

But when harvest time comes, all family members, including children, must participate in the harvest. Harvest of the Valley

After harvest, they used donkeys to carry the grain to the barn or market.

A painting from the tomb of Xumogong in ancient Egypt shows him and his wife working in a field, one sowing seeds while the other holding

The whip drives the oxen in front (the plow was invented in Egypt)

Ancient Egyptian

Things like cooking and making clothes

It was done by the women at home. Most

Many ancient Egyptian women were engaged in weaving and spinning at home.

Things like thread and sewing, besides satisfying one's own

In addition to the needs of the family, the excess products will be taken out

Go for sale.

Ancient Egyptian women weaving linen

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Diet of the Ancient Egyptians

The seven necessities of life are firewood, rice, oil, salt, oars and tea. Eating has become a part of Chinese people's lives.

Culture, the greeting when meeting someone is "Have you eaten?" In addition to the several major cuisines that even foreigners talk about with great relish

In addition, Chinese people's daily life and written language are inseparable from eating: making a living is called supporting a family, working is called

rice bowl, eat the old capital, eat open, eat closed door beauty, eat lawsuit, can't bear it, can't eat it and take it away, eat or not

Yue Fei wrote the poem "I am so ambitious that I would eat the meat of the barbarians when I am hungry, and I would drink the blood of the Xiongnu when I am thirsty".

Chun Shanhe! In short, eating has become a culture of the Chinese nation. If you could travel back to ancient Egypt

And, what do they eat?

The ancient Egyptians ate grains as their staple food. The agricultural culture of ancient Egypt was very developed. The main crops were

Wheat and barley are commonly used to make bread and wine.

The ancient Egyptians were the first to invent the stone mill for grinding flour. They don't make

To obtain wheat grains by threshing, first soak the wheat ears and then rinse them with water.

The wheat is then threshed, dried, sieved, and finally sent to the mill.

Square. Unlike the general rotary millstone, the ancient Egyptians used

The flour was ground using a millstone that moved back and forth.

Around 3000 BC, the ancient Egyptians first mastered the

The technique of making leavened bread. As the first to treat baking as an art

A people who pioneered reliable methods of making and burning early stoves.

Using the oven, they made a variety of breads, many of which contained

It is sweetened with honey and eaten as a dessert.

The original fermentation method may have been discovered by accident. Ancient Egyptian woman grinding flour after eating

The wheat porridge was invaded by wild yeast in the air, causing

The dough was fermented, expanded, and turned sour, and then baked on heated stones. People were surprised to get a better cake than "hot cake".

The new pasta, which was softer and more delicious, was the earliest bread in the world. But the bread at that time was more like noodles.

The cake was very different from what we have now.

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The Twentieth Dynasty Ramses III in the Valley of the Kings

Workshop: Breads come in a variety of shapes, including animal shapes

Ancient Egyptian bread preserved for three thousand years

bowls used by ancient Egyptians

The disadvantage of this original bread is that it is rough and chewy. Because of Egypt's windy and sandy climate, sand is often

It will be mixed with the flour and baked into the bread, making it difficult to chew. Therefore, archaeological discoveries of ancient

Tooth loss was common among the Egyptians. Modern medical scientists have examined more than 3,000 mummies.

It was found that 18% of them had teeth that were so bad that they were almost all gone, such as the famous mummy of the female pharaoh Hatshepsut.

She has a mouth full of rotten teeth.

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In daily life, the ancient Egyptians ate a variety of vegetables and fruits.

They are very particular about food, so even poor families can eat clean and hygienic pasta, vegetables and fruits. most

The ancient Egyptians would build a vegetable garden near their homes and grow vegetables or fruits for daily consumption. relative

Planting these gardens by hand became part of their daily life.

The ancient Egyptians widely cultivated kudzu, coriander, cabbage, lettuce, celery, cucumber, onion, leek,

vegetables, radishes, beans, lettuce, lentils, cabbage, etc.; fruits such as coconut sac, melon,

Melon, pomegranate, grapes, figs, plums, etc.

According to the Eastern Herbal Book, an ancient Egyptian named Athenaeus boiled the leftovers before eating them.

He ate all the cabbage because he thought it was a very delicate food. The tubers of various sedges are very nutritious.

Xuan, it is eaten raw, roasted or ground into powder. Yangying is a large-scale agricultural product, but

Celibate ancient Egyptian priests were not allowed to eat it because they believed onions increased sexual desire. Lotus and others

The roots and stems of the aquatic flowering plant are edible, either raw or made into powder. Various beans,

For example, peas, beans and chickpeas are all good sources of protein. At Giza during the Fourth Dynasty

During the gas-generating work of the pyramid construction workers' village, archaeologists discovered pottery cones imported from the Middle East.

It was once used to store and transport olive oil. This shows that vegetable oil was no longer an important part of the diet of the ancient Egyptians.

Lack.

The Ahmoses Stele states: "The king offered tribute to the great god Osiris, and the god could

The offerings accepted are: bread, wine, cattle, poultry, and all good or pure food, all vegetable....."

Vegetables were a necessity in the lives of the ancient Egyptians. As to how necessary they were, we can find out from Latin America.

The strike during the reign of St. Petersburg III... workers' demands: "We are starving, our tongues are

Shrinking in hunger, no cloth, no oil, no fish, not even

vegetable. ”

"In the scriptures." The Book of Numbers also records how much the Jews missed their Egyptian

and rich vegetable food: “We remember that in Egypt we ate fish for free, and we also remember yellow

Melon, watermelon, leek, onion, tangerine. ”

【1】 The reign of Ramses III was a period of decline for ancient Egypt. It was plagued by internal and external troubles, wars, and agricultural decline.

production, resulting in workers responsible for building large projects not having a regular food supply.

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The most popular fruit in ancient Egypt was coconut, which is rich in sugar and protein. The poor brought coconut

As a sweetener, the rich used honey. Ancient Egyptians also dried coconut thorns for preservation or used them for

liquor. They also eat a lot of figs, grapes, palm fruit (raw or in juice), avocados, which
It is often seen in ancient Egyptian murals. In addition, pomegranates and watermelons
were found in some tombs.

Various meats

Meat was expensive in ancient Egypt because they had very little land for grazing. The rich
can eat all kinds of

A variety of meat, mainly beef and mutton, other commonly eaten meat and poultry are:
duck, jin, aluminum,

Glaze Ge, Tie Ke, etc. People often salt the leftover meat for long-term preservation. "Muliyi
may be bound

This was inspired by this.)

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Duck in the murals of ancient Egyptians (Murals from the time of Pharaoh Sneif) Ancient
Egyptians pickled duck meat

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In addition, the Egyptians also ate game such as rats and thorns. The way of making thorns is very similar to that of

To make Chinese beggar's chicken, first wrap it in mud and grill it over fire.

When it does, it will take the thorns off with it.

The ancients considered pigs unclean because priests often used pigs to worship evil gods, such as the god of chaos.

Shenset et al. The ancient Greek historian Herodotus recorded: "The ancient Egyptians regarded the pig as an animal with an umbilical cord.

thing. If someone accidentally touches a pig on the road, he will immediately run to the river to wash the

Location. Therefore, in an atmosphere of anti-pig sentiment, fewer people eat pork. Many scholars believe that this tradition

The tradition may have directly influenced later Jewish monotheists. However, according to various archaeological data, ancient Egypt

Pork is still eaten, mainly by the poor who cannot afford other meats.

The Nile River and its surroundings

The lakes and swamps are rich in

This is also the ancient Egyptian

One of the important sources of meat. beat

The fish you catch can be eaten fresh.

It is also made into pickled fish and fish

Dry. In the tombs of the Old Kingdom,

Fish-related scenes appear, such as

In the murals, people cast nets to catch fish.

The most common scene of ancient Egyptians fishing in the Nile Valley was revealed life scenes.

The world's earliest recorded wine culture

In general, the ancient Egyptians, like the Chinese, mainly ate grains and vegetables, and of course

There is proper meat as a supplement, and what is more consistent is that the ancient Egyptians had a very similar

Wine culture.

Wine is a treasure between heaven and earth. Although it cannot satisfy hunger or relieve thirst, people still have a strong desire for wine.

able. Wine has a magical catalytic effect. It has catalyzed the relationship between strangers and the relationship between strangers.

The poems and stories that shocked the world and moved the gods and ghosts, from Cao Cao's "How to relieve worries, only Du Kang" to Li Bai's "Raise a glass

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From "Invite the bright moon, drink together and become three people", to today's "No feast without wine", wine culture has become an indispensable part of Chinese culture.

An indispensable part.

Coincidentally, the ancient Egyptians were also a nation that loved alcohol. The old and young women all drank.

Wine was also an indispensable part of the daily life of the Egyptians. Ancient Egypt was a world-famous

The surplus grain in the granary made people discover wine, fall in love with drinking, and become inseparable from it. Winemaking in Ancient Egypt

History can be traced back to 3200 BC, the Pre-Dynastic period. A proverb handed down from ancient Egypt

He said: "In water you can see your face, and in wine you can see the garden you planted."

condition. " reflects the relationship between agricultural harvest and the types and output of wine.

In ancient Egypt, the poor drank beer or sweet beer made from grains, while the rich drank beer made from grapes,

High-end wine made from flowers and fruits. The ancient Egyptians simply called the party a "drinking party" and even used wine to pay for the work.

Funding. It is recorded that the workers who built the pyramids of Giza were paid with wine three times a day.

A wide variety of alcoholic beverages: Beer was the most important drink consumed by the ancient Egyptians every day.

Rich or poor, young or old, everyone drinks beer. From inscriptions dating back to 2200 BC, we see beer

Status in the life of the ancient Egyptians: "To satisfy a man's mouth, fill it with beer."

his mouth", "When (your mother) sends you to school to learn to write, she is at home making bread and beer.

Wine, waiting for you to come home. ”

Ancient Egyptians drank beer as much as they ate. This is hard to imagine. Why?

Why is this so? It turns out that unlike modern beer, which is full of bubbles, ancient Egyptian beer was thicker and had

It contains many solid substances with high nutritional content, so it is an important food for the ancient Egyptians.

and source of vitamins. This is somewhat similar to China's handle (some places call it sweet wine, which is porridge-like and has

Sweetness. However, ancient Egyptian beer

The alcohol content is very low and it is easy to deteriorate.

It must be consumed as soon as possible after it is ready. Therefore, he

We need to brew and drink it every day.

In addition, beer is rich in nutrients

It has also been used as medicine.

To make wine, the ancient Egyptians would

The barley is roasted half-ripe, then broken into pieces and

Ancient Egyptians brewing wine and mixing water according to the mixing ratio

After precipitation. In order to avoid drinking sediment, the wine and sediment are separated before drinking. Due to the valley

The taste and mouthfeel of beer at that time was definitely not as good as it is now due to the contamination of biological residues and bacteria.

Wines made from grapes, coconuts, and figs were expensive and only the upper class could afford them.

Enough to drink. The process of making wine is to pick and clean the grapes, and then

At least six men squeezed the juice from the grapes, mixed the juice according to the proportions, sealed it in a ceramic turtle and marked it.

date. The finished wine is stored in wine jars, and people usually write labels on the wine jars, such as

Wine, liqueur, very very good wine. In addition, the category will also be marked, such as pomegranate wine. Due to the process

Due to the limitations of technology, the quality of ancient Egyptian wine cannot be compared with today's wine. Its alcohol content is higher.

Low, not easy to be mellow. Of course, if you drink too much, you still want mellow wine.

Go to the bar and get drunk. Today, there is probably no young person in any city who has not gone to the bar to get drunk.

Bar! The earliest record of Chinese bars should be in the Book of Songs. Xiaoya. "There is wine to keep me company,

No alcohol cool me. Kankan plays the drums for me, and Dundun dances for me. The valley sharpens my eyes, drink this to reduce the sharpness. " means: if there is wine,

Drink, if you don't have wine, buy some. The drums are beating, and we are dancing to the beat of the drums. While we are free

At this moment, drink this glass of wine.

However, the earliest bar drinking appeared in ancient Egypt. There were many small wine bars on the streets of ancient Egyptian towns.

Bar, customers often drink until they are drunk. An ancient text that has been preserved records a

The book Shushu who was studying the party got drunk and

Reprimand received: "I heard about you

You don't study hard but are obsessed with pleasure.

Walking from one street to another, exuding

Only wine. Alcohol makes you less of a man,

It lost your soul... Now you are

He stumbled and fell, all covered in mud. "

What were the ancient Egyptians like a few thousand years ago?

How to deal with alcohol?

It is recorded that the ancient Egyptians ate the wine in a white way: She handed the empty cup to the servant beside her and said to him

N said, "Give me another 18 bottles of wine, and I'll get drunk!"

Cabbage or cabbage seeds to relieve drunkenness. 2

The ancient Egyptian character for "wine" and the Chinese character for "wine" are interesting.

Both the text and the shape of the wine jar are very similar to the ancient Chinese character "酒". As shown in the picture

The Chinese character for "wine"

From the original writing of the Chinese word "酒", we can see

It is a pointed bottom bottle, and the horizontal line on the pointed bottom represents the sediment.

accumulation. Since the wine in ancient times was not as pure as the wine today,

There are a lot of impurities and precipitation, but it also contains rich nutritional activity.

Materials, highly susceptible to microbial infection, can be stored for long periods of time

It was a difficult time. So a long period of history

Long-term storage is more important than pursuing the mellow taste after aging.

More important. Ancient Egyptians used pointed-bottom wine jars buried deep underground to keep the temperature low

The most fundamental purpose of this pointed bottom design is to facilitate precipitation. So, how to place this pointed-bottom bottle? It's very simple.

Single, one is placed on the shelf as shown in the picture, and the other

The first method is to insert it into sandy soil. Ancient Egyptian wine jar

Ancient Egyptian houses

Egypt is a gift from the Nile River. The ancient Egyptians used their diligence and wisdom to build a

Build cities and villages. Unlike the use of a large amount of wood in ancient Chinese wood-brick mixed structure buildings,

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Ancient Egypt produced almost no wood, and the only expensive wood imported from Mesopotamia and Lebanon was

The royal family, nobles and rich people could only afford it, so the materials they used for construction were generally only sand,

Stone, sedge reed and mud.

Interestingly, the ancient Egyptian caves, temples, and monuments were built with indestructible stones at great expense.

The houses of the ancient Egyptians, whether rich or poor, were built with the Nile River.

The mud that washes up every year is made into bricks for coverage, and the construction process is relatively much simpler than the former. This is

The ancient Egyptians believed that the afterlife was an eternal residence, while this world was a short journey.

They don't care whether the house is strong and durable. This practice has left many stone temples and monuments intact.

Their houses have been preserved, but have disappeared in the course of time.

Although the houses of the ancient Egyptians were not as strong as the pyramids, they could at least withstand the strong

sunshine. Because of the heat, the houses of the ancient Egyptians often faced north so that the cool north wind could penetrate the entire house.

son. Workers filled the wooden rectangular molds with mud and grass ash from the Nile River, and then used

The strong Egyptian sun dried the mud bricks used to build houses. Because the bricks made from this mud are very strong

So the houses built purely with it would collapse within a year. This is also the reason why ancient Egypt

The reason why there are so few residential ruins. However, since it doesn't rain in Egypt, there is no use of fired bricks.

necessary.

Because there was almost no rainfall, all ancient Egyptian houses were built with simple flat roofs. this

In this way, the whole family can rest on it when there is no scorching sun. Poor people's house

The houses of the nobles and the rich were much more elaborate in the choice of location and materials than the former.

Their houses are made of stronger materials including stone.

Solid materials, the house also needs to be plastered and painted, and even

It features tiled floors and beautiful paintings on the walls.

The size of the house and the furniture it contained also depended on social class.

Different and huge difference. The poor live in very simple houses.

It consists of several small rooms with narrow windows, high windows and a very high roof.

This is to allow the heat from high temperature baking to reach

Get out of the house. They had almost no furniture (for lack of

Wood, except for a few extremely simple tables and beds, people i

They usually sit on the ground with mats or cushions spread out on the ground. Rainfall is rare, so the houses are all flat-roofed.)

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The unearthed ten Egyptian kitchen utensils have a sense of déjà vu. They are similar to the Chinese kitchen utensils made of reeds, palm leaves, and grass.

Various containers, brushes, etc. woven from ferns. Due to the dry climate, these cultural relics have been preserved for more than 3,500 years.

intact

The houses of the nobility and the rich are very particular about the location and materials.

many. Usually it is built very large, with houses, pools, rows of

It is surrounded by trees, flowers and a high wall. All house layouts are

The house is built around the courtyard in the middle, and the reception room is placed facing the

In the room in the middle of the gate. The lounge area will include a large central

The living room, bedrooms, and the back of the house are the kitchen and servants' area. In Cali

An ancient Egyptian mansion discovered at the Kahun site,

They are 42.06 meters and 60.35 meters respectively, which is equivalent to 25 meters of ordinary houses.

The restored Egyptian noble house is ten times "" large, with numerous rooms and corridors, some of which are large rooms.

Porch (this architectural style is, i

Does it look familiar?) The room is 170 square meters.

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The restored main entrance of an ancient Egyptian mansion (this Chinese-style residence is very similar to the style of ancient Egypt)

Does this architectural style look familiar to you?

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Source |

There are many kinds of furniture in noble homes, including chairs, exquisite beds, cabinets, vases, oil lamps...

Hand washing utensils

Oil lamp

A pillow for resting (does it look familiar to you?) This was unearthed from the tomb of Pharaoh Queen Gusneft.

A typical Egyptian bedroom item, it is actually an exquisite bed with a cage to support the back of the head (familiar with the Chinese ten

The wooden stand for the spoon is usually covered with a layer of cloth. People who buy furniture will not be unfamiliar with this design.

Make this "pillow" softer. The primary function of this pillow is to

It is to prevent the master's head from being attacked by some poisonous servants during sleep.

Attacks of creatures such as snakes and scorpions. Some more beautifully crafted pillows

There are also some blessing symbols on it, such as the lotus flower, which represents eternal life.

Or a pattern of a deity that could provide protection to a sleeping person. This article

The inner sides of the two ends of the object are decorated with two heads of the god Bes.

The person who uses the top head can be protected both in the human world and in the spiritual world.

Sleep peacefully

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The box unearthed from the tomb of Tutankhamun (no doubt the casket unearthed from the tomb of Queen Sniff

Question: Was there an exact design like this in ancient China?

Marriage life in ancient Egypt

Monogamy: Ancient Egyptians generally practiced monogamy, but the rich and officials could have more than one wife.

Many wives and concubines. Generally, people can only marry someone of equal status, and after marriage, women are required to marry their new husband.

Live with the married husband and his family. At home, the wife will take on the responsibility of being a housewife.

As the new member of the family, the wife is simply called "sister" by her husband.

In ancient times, there was no civil affairs bureau, and no one issued marriage certificates. Marriage was usually a formal

Cohabitation, on the contrary, is a formal separation. But strangely, there is a lack of civil affairs bureau and law

Divorce was a rare occurrence in ancient Egypt, and divorced men and women in ancient Egypt could remarry.

marriage. This is very similar to the marriage relationship between men and women before the Han Dynasty in China, such as the famous Yuefu Shuangbi

The Peacock Flies Southeast records that Liu Lanzhi got married because of the matchmaker's words of her parents, but because of her mother-in-law's disapproval,

But she was divorced and then remarried at the behest of her parents. Remarriage in Ancient Egyptian and Chinese Society

All are acceptable.

In ancient Egypt, common grounds for divorce were adultery, infertility, and mutual dislike.

The ancient Egyptians

The attitude towards adultery can be seen from the following record: Don't sleep with another person's wife, you may

There is no fault, but this behavior will make you have it. (Pottery from Deir el Bahri)

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Was brother-sister marriage prevalent in ancient Egypt? " Influenced by some film and television and literary works, many people believe that brother-sister marriage was popular in ancient Egypt.

Brother-sister marriage is common in Egyptian society. In fact, people have been ruling ancient Egypt since at least the time of the Ptolemaic kings.

Before, brother-sister marriage was only popular in royal families. Because royal blood was extremely important to the pharaoh's prestige.

, there were no outsiders in the royal family, which was conducive to the stability of the pharaoh's status.

Since the arrival of Greek immigrants, inbreeding in ancient Egyptian society began to increase. Have a trust

Documents from the Levite period show that the government had conducted a survey on the marriage status of the ancient Egyptians.

According to the records, 24% of couples at that time were brother and sister.

Ancient Egyptian couple in stone carving

This is an exaggerated number. I speculate that this may be due to the rapid increase in the native population of ancient Egypt during the Ptolemaic period.

Reduced, and not related to intermarriage with the Greeks, foreign rulers who were of higher status than them. Ancient Egyptians looked up to Pharaoh

After the death of Ramses III (1166 BC), the Empire began to decline and was attacked by Nubia, Libya, Assyria, Persia, Greece, especially Assyria and Persia.

The invasion caused particularly severe damage and massacre to ancient Egypt. According to some records, during the Assyrian invasion of Egypt,

The war between the ancient Egyptians and Persia lasted for more than 200 years, and the killings in the war were

This caused a sharp decline in the ethnic group's population.

In ancient Egyptian marriages, parents often arranged the matchmaking for their children.

Influenced by the social hierarchy, marriages were based on matching of social status. It is recorded that usually

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In this case, a man had to pay his father-in-law a dowry equivalent to the value of a slave. And also

On the contrary, some fathers-in-law pay a dowry to their daughter's husband when she gets married.

The cost of buying and raising his daughter. Generally speaking, the bride herself has no right to decide on the marriage, but from the 26th

At the beginning of the dynasty, women seemed to have some say in their future husbands.

Ancient Egyptian brides often began to consider getting married after the age of 12, and boys at the age of 14. Some royal

Marriages are even younger than this, such as the brother-sister marriage of Pharaoh Tutankhamun, when his sister married him, she was only

9 years old. In many marriage records, cases of old-young marriages are not uncommon. For example, a clerk recorded a case of 54

A case of a year-old man marrying a 12-year-old wife.

People married very early because many children in ancient Egypt died before the age of 5 for various reasons.

Generally, babies are not buried in cemeteries but in the yards of their own homes after they die, so when boys and girls reach puberty, are considered adults.

Interesting pregnancy test: In ancient Egypt, a couple would not be married until their child was born.

success. Because in ancient society with low productivity, having many children and grandchildren meant an increased chance of survival.

Therefore, having children is the obligation of every married couple.

Because of the importance of fertility in family life, testing whether a woman is pregnant has become an important

Wanted activities. Several medical papyri record the methods used by the ancient Egyptians to test for pregnancy: One method was

A professional doctor can tell by feeling a woman's pulse. A male doctor can tell by observing the color and condition of a woman's skin.

to judge by the changes in . The last known method is to test the urine of women.

The woman urinated on a container of barley and wheat seeds.

Ni Qianzhong, after a period of time, if barley

First, the car starts, so it is judged that the baby is a girl.

On the contrary, if wheat sprouts first, then

It's a boy. The last result is that if the two

If none of the seeds germinate, then the woman is considered

Ben was not pregnant.

It is worth mentioning that around 1000 BC

1000 years ago, the ancient Egyptians also mastered the use of honeycombs

The method of using a ball of honey to prevent pregnancy was also invented.

The earliest condom ever invented by the ancient Egyptians is the earliest condom ever recorded in the world.

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In ancient Egypt, women usually gave birth while squatting on two bricks, which were also called birth bricks.

Make a "birth brick". The "birth brick" was thus given a mythical color, and it was personified into the ten Egyptian

Meskenet, the goddess of birth, was used to drive away evil spirits that harm women.

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Ancient Egyptian Birth Brick A relief depicting an ancient Egyptian woman giving birth

In the New Kingdom, people would build a small room in the roof of their house or in the garden for women who were about to give birth.

People called it the "birth shed". Women give birth in this "birth shed" and stay with their babies.

Spend the first week after giving birth (probably to minimize contact with others and prevent postpartum

infection), while the other women in the family stayed nearby and took care of her.

Despite praying for help from so many gods, many women still cannot avoid giving birth due to various reasons.

die. It is estimated that approximately one in ten women who give birth will die during childbirth. The new born

Infants are not immune either. The mortality rate of children under 5 years old caused by various accidents and diseases is about

30% . Although it seems high now, it was considered very good three or four years ago. According to statistics,

Before the founding of New China, the infant mortality rate in my country was as high as 17%.

Purification period (confinement) is a period of time that Egyptian women need to spend after giving birth.

A "purification period," which could be a month, until she can return to society. During this period,

The women spent their time in the "birth shed" or delivery room mentioned above, and in the room where she lived

The walls of the houses are decorated with images of the gods Taware or Bes, hoping that these gods will protect the newly born babies.

Finished woman and her child. As time goes by, only the Chinese still retain the ancient Egyptians' "sitting

The custom of "confinement month".

The social status of women in the family is primarily determined by the status of her natal family.

Then look at her husband's status. Men do outdoor work, while women do indoor work.

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The wives of nobles and high-ranking officials had little responsibilities and were mainly responsible for taking care of children, managing household chores and servants. Down

Women in the upper class were also responsible for taking care of children and managing the household, but they also had to grind flour, cook, and clean.

She had to work in the fields with her husband during the busy farming season. But compared to Greece and Rome

According to Ma, the status of women in ancient Egypt was much higher. They could own their own property and be employed.

servants, could go to the market to do business, and even the world's earliest queen (Hatshepsut), the earliest

The heroine (Queen Ahhotep of the Eighteenth Dynasty) was awarded for her military exploits in the war against the Hyksos.

Heroes) were born in ancient Egypt.

This is in stark contrast to the Egyptians' attitude towards women.

It is the practice of the Greeks to treat women as less than human beings; in the law

In the 10th century, Egyptian men and women were treated equally.

Have their own property, even after their husband or father dies

Legally inherited property, including land, private

Personal belongings, servants, slaves, livestock, and other property derivatives

: thing. For these properties, ancient Egyptian women could independently

Domination and use. They can make contracts with others on an equal footing.

Could have announced his will, adopted or freed a slave.

A slave can sue others or be called a defendant. There is an example,

An ancient Egyptian couple was accused by someone. They each

Each person is responsible for his or her own actions and must explain himself or herself.

The above matter

In ancient Egypt, women could do everything independently, but in ancient Greece

Se La is different. 2. Greek women were in charge of their own property or

In social relationships, a man (brother, younger brother, father, husband, etc.) must be appointed to complete the work together.

Moreover, in ancient Greece, women would be cursed if they went out to participate in social activities.

There are many statues of couples in ancient Egypt, standing or sitting, and they often put their arms around each other's shoulders.

Or the wife puts her arms around her husband's waist, with a calm, serene and peaceful expression. Looking at these statues, it is not difficult to imagine

The ancient Egyptians had a solemn attitude towards marriage, and they carefully managed and attached themselves to family life.

This love between husband and wife lasts even beyond death and continues to their graves. Many unearthed ancient Egyptian

There are paintings and poems about couples in the tombs of Ramses II and his wife.

Praise of Nefertari. Ramses once wrote for her, "The sun rises because of you",

"My love for you is unique because you
The most beautiful thing in the world, no one can take it away
"When you walk by gently, you take away
my heart. It can be seen that the person who wrote these words
He doesn't look like a god-like pharaoh, but more like a
Young people in love.

Ancient Egyptian clothing culture

Most of the clothes of the ancient Egyptians were made of linen
become. This light material is suitable for wearing in hot seasons.
It feels very comfortable. As early as 3000 BC,

Ancient Egyptian weavers were able to weave linen cloth. Asia :

Linen is a plant fiber fabric that originated from the Nile couple Pendua and Nefertari during the New Kingdom period.

A plant growing along the river: flax. Linen Warp

After being dried, combed, soaked, hammered, and smoothed, it is suitable for spinning into thread.

Thread is woven into linen, and silk is cut into clothing. Cloth making is mostly done by women, who usually

Make it at home. Weaving workshops specifically for nobles or men have also been discovered. Weaving is second only to farming.

important work, because the Egyptians needed a lot of cloth to make clothes or shrouds, such as making a

The mummy required 400 yards of cloth. Until the New Kingdom, women were the majority of weavers and oversaw other textile work.

Work, or delivery fee.

Clothes reflected the hierarchy of ancient Egyptian society. It is not the clothes that determine a person's social status.

The material of the clothes is not the style. The higher a person's social status, the better the fabric of his clothes.

For example, Pharaoh's clothes were made of very soft linen and might have been decorated with gold threads. In the level body

The other end of the waist cloth worn by civilians is made of plant fiber or leather.

cloth, much like the dresses worn by men, while women wore skirts with straps. The weaving of fabrics depends on the society, etc.

The level changes. This basic style will have some minor changes depending on one's status and wealth.

But there has been no fundamental change throughout the history of ancient Egypt. There are several types of skirt lengths.

It was shorter in the Old Kingdom and reached to the calf in the Middle Kingdom, often worn with a sleeveless shirt or tunic. wear

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It is sometimes worn with a skirt or fastened with a belt. What the ancient Egyptians wore

A short linen robe with trims that fell to the leg, called a calasiris, was worn over a single layer of

Loose white wool cape.

Ancient Egyptian men's clothing 《Pharaoh Kasekhemwi of the Second Dynasty (2700 BC)

Note the waist and Chinese Hanfu (1916-2000) statue (stored in Cairo Museum), which is considered the oldest

There is a "neck and knee" in the same way as in traditional Chinese clothing, while the vortex knee and left collar are very obvious.

This kind of "neck knee" was popular in Rome and

The clothing of the Greeks or Babylonians

No)

Ancient Egyptians' clothes were mainly white, with almost no patterns on them, except for a few skirts.

At that time, foreigners in Egypt wore colorful clothes, although dyeing was not unfamiliar to them.

born. The method of making the dress is unknown, but some scholars believe that the dress was squeezed onto a powerful board.

In ancient times, clothes were cut according to size, thus creating dresses. Some scholars believe that dresses were the

It's all done by hand, and the skirts of the clothes have to be lifted every time they are washed.

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Women's Clothing

As time goes by, the styles of clothes naturally change.

For example, in the Old Kingdom, nobles usually wore a rectangular piece of cloth.

The skirt was made of a short skirt, which was tied at the waist. However, in the Middle Kingdom

During this period, the skirt evolved into a shirt. Wear a long transparent shirt to school.

The long skirt reaches down to the calf. Generally speaking, the clothes of the ancient Egyptian nobility

Tends to be luxuriously decorated and finely crafted. In the Eighteenth Dynasty, Amenhotep III

During the reign of the 18th century, there was a period of fashion popularity for women. At that time,

The women's clothes were particularly luxurious. The typical clothing for women is 1.8 meters long and wide.

0.9 m, made of linen with hem and skirt. When wearing, first in Wu

Put it on, then drape it over your shoulders and finally tie it with a belt. And those who work in the fields

Unable to afford these styles of clothing, they either wear simple short skirts or something else.

Nothing to wear.

Washing clothes was an important task for the ancient Egyptians, because cleanliness was pious.

Ten Egyptian girls

(Is there also a Han

The taste of the clothes?)

symbol. Ancient Egypt always had the positions of palace laundry supervisor and pharaoh laundry officer, because manual washing was

It was very tiring work, and they had to ensure the whiteness of the royal garments. I don't know what the ancient Egyptians used.

To make soap, it could be lye, tar, saltpeter, or something else. They constantly

Wash by beating the clothes and wring them dry by hand. 1200 BC Fireproof boilers appeared, hot water reduced

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The workload was greatly reduced, but for the poor, they still had to go to the nearby river to wash clothes.

The latter are in danger of being attacked by crocodiles . A real man doesn't do laundry because it's a shame to touch a woman's

Menstruation is considered shameful, and this concept still remains in rural China.

In ancient Egypt, people usually tied their hair up and rarely wore hats, because hats were a symbol of royalty.

Zhi. Apart from the royal family, only the winnowers wore hats. In the murals of the New Dynasty, half of them

The statue shows a winnower winnowing grain. They wore square scarves tied loosely on their heads,

Back. This strange-shaped headscarf can be used to keep away chaff from getting on the head.

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This kind of hat that the ancient Egyptians wore when threshing is still worn by many Chinese farmers today.

Daily equipment

people

Comparison between the Egyptian pharaoh's crown and the Chinese costume crown

Shoes" Ancient Egyptians generally went barefoot, but in some
 When bare feet may cause injury in special occasions (such as bird hunting)
 When catching birds, be careful not to pierce your feet with the wooden tips of the bird net.
 They wear sandals. The sandals have two long straps.
 Made of leather or rush, usually with leather soles and
 shoelace. The sandals made of rush are very sturdy and beautiful.
 Leather is often used to make soles.

In the early Middle Kingdom, there was almost only one type of shoe: the ball style.
 Sandals--thong-style. The upper of this shoe is not
 It is not used to fix the foot in the shoe, but only to cover the
 On feet. During the New Kingdom, some ancient Egyptians occasionally wore
 Wear real shoes (not sandals), the Karnak Temple
 This is shown in the portrait of Queen Nutmose, which may be
 Due to the influence of the Hittites, the ancient Egyptians
 During this period they began to have contact with the Hittites. Sandals were used in
 ancient Egypt.
 It may symbolize the owner's wealth and status.

The custom of wearing a phoenix crown also began in ancient Egypt

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Ancient Egyptian women's straw sandals,

Is the shape similar to ancient Chinese women's shoes?

How about close?

This kind of head-smelling shoes in ancient Egypt, and

The Chinese Kaotoulu is also very similar.

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Jewelry" In ancient Egypt, clothes were pure white, just to set off the colorful jewelry.

People, regardless of gender or wealth, wear jewelry, first for decoration, and more importantly, for protection.

They believed that this would protect them from harm. Jewelry is usually made of gold

Classic lapis lazuli, turquoise or carnelian scattered, painted pottery instead of gemstones. As early as the Neolithic period, the ancient Egyptians

I like making beads and bracelets as decorations. The earliest materials used were bones, teeth, and shells, and then expanded

From large items such as glazed pottery, gold, silver, bronze, and gems. Silver was very rare, at least during the Old Kingdom, because

There were no silver mines in Egypt, so silver was more precious than gold in ancient Egypt. In the lower class, people can only

Wearing cheap steatite or faience jewelry with blue or green embellishments imitating lapis lazuli or turquoise

Glazed. The tombs show that men and women alike wore necklaces, bracelets, anklets and earrings.

The ancient Egyptians treated jewelry as treasures and preserved them carefully. Rich people often store jewelry in wooden boxes

In the old times, most people only use simple small signs or small jewelry boxes to store them.

The skills of ancient Egyptian craftsmen, especially their skills in making luxury goods, are universally recognized. them

The jewellery produced was of such exquisite quality that it has hardly been surpassed to this day. The porcelain products they made

The ivory and pearl inlays are also very exquisite. They also invented glass coloring and were the first to make targets.

Leather people, the target leather method is still used in most parts of the world. The linen they wove

It was also very even and clean, not inferior to what is woven today.

10 Egyptian Jewelry

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In ancient Egypt, people paid great attention to protecting their skin from the sun and wind.

Infringement. The ancient Egyptians rubbed their bodies with scented or moisturizing oils at least once a day. The rich use

She used expensive lotion imported from the eastern countries of the Mediterranean to wipe her body, and put it in a beautiful container like a small jar.

Some people also use kudzu oil to wash their bodies.

Egypt's dry climate also has an adverse effect on hair. To this end, the ancient Egyptians used moist hair paste

To treat their hair, they cast the paste into round balls soaked in myrrh and wore them on their heads.

On top.

They also used red ochre, an iron oxide, combined with oil or gum resin to dye their faces or hands.

Layered hair, and also use a reddish-brown dye called henna to dye their hair. On the soles of mummies or

The color of henna can also be seen on nails, but Egyptologists are not sure whether these pigments are

Used in daily life, and only contracted during the mummification process.

Ancient Egyptian comb Ancient Egyptian bronze mirror

In order to make dressing easier, the ancient Egyptians used mirrors. The mirror is made of a polished metal disk

of. Throughout the three thousand years of Pharaonic times, mirror handles appeared in a variety of styles. The most common mirror handles are

Papyrus shape, woman's body shape, small god shape and goddess Hathor's head shape.

Hairdressing" Due to the hot climate in Egypt, the ancient Egyptians would cut their hair short or even shave their heads.

In order to look good, the rich would wear wigs made of real human hair, which usually required 300 small braids.

To make each small braid, more than 400 strands of hair are needed. They use aromatic animal fats or plant spices to

Decorate it. When used, the animal fat will melt and float down the wig, giving people a sexy and attractive

impression.

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Similar to Chinese women, Egyptian women's wigs of ancient Egyptians

Most of them have long black and shiny hair

On statues or tombstones, people wearing wigs are often engraved.

Image of ancient Egyptian nobility. New Kingdom period, Ancient Egyptians

Depicted as wearing greased and perfumed wigs in Egypt

In hot climates, wearing a wig is easier than wearing real hair.

Comfortable and beautiful).

In ancient Egypt, people with long hair had to use wooden or

Ivory combs are used to comb hair, and hairpins are used to hold it in place.

ee people would use red plant dyes to dye their hair. At the banquet

On special occasions, ancient Egyptian women would wear a hair band on their heads.

bring. Although there are also metal moxibustion made of inferior stone,

Use a headband, but most headbands are just a bunch of strips.

Ancient Egyptian women attending the proclamation,

Four noble ladies wearing wigs, golden ears

Rings, necklaces, bracelets, jewellery

Some women also hold lotus flowers in their hands.

Representing one's noble status

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Ancient Egyptians usually cut their children's hair.

There is a similar tradition in ancient China.

A mural of a family of ten Egyptians (please note that the hairstyle of the ancient Egyptian children is similar to that of the Chinese children of ten generations)

The children have the same hairstyle)

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Ancient Chinese children's hairstyle

Because of the hot weather, the ancient Egyptians did not grow beards in most cases. Only in the period of sending

It is because people don't shave their hair that they may have stubble. When men do facials, they first apply some oil to their faces to moisturize them.

Lift the skin, soften the beard, and then shave with a short-handled copper knife. They also often use small

The bill pulls out the hair that cannot be fixed. Specialized barbers are called CHAKU, and they only serve the rich.

The common people can only cut their own hair.

The earliest perfumes were made by the ancient Egyptians using flowers and plants.

Since the method of refining high-purity alcohol had not been invented at that time, this kind of perfume should be more accurately called essence.

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It was originally made for priests and pharaohs. The ancient Egyptians offered the best perfumes to the gods.

Not only is perfume indispensable in worship ceremonies, it is also closely related to every level of Egyptian society.

Supplies. Whether it is the myrrh or balsam essence used by the common people, or the blue lotus or lily used by the rich,

Flower essences can freshen the air, soften the skin, treat diseases or be used in celebrations and sacrifices.

10. Egyptian women used perfumes made from various flowers

The ancient Egyptians also had a lot of experience in aromatherapy.

There are special formulas for different uses. Ancient Egyptians also made food

Add pepper, cinnamon, carnation, osmanthus and mallow seeds to increase the flavor. fragrance.

It is worth mentioning that the combination of the world-famous French perfume Fang Jing copied all the fragrance formulas handed down from ancient Egypt, such as The famous BOSS perfume was copied from the Egyptian "Key of Life" fragrance; CK perfume is copied from the Egyptian "Tutankhamun" fragrance; GUCCI perfume Copied from the "Female Pharaoh" fragrance, P0L0 perfume copied from the "Arab "Ding"; CD and Poison perfumes plagiarized the "Cleopatra" fragrance; Nell No. 5 perfume is copied from the "Five Secrets" fragrance; Ken-20 fragrance The water is copied from the essence of "One Thousand and One Nights"; the fragrance of Landang is copied from the essence of Mu Ai and "Aida" fragrance; Armani perfume plagiarized from "Isis" Perfume... So-called French perfume is nothing but Egyptian perfume in its ingredients. Under the condition of no change, the alcohol content is about 80%, and then under the crazy bombardment of advertisements, people We all know about expensive French perfumes but we don't know about the cheap, high-quality and natural Egyptian perfumes.

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Ancient Egyptian gathering

It was common for the ancient Egyptians to hold small gatherings, sitting around a fire or oil lamp.

They would tell stories, sing songs or drink and chat around the table, and officials would prepare a lot of food for the attendees.

For enjoyment. An ancient Egyptian papyrus tells us some of the customs of the ancient Egyptians when they gathered:

If you are a guest and there are people of higher status than you, please take the seat arranged for you.

In the seat. Don't always stare at him (the person who is nobler than you), and don't offend him. Please don't say

Unless he lets you speak. Because you don't know what content will offend him. He calls on you to speak...

(Volume 1 of Ancient Egyptian Literature)

During the party, men and women sit separately. The host sits on a chair, and the guest sits on a soft, hot or grass

On the floor mat. Before the food is served, hand washing is provided and various essential oils or balsams are burned to please the guests.

Guests or drive away mosquitoes. Lotus flowers and garlands are distributed at the banquet, and professional dancers (usually women) and musicians play music.

Musicians with harps, lutes, drums, tambourines and clappers entertained the party. Banquets usually prepare enough

Wine and a wide variety of food, including roasted whole beef, roasted duck, roasted crab, roasted pigeon and seasonal fish.

Banquet dishes generally also include stewed meat, large amounts of bread, and fresh fruits and vegetables. Desserts are usually made with coconut and

Honey cake. Common methods of preparing food include stewing, boiling, roasting, grilling, baking and frying. Spices and incense

Herbs were often used for seasoning, and the former were expensive imported goods that could show the wealth of the host of the banquet.

Spend. The goddess Hathor is often the object of worship at banquets.

The entertainment during the "Music and Dance" gatherings included music, poetry, storytelling, acrobatics, and even

It was a Besong or wrestling performance. The usual musical performances include various flute music, double-wind, harp, etc.

Singers usually sing solo or to accompaniment of music. The musicians have a variety of instruments, mainly three

There are string instruments, wind instruments, and percussion instruments, which the musicians play from memory (not from sheet music).

The most popular instrument was the harp, followed by the large harp, and various drums that were played with the fingers or hands.

use. People also made a percussion instrument out of animal bones or ivory of different sizes, which were arranged in proportion.

When arranged together, they produce different levels of sound quality when struck (similar to Chinese chimes). Ancient Egyptian music

The team never needed a commander.

In Egypt, music and dance are popular entertainment activities, especially at parties.

few. But they have a rule that men can only dance with men in formal occasions, and women can only

Women dancing together. When rich people have important gatherings at home, they will hire musicians and dancers to come to their homes.

Performance. Musicians and dancers also participated in public festivals, religious festivals, royal celebrations, and other events.

Many musicians, dancers, acrobats, magicians, and storytellers are designated as Wangjiabo.

play. Other performers form groups to be hired for public or private events. Most dancers are women

Sex, they are trained at a very young age. The vast majority of performers are professionals, but their social

The status will be very low.

Compared with the uniform performances of the rich or the royal family, the entertainment methods of the poor or the lower middle class are very

random. Usually in a bar or at home, people start singing, dancing or playing games after drinking.

There was no restriction on gender at that time, everyone could form groups as they pleased.

Some ancient Egyptian musical instruments (among which we can see the original or Appearance):

Flute: I have heard the restored ancient Egyptian music "Holy Lotus" and "Praise to Osiris", the melodies of which are

The tune is indistinguishable from Chinese folk music, and it can be called the real Chinese classical music (<http://video.sina.com.cn/v/b/71825834-2082287893.html>)

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The bell is made of metal
Simple cylindrical handle
The goddess Hathor is carved on the
avatar. Youling and religious films
The worship ceremony is closely related. female
Priests, musicians and singers
Home is often portrayed as a place in God's
Tang Meili event shaking and
bell. The ancient Egyptians believed that
The bell made a loud noise.
The sound can drive away evil
and harmful ghosts

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The dance style in this ancient Egyptian mural seems to be

Some ethnic minorities in China still retain

Ancient Egyptian Poetry

It has always been believed that all ancient Egyptian literature is full of

The following ancient poems will surely

The readers are greatly surprised to find out what the real life of the ancient Egyptians was like.

Like this:

"Sister, the Incomparable Sister" was created during the New Kingdom Period, 15th century BC to 11th century BC?)

My sister, my incomparable sister,

The most beautiful person 1!

She is like a morning star,

Rising at the beginning of happy years,

Her complexion and whiteness, shining brightly,

A pair of lovely eyes,

Sweet double home,

Don't say a word;

A straight neck, a clenched breast,

Hair like real lapis lazuli;

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Arms like gold,

Fingers are like lotus buds,

Wide buttocks, slender waist,

Walking on two legs is beautiful.

With graceful steps,

My heart beats with every step.

She made everyone look forward to it.

How happy is the one she embraces,

There is no one else in my heart except her!

She was walking outside.

Like another sun.

Does this remind people of the Book of Songs? The description of Zhuang Jiang in Wei Feng:

Her hands are as soft as balls and her skin is as smooth as cream.

The collar is like a growing bee, and the Lantern Festival is like a rhinoceros.

The rainbow-headed fairy arrives, with a charming smile and longing eyes.

The two have almost the same style in describing beauties.

"Farmer's Ballad" (Written between 20th and 10th centuries BC)

Hurry up, leader,

Go and hit those bulls!

Look, Wang Du is standing there.

Looking at us.

The Thresher's Song (written between the 20th and 10th centuries BC)

Thresh yourselves, Thresh yourselves,

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O bull, thresh your own grain!

Cut down the straw to feed yourself,

All the grain and food will be handed over to your masters.

Don't stop.

You know, the weather is cool today.

"The Ballad of the Grain Carriers" (written between the 20th and 10th centuries BC)

Should we carry barley and wheat all day long?

The warehouse is full.

Handfuls of grain flowed out of the edge;

The big ship was already full.

The grains also rolled out of the people.

But we were still forced to move.

It's as if our hearts were made of brass!

These two poems can't help but remind people of the verses in "The Book of Songs" "Fa Qi" and "Shuo Shu".

The author also depicts the farmers' unearned gains and the dissatisfaction of the oppressed working people.

This chapter focuses on presenting the life and spirit of the ancient Egyptians in a three-dimensional way. A look at the lifestyle of ancient Egyptians

After watching the video, do you feel a sense of déjà vu in your curiosity?

The fact is that the ancient Egyptians not only looked similar to the Chinese, but also had different personalities,

Their living habits, dietary structure and culture are highly similar to those of ancient Chinese. After reading this, readers may not

It is hard to believe that before the birth of Chinese civilization, China was still in the transition period from the Neolithic Age to the

During the Bronze Age period, the lifestyle in Egypt was surprisingly similar to that of the Chinese.

Chapter 11: Chinese Medicine and Ancient Egyptian Medicine

Almost every Chinese believes that Traditional Chinese Medicine (or more precisely, Han Medicine) is a unique creation of the Chinese nation.

It is a miracle that occupies half of the world's medical field. Japanese Kampo medicine, Korean traditional medicine, and Korean traditional medicine

Korean medicine and Vietnamese Eastern medicine both developed based on traditional Chinese medicine. Observation, auscultation, questioning, and palpation, meridians,

Acupuncture, massage, qigong, Chinese medicine, yin and yang... are all patents of traditional Chinese medicine. But the Chinese

Shockingly, the origin of traditional Chinese medicine may be closely related to ancient Egypt.

"Traditional Chinese medicine is not unique to China

Ancient Egypt: The Father of Acupuncture and Meridians

The earliest record of acupuncture was in Egypt. In September 2007, the U.S. Department of Health published a report on Italy.

The paper "Acupuncture in Traditional European Medicine" by scholars Gori and Ferranzoli. The article says: In ancient times, "needle

The "Father of Moxibustion" was a doctor in ancient Egypt and Rome, while the "Father of Auricular Acupuncture" of modern acupuncture was a French doctor.

Whether in ancient or modern times, China is an excellent imitator, so much so that it is said around the world that China

He is known as the "Father of Acupuncture".

The paper also cited ancient Egyptian documents from 1550 BC collected by the British Museum, which recorded the

The Egyptians used hot needles to prick their ears to treat illnesses and relieve pain.

The paper says that women have long existed along the ancient Mediterranean coast, especially in ancient Egypt and ancient Greece.

The custom of wearing earrings is of course for beauty, but the origin of earrings is for eye health.

At the same time, in the ancient Mediterranean society, hot needles were used to stimulate the ears to enhance and reduce the intensity of male sexual intercourse.

It has also been used for impotence, premature ejaculation, etc. During the Persian Empire and the Roman Empire, the external ear was also heated.

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Acupuncture is a health-care method for treating or alleviating sciatica pain. Clinical History in Europe since the Renaissance

The ancient Chinese literature describes ear acupuncture for treating leg pain, while ear acupuncture for treating sexually transmitted diseases in men and women is recorded in ancient Chinese literature.

The collections in ancient Persia and the Arab world are the most complete. In the 17th century, merchants from the Dutch East India Company brought back

Chinese traditional medicine and acupuncture knowledge. In the 18th century, the "spiritual" philosophy emerged in Europe, which made the ancient Greek

The theory of the four elements of the Yuan Dynasty was fully restored, and this ancient Greek theory was on par with the Yin-Yang and Five Elements theory of Chinese medicine.

It is even earlier and more complete than similar theories of traditional Chinese medicine in the same period. In the 19th century, Europe's

Acupuncture therapy records are more detailed and complete. In Italy and France, statistics on the use of ear acupuncture to treat diseases have also been found.

For example, a French doctor's case record in 1850 said that 13 sciatic nerves that received ear acupuncture

Of the pain cases, only one was ineffective.

The earliest record of pulse diagnosis is in ancient Egypt. Ancient Egyptian medical records: If you examine a head injury

If the wound is deep in the skull but there is no wound, you should touch the wound gently. If you find his

The skull is not injured, not punctured, cracked or broken. You should diagnose him as follows:

"This person has a wound on his head. The wound did not split the head, although it went deep into the skull. I can cure this disease.

You should cover the wound with fresh flesh on the first day, and apply grease, honey, and bandages every day until it is healed.

Until he recovers.

If an ancient Egyptian priest or doctor would place his hand or fingers on the head, on the back of the head,

With his hands on the pulse and his feet, he could measure the heart. Because the heart beats in every

One colloid in each channel. In order to know the cause of the disease, the priest or doctor can measure the pulse.

What happened in the body.

The facts are here. We should not doubt the proven facts for the sake of so-called "national pride".

Clear archaeological evidence. Everyone knows that Western medicine originated from ancient Greece, and the medical skills of ancient Greece and Rome

The previous chapters have made it clear that Chinese medicine originated from ancient Egypt. So what is the relationship between Chinese medicine and ancient Egyptian medicine?

What is the relationship like?

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Are there any imported elements in Chinese meridians?

In the October 2005 issue of Chinese Acupuncture, an article entitled "Acupuncture of the Chinese Academy of Traditional Chinese Medicine" was published.

Zhu Bing of the Moxibustion Research Institute wrote in his article "Does the Meridian Have Imported Components?":

Chinese medicine has many similarities with ancient civilizations such as ancient Egypt, ancient India, and ancient Greece.

There have been some similarities in the understanding of the functional structure, physiology, pathology, diagnosis and treatment of the human body.

Similar expression mode. In the process of ancient Egyptian civilization spreading eastward, did it inherit ancient Chinese civilization?

Relationship is a very important issue in the study of world civilization history. Some historical data show that this inheritance relationship is

exist. Some scholars speculate that the Qi Bo in Huangdi Neijing is the ancient Greek doctor Hippocrate.

It is called Hippos, a Chinese translation of the name used in the Han Dynasty. Some scholars believe that many valuable historical materials are found in the Qin Shi Huang period.

It was completely destroyed in the burning of books and burying of officials during the reign of the Emperor Huangdi and the political purge of the Han Dynasty, which abolished all schools of thought and only respected the art of singing.

As a result, there is a gap in the records of China's contacts and interactions with the outside world.

According to available data, the metu system and the treatment of metu system diseases were first reported in 1700 BC.

This is clearly recorded in the Ramesseum V papyrus. At least in the Ebers, Edwin Smith, Berlin and

metu is described in five medical papyri by Hearst et al. A detailed description of this system appears in the Ebers paper

Paragraphs 854 and 856 of the Papyrus also appear in paragraph 163 of the Berlin Papyrus, and are mentioned in Edwin Smith and

Hearst's medical papyrus also contains content related to disease and metu. The singular form of metu is

Met, the ancient Egyptian hieroglyphic symbol of met is shown in the figure. According to this hieroglyphic symbol, there is a male

The meaning of the sexual organ (also the meaning of seeds and offspring), but also represents a long cord-like object (such as a stick,

staff or scepter). Almost all researchers agree that it may include blood vessels, leg muscles, long thin muscles

flesh, nerves (although ancient Egypt had no information on the nervous system), and even various channels

(such as trachea, bile duct, ureter, etc.). "Metu" has the function of transporting blood, gas, mucus and even urine and semen.

In the case of disease, it also transports and excretes pathogens and various harmful and harmless body fluids.

The role of factors. The English translation of "met" is often "channel", and is also often translated as "vessel".

Translated as "vein" or "duct". As the Chinese are already familiar with the concept of meridians, whether it is translated into

When translating into English, or when discussing the functions of meridians, several translations and functional interpretations related to "metu" are discussed.

The two are almost consistent.

A metu system whose functions are difficult to explain and whose physiological functions are difficult to describe. How most diseases are treated

Regulate the body, balance the body, remove harmful substances from the body, and restore the normal function of the body

able. The ancient Egyptians believed that the body's metu formed a network of interconnected channels for the flow of energy and information.

It has the function of connecting the external and internal organs of the body, which is very similar to the description of the meridian-viscera connection function.

Very similar. It is noteworthy that the word "met" has the same pronunciation as the Chinese character "脉", which means pulse. In terms of age, met

When it was born, the word "脉" had not yet been created in China.

and 9?

met in ancient Egyptian hieroglyphs Ancient Chinese character "脉"

Metu is the fundamental factor of life and health, and in the Ebers medical papyri, healing is often mentioned.

Its purpose is to promote or balance the function of metu (see Ebers Papyrus 627-694).
metu

It was the secret of the ancient Egyptians to ensure health. Doctors at that time believed that the imbalance of air, water and blood in the metu

Balance is the cause of disease. When Egyptians meet, they often ask: "Is his metu clear?" or "Are you

In his notes to the papyrus, Edwin Smith points out that some of the ancient Egyptian carvings

Similar words can be found in works and some tombs: "Is his metu powerful?" or "Is your metu powerful?"

metu is very good". In fact, the ancient Chinese concept of health is not about unblocked meridians, harmonious yin and yang.

Tune. The ancient Egyptians believed that the body's metu formed a network of interconnected channels for the flow of energy and information.

This connection is like the river network formed by the branches of the Nile River and the artificial canals, which is consistent with the twelve meridians of China.

The descriptions of Luo and the twelve rivers are surprisingly similar. Ten things the Egyptians believed were prerequisites for health

It is the circulation of metu. If metu is blocked, disease will occur. If a woman cannot get pregnant, it may be due to

Due to closure of reproductive met. This is exactly the same as the concept of meridian function in China. The ancient Egyptians believed that metu

It has the function of connecting the external and internal organs of the body, which is very consistent with the description of the connection function between meridians and internal organs.

similar.

The Egyptians believed that the heart was the center of the human body and the residence of the soul, so the starting point of metu was

All (or mainly) come from the heart. The number of metu discussed in Ebers Papyrus 854 is 52, not

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However, since the metu discussed here does not start from the heart, the number is 26. We know that the human body has twelve

The number of meridians on the left and right sides plus the Ren and Du meridians is exactly 26. metu is distributed in the upper and lower limbs

There are 6 of them, which can reach the forehead, occipital area, and prominent area of the head and face, and reach the ears, eyes, nose, etc., and reach the heart, lungs,

Liver, spleen (Among the five internal organs, only kidneys are missing, because ancient Egyptian doctors did not find the kidneys in the abdomen when making mummies.

The kidneys (which are located on the posterior wall of the anus, so nothing is known about this organ), bladder, testicles and anorectum. Regrettable

Unfortunately, we are currently unable to confirm the specific routes of these metu on the body surface. In fact, in China

When the meridian theory was first established, the meridian lines on the surface of the body were simply a line connecting the starting point and the end point.

Single form. The Mawangdui Hanmu "Foot Poems Eleven Meridians Long Classic" and the The surface course of the meridians in the Yin-Yang Eleven Meridians Moxibustion Classic is basically a simple line connecting these two points.

It should be pointed out that the starting and ending positions of most metu are basically the same as those of the meridian lines of the Mawangdui Han Tomb.

Same, that is, from the extremities of the limbs to the head, face and neck. However, the meridians of the Mawangdui Han and Mo dynasties only

The projection of metu can penetrate into the internal organs of the chest and abdominal cavity. It was not until the time of Huangdi Neijing that

Only as the meridians run their course do they branch out and connect with the internal organs.

Ancient Egyptian papyrus medical texts were written between 1700 and 1500 BC.

According to the news, the "Foot-opening Eleven-pulse Moxibustion Classic" currently in existence in my country is the era when met was born.

Chinese characters had not yet been created in China. In fact, whether it was Zhang Shen, the official envoy of the Western Han Dynasty (who had communicated with the Han Dynasty

China's exchanges with Alexandria, the most prosperous capital of Egypt, were at least one or two thousand years ago.

In the past, they had frequent exchanges with the Western Regions, especially with Ancient Egypt. In addition to the trade of materials, there may have been simpler exchanges.

Single, more valuable cultural, technological and academic exchange, communication and integration.

Ancient Egyptian craniotomy spread to China

Chinese medicine experts have confirmed the homology between ancient Egyptian medicine and Chinese medicine, and have especially affirmed the

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The medical skills were already there more than 1,000 years before the emergence of traditional Chinese medicine.

Developed a complete theory that is extremely similar to traditional Chinese medicine.
Place

Therefore, the author used the word "exotic" in the previous article.

It is clear that Chinese medicine was imported from ancient Egyptian medicine.

Looking through the history of Chinese medicine, we can indeed find

Examples of ancient Egyptian medical skills being introduced to China, such as the
legendary

Warren craniotomy.

Warren (c. 145-208), a physician in the late Eastern Han Dynasty

Scientist. In the 78th chapter of Romance of the Three Kingdoms, Cao Cao

Suffering from a headache, Hua Jian recommended Warren. Fuck that's a human star

At night, Hua Cong was invited in to diagnose the patient's illness. Lunri: "Big 4, 68

The king had a headache caused by a wind attack. The root of the problem lies in the brain
Warren

In the middle, the wind can not come out. Taking medicine in vain will not cure the disease.
There is a method to drink Ma Fei Tang first, and then use Li

Just cut open the head, take out the wind and wash it, then the root of the disease can be
eradicated. "Cao, you want to kill me!" Lun:

"Your Majesty once treated Guan Gong who was shot by a poisoned arrow and injured his
right arm. I scraped the bone to treat the poison, but Guan Gong showed no fear. Now, Your
Majesty,

"I don't know how sick you are, why are you so suspicious?" Cao said: "You can scrape your
arm if it hurts, but how can you chop open your head? You must be like Guan Gong.

"Come on, take this opportunity to take revenge!" He called on his men to raise their hands.

In prison, he was tortured and interrogated. Jia hired a counselor and said, "It is like this
good

Medicine is rare in the world, and should not be abolished. " Cao Chi Day:

"This person wants to take advantage of the opportunity to harm me, just like Ji Ping!"

Apparently, surgery was still performed in China during Hua Tuo's time.

It was a new thing, so much so that Cao Cao, who did not know medicine, thought

If Warren chopped off his head, he would surely die. He must be trying to harm him.

The earliest record of human surgery was found in

Ancient Egypt, the ancient Egyptians' superb human anatomy technology

This can be seen from the level of mummification they performed.

After the surgery, the wound healed in ten angstroms. According to records, Imhotep, the ancient Egyptian medical saint, treated

The first successful surgery on a human skull in recorded history.

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Later archaeological discoveries also confirmed the existence of an ancient Egyptian skull that had undergone a craniotomy.

"Imhotep lived about 2,800 years earlier than Warren." Combination

The above comparison of Chinese and Egyptian medicine makes us wonder whether Warren's superb craniotomy technique was directly borrowed from

Since ancient Egypt. In addition, the ingredients of Ma Fei San may be imitations of ancient Egyptian anesthetics, aromatherapy

Aromatherapy originated in ancient Egypt. During the Three Kingdoms period, Warren used magic incense and cloves to make small

The exquisite scented sachets were hung in the patient's residence. There were records of foot massage in ancient Egypt.

The Five Animal Exercises also attach great importance to foot guidance techniques.

Massage therapy consistent with China and Egypt

Chinese medicine massage is not unfamiliar to everyone. If you have back pain, bruises or white spots, you can seek massage.

I felt relaxed all over my body immediately after the massage. The external force generated by the masseur's "manipulation" is applied to the patient's body.

The massage is done on specific parts or acupoints, and this kind of massage is based on the patient's specific condition, using various

This technique does useful work and can play a corrective role. This work can also be converted

It is transformed into various energies and penetrates into the human body, changing the system functions and achieving a therapeutic effect. However, we

From the ancient Egyptian murals, we can see that the ancient Egyptians knew the effect of massage very early, and from their

From the skilled techniques and the areas of application, we can know that the ancient Egyptians were well aware of the importance of hand and foot massage.

Important.

_x Wen Ben Attack

Tuina massage in ancient Egyptian murals

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Spoon therapy consistent with Chinese and Egyptian

The ancient Egyptians knew about hot and cold therapy very early. They used golden spoons as instruments for hot and cold therapies.

After a gentle massage, the skin is immediately stimulated to improve muscle strength or relieve symptoms.

They believe that this practice can have an anti-aging effect on the skin.

Similarly, Chinese spoon therapy not only uses a spoon to stimulate acupuncture points, but also uses frozen soup

Massage the corresponding parts with a spoon to play a "cooling" role, which can eliminate various discomfort symptoms, reduce inflammation and relieve pain.

Special effects.

What is the origin of Huangdi Neijing?

The Chinese medicine diagnostic method of looking, smelling, asking and palpating first appeared in the Yellow Emperor's Canon of Internal Medicine, which was written in BC.

It was published between 479 BC and 300 BC, slightly later than the Hippocratic Corpus in Europe. According to Xiang

According to the research, 4,600 years ago there was a man named Imhotep, which means peace comes.

The ancient Egyptian physician, who established the diagnostic method on the basis of his knowledge of physiology and pathology,

In the past, the concepts of inspection, interrogation, and palpation were created.

Diagnostic methods. These diagnostic methods, which were written about 2,300 years earlier than the Yellow Emperor's Classic of Internal Medicine, are still widely used today.

Widely used across the world.

The Yellow Emperor's Classic of Internal Medicine says that it cites at least seven previous documents, and foreign scholars

It has also been verified that much of the content in the Hippocratic Corpus comes from ancient Egyptian medical literature. Introduction

It introduces that Hippocrates, the founder of modern Western medicine, learned a lot of medical knowledge from ancient Egypt.

It is also conceivable that the Cradic Corpus came from ancient Egyptian literature. So we can roughly infer that

The Yellow Emperor's Canon of Internal Medicine and the Hippocrates Collection are both similar ancient Egyptian medical texts.

Selection.

Therefore, some of the early medical theories of ancient Greece are completely consistent with traditional Chinese medicine, such as Hippocrates' "

The theory of humors, which was first proposed by the British government, believed that the human body contained blood, mucus, yellow bile, and black bile, and that diseases

It is caused by an imbalance of these four fluids. This is consistent with the traditional Chinese medicine that says the human body has yin and yang, deficiency and excess, cold and heat.

How consistent is the idea that healthy people are relatively balanced, while illness is caused by imbalance.

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In 1996, modern Greek doctor Alexander came to China to study acupuncture.

After reading the descriptions of meridians in the Hippocrates Collection and the Yellow Emperor's Classic of Internal Medicine, it is believed that:

The human meridian system and acupuncture points described in this paper are very similar to those in traditional Chinese medicine. The location and method of acupuncture are similar to those in traditional Chinese medicine.

Basically similar to moxibustion.

This further confirms that the Yellow Emperor's Classic of Internal Medicine and the Hippocrates Collection are both from ancient Egyptian medical books.

The earliest medical records: Ancient Egyptian medical papyrus

The Ebers Papyrus was discovered
The oldest ancient Egyptian medical book,
In the winter of 1873, Georg Ebers
Purchased in Luxor, Egypt, and now in
Library of the University of Leipzig, Germany. It becomes
The book was written in 1550 BC, but according to research, it was copied
Medical records from ancient Egypt and earlier have
It can be traced back to 3400 BC and 5400 BC.
forward). Ebers papyrus has 110 volumes, 20
Meters long.

Translate some of its sentences
Even laymen can see that
The “Chinese medicine ingredients” in
According to the opinions of Chinese medicine experts, met is translated into Ebers
Papyrus
“ Pulse”):

Ebers 854b: The nostrils have four veins, two for fluids and two for blood.

Ebers 854c: The temple leads to four meridians, supplying blood to the eyes.

Ebers 854d: The head has four meridians, which enter the back of the neck and form a
pool, which is the source of sebum and sweat.

They came from above.

Ebers 854e: Through the occipital ear, two veins rise to the base of the eye (in modern parlance).

The theory is that the ear is leaking due to the invasion of that air into the temple).

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Ebers 854f: There are four pulses in the ear, two pulses in the right shoulder, two pulses in the left shoulder, and the right ear.

The left ear enters the vital energy, and the left ear enters the dead energy (another way of saying it: the right shoulder enters the vital energy, and the left shoulder enters the dead energy).

(It is no coincidence that the ancient Chinese also believed that the right side represented life and the left side represented death.

An obvious example is that in ancient times, the civil officials who represented life stood on the right, while those who represented killing, maiming, and death stood on the right.

The military attachés all stood on the left.)

Ebers 854g: There are six channels in the arms, three channels in the right arm, three channels in the left arm, and then to the other finger.

Ebers 854h: There are six meridians in the legs, three in the right leg, three in the left leg, and then straight to the Soles of feet.

(Similarly, in the Twelve Meridians of Traditional Chinese Medicine, there are three Yin meridians of the hand (the Lung Meridian of the Hand, the Taiyin Meridian of the Hand, The three yang meridians of the hand (the large intestine meridian of the hand, the triple burner meridian of the hand, the yangming large intestine meridian of the hand, the shaoyang triple burner meridian of the hand, and the shaoyang heart meridian of the hand) Yang small intestine meridian), as well as the three Yin meridians of the foot (the spleen meridian of the foot Taiyin, the liver meridian of the foot Jueyin, and the Shaoyin meridian of the foot) and the

The three yang meridians (the stomach meridian of foot yangming, the gallbladder meridian of foot shaoyang, and the bladder meridian of foot taiyang). "Lingshu." Reverse Fat and Thin

The three yin meridians of the hand run from the chest to the hand. The three yang meridians of the foot run along the outside and back of the leg.

The direction of course is from the head through the trunk and the outer side of the lower limbs to the foot. These are similar to the descriptions in ancient Egyptian medical books.

Written exactly the same.)

Ebers 854l: There are two pulses of Tongta pills, giving semen.

Ebers 854K: There are two veins connecting the Pi region, one on each side.

Ebers 854L: There are four pulses connected to the liver, giving fluid and qi.

Ebers 854M: There are four pulses in the lungs, and four pulses in the spleen, giving fluid and air.

Ebers 854N: There are four pulses connecting to the bladder, supplying urine.

Ebers 854O: There are two veins in the anus, supplying fluid and air.

Ancient Egyptian medical books say that 12 pulses connect to the heart and 22 pulses connect to "qi", as follows:

Ebers 856B: There are twelve channels in the heart (haty), which give qi to all the organs in the body.

Part.

Ebers 856C: There are two veins running on the surface of the chest.

Ebers 856D: There are two veins in the thigh.

Ebers 856E: There are two(?) veins running through the neck, suffering from a pain(?).

Ebers 856F: There are two meridians running through the middle of the hand.

Ebers 8566: There are two veins connecting the back of the head, two veins connecting the forehead; two veins connecting the eyes, two veins connecting the

There are two veins connecting to the nostrils, two veins connecting to the right ear, bringing in vital energy; and two veins connecting to the left ear, bringing in dead energy.

Traditional Chinese medicine, which came more than two thousand years later than ancient Egypt, also had almost the same theory of twelve meridians. In addition, Chinese medicine believes

Because "the ear is where the main meridians gather", all twelve meridians pass through the ear, so if a certain organ or part of the human body

When a disease occurs, it can be reflected through the meridians to the corresponding points on the auricle. Regular ear massage can dredge the meridians and

It promotes the circulation of Qi and blood, regulates the internal organs, and achieves the effect of curing diseases and maintaining health of the whole body. In ancient Egypt, ear extraction was performed

It is common knowledge for both women and men to use acupuncture, ear piercing and other similar practices to treat diseases and maintain health.

It is hard to imagine that even with the sophisticated instruments of modern times, it is difficult to prove that the Chinese medicine generally recognizes

How was the meridian discovered in ancient Egypt?

Medicine was a relatively complete system when it first appeared. In addition to its origins in ancient Egypt,

Is there a second solution besides medicine?

Heart Fire and Kidney Water

"Haty" and "Ib" are a pair of coexisting systems recorded in the Ebers papyrus. This is very It may be the concept of "water and fire" in traditional Chinese medicine. Regarding "Haty", the papyrus records that it originated from

"Heart" and can move autonomously. "Ib" corresponds to "Haty" and is recorded as

The water transport path is located in the human abdomen. I personally think that what is described here is the "heart fire" in traditional Chinese medicine.

and "Kidney Water".

Ebers 855D: Anger causes the "haty" in the heart to rise up and cause the lungs and liver to become distorted.

This is consistent with the traditional Chinese medicine saying that "anger hurts the liver."

Regarding "Ib", French scholar Bardinet T studied other medical papyri in ancient Egypt and found that

The book "Les Papyrus médicaux de 1 Egypte pharaonique" states, "IB is a

a system that runs through all parts of the body, supporting and energizing them..."

In medicine, the kidney is the gate of life and the residence of vitality. It is also consistent that "kidney water" brings vitality to people.

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Egyptian Medicine

"Of all the sciences of Egypt, none was so perfect as medicine." Homer

This is what the Greek epic poem "The Odyssey" describes.

The Ebers Papyrus contains treatments for 700 injuries, from crocodile bites to broken toes.

Thyroid pain. There are twenty items listed for single bone ailments, including constipation. Constipation treatment using a cooking oil and beer

Wine mixing, which seems to apply even today. Some of these prescription inferences may come from

Imhotep, the ancient Egyptian medical saint. Imhotep lived during the Third Dynasty and was worshipped as a god by the Egyptians.

The ancient Greeks also equated him with the Greek god of medicine, Asclepius.

It is believed that this is the Greek version of Imhotep).

Later, five or six more types of papyrus books were discovered, all named after their discoverers. These

The papyrus manuscripts discovered in ancient Egypt provide a glimpse into the surgical techniques of the ancient Egyptians. They had already

It has been successfully used to treat various parts of the body such as the head, nose, jaw, ears, lips, throat, neck, spine and chest.

hurt. Involves anatomy, physiology, and pathology, and has a good understanding of the musculoskeletal system and the cardiac system.

There is a preliminary identification of the functional location of the brain. In terms of surgery, there are also 7 recorded methods of incision (i.e., opening the abscess),

Cauterization can also be used to fix loose teeth, set bones, treat dislocated teeth, and splint fractured tibia.

As well as effectively treating suppurative inflammations, animal bites, bruises and many other injuries. There are also various

Medicines, such as cough suppressants, inhalers, oral medications, suppositories, and enemas, as well as ophthalmic procedures.

There was a record of an ancient Egyptian doctor going to Persia to treat the eye disease of Cambyses, the Persian king). In health

There are regulations on aspects such as housing and body cleanliness, and the medicinal materials used are extremely complicated, including herbs, minerals,

Small objects and animals are included in the medicinal materials. Animals include cows, bats, donkeys, rats, elephants, crocodiles, lions,

Camel, wolf and bald eagle. Human saliva, urine, bile, excrement, kunyou, and snakes were also used as

Medicinal herbs.

Some herbs are mixed to make oral medicines, ointments, sniffing medicines, demulcents, pills, inhalants,

Drugs, incense and purgatives, including opium and nightshade. Of course, there are inevitably a lot of

There are superstitious and colorful spells and magic, and the diagnosis uses questioning, palpation, inspection, smelling and indication of the disease.

A method by which a person moves a part of his body to make judgments, etc.

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You can actually feel your heart in your upper abdomen, arms, and feet. There are more than 700 kinds of drugs used for treatment.

There are nearly a thousand treatments, some of which are very modern: When a tumor grows in a blood vessel,

When it feels like stone, I consider the tumor to be suitable for surgery. After surgery, cauterize the wound,

Excessive bleeding can be avoided.

When doctors came to visit, they felt the patient's pulse, examined the patient, and placed ear strips on the patient's shoulder and limb bones.

Auscultate carefully on the chest. The doctor even left a note on the effectiveness of the treatment.

If things are going well, there are often records like this: "I will cure this disease"; if things are not going well,

If the situation is very bad, then "the patient is beyond help".

Ebers Papyrus systematically introduces various difficult diseases and treatment methods, describes and analyzes

Forty-eight types of trauma, each of which is introduced in the same order: examination, diagnosis, and recommendation of whether the physician should accept the injury.

Accept this case, and the treatment after acceptance. Biru said that a woman had "abdominal pain" and was unable to menstruate.

And for the "trouble above the vulva," the instructions from Papyrus are, tell her that "the blood is blocked," and the prescription is:

A cla nn

In addition, the book reduces religious rituals and symbols to a minimum, which has already deviated from the high

Signs of clergy control.

Ancient Egypt created the world's earliest medical system

Ancient Egyptian doctors were divided into different classes. In addition to general doctors, there were also senior doctors, medical examiners, and

Prosthetic limbs made by ancient Egyptians The world's first dental bridge made by ancient Egyptians

Inspectors, supervisors, chief doctors, and chief doctors in the south and north, who are similar to ministers of medicine.

born. The royal doctors were a special class, and soldiers and construction workers could enjoy free treatment.

Medical treatment.

Ancient Egypt pioneered the earliest classification of medical disciplines

According to records, the medical disciplines taught in ancient Egypt included: anatomy, surgery, pharmacology

Medicine, Pathology/Spells, Healing, Heka/Spells, Alchemy, Gynecology, Urology, Dentistry, Chest/Enterology, Ophthalmology.

Herbalism was invented in ancient Egypt

Ancient Egyptian herbal medicine had a complete system more than 2,000 years before the emergence of Chinese medicine.

Here are some ancient Egyptian herbs and their uses:

Robinia pseudoacacia (Robinia nile) - anthelmintic, relieves diarrhea and internal bleeding, also used to treat skin

Skin diseases.

Aloe vera-kills worms, relieves headaches, and soothes chest pains, burns, ulcers, skin diseases and allergy.

Basil is good for the heart.

Balsam pear or Jerusalem apple - laxative, treats skin irritations, relieves headaches, beneficial

Teeth and teeth, treat asthma, and often do liver Agent, weak digestion.

Bayberry can stop diarrhea, relieve ulcers,
It shrinks sores and repels flies.

Belladonna - a pain reliever.

Camphor tree reduces fever, relieves tooth age, and Cure disease.

Coriander (Coriander, Apiaceae) - soothing
Flatulence, Digestive Aid, Breath Freshener.

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Bean buds are used as food spice, aid digestion, and relieve flatulence.

Colchicum - also known as "poly saffron", is known to relieve rheumatism and reduce swelling.

Common Locust Tree (*Juniperus chinensis*) - aids digestion, relieves chest pain, relieves bone spasms.

Peppercorns: Treat urinary tract infections, throat infections, tooth rashes, ulcers and infections, relieve

Headache.

Pueraria lobata (Grassroot kudzu root) can relieve flatulence, relieve indigestion, and has diuretic and laxative properties.

Fenugreek: Treats respiratory diseases, cleanses the stomach, calms the liver, soothes the pancreas,

Reduce swelling.

Frankincense: Treats throat infections, stops bleeding, dissolves phlegm, relieves asthma, and stops vomiting. (Frankincense is native to the East

It was first used as medicine by the ancient Egyptians in Africa and Arabia, and is widely mentioned in traditional Chinese medicine prescriptions.

This can be said to be strong evidence that Chinese medicine came from ancient Egypt.)

It can enhance vitality, relieve flatulence and aid digestion, act as a mild laxative, reduce fat,

Note: Ancient Egyptian doctors gave carts of medicine to the workers who built the pyramids every day to increase their vitality and strength to move the stone).

Henna - astringent, stops diarrhea, heals open wounds (used for coloring).

Honey is widely used as a natural antibiotic, applied to wounds to help them heal, and combined with kudzu vine to

Use with foods such as sesame oil, coriander, and beer.

Licorice - mild laxative, removes phlegm, soothes the liver, pancreas and chest, eases breathing difficulty.

Mustard (*Sinapis alba*) - induces vomiting and relieves chest pain.

Myrrh (*Commiphora sylvestris*) stops diarrhea, relieves headaches, and relieves toothaches and backaches. (same,

Myrrh is also native to East Africa and Arabia, and is also mentioned in a large number of Chinese medicine prescriptions.

Frankincense and myrrh were both very familiar herbs to early Chinese medicine practitioners.)

Onions: diuretic, induce perspiration, prevent colds, relieve sciatica, relieve pain and other
He has cardiovascular problems.

Coriander (Parsley) – Diuretic.

Mint (*Piper methysticum*) - relieves flatulence, aids digestion, stops vomiting, used as a breath freshener.

Sandalwood helps digestion, stops diarrhea, and treats headaches and gout (of course, it must be burned before use).

Art and relieve asthma.

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Tamarind is a laxative.

Grinded vanilla - a pain reliever.

Turmeric (*Curcuma longa*) - heals wounds (also used to dye leather and cloth).

The device can relieve insomnia, relieve headache, anesthesia, relieve breathing difficulties, and painkillers.

The earliest medicinal wine in the world was in ancient Egypt

Scientists have discovered that the use of alcohol to help recover from illness began in ancient Egypt more than 5,000 years ago. Goue

The Greeks turned wine into medicine because they discovered that by adding herbs to wine, it could be used to treat

Disease to recovery.

Archaeologist Dr. Patrick McGovern from the University of Pennsylvania and his colleagues Archaeological biomolecular techniques were used to analyze the residues in the two wine vats. The researchers said that the two

The remaining contents were shown to be a medicinal wine given to the patient, containing grapes and herbs, which could probably be traced back to the public

3150 BC. Dr. Patrick McGovern also discovered that in ancient Egypt, the first king, the Scorpion King

There are herbs soaked in wine and lead in the temple of the world. Among them are vanilla, wilt, mint and sage, pine

fat. A papyrus book records that these herbs were widely used to treat everything from upset to loss of appetite to herpes.

Symptoms. The herbs listed above are common herbs in traditional Chinese medicine. Their efficacy is consistent with the traditional Chinese medicine herbal classics.

There is no difference between the descriptions in the book, lemon balm, mint, and rutabaga can treat loss of appetite, rosin, sage tail

Grass and other herbs have a good effect on sores such as herpes. The efficacy of Chinese medicinal herbs is once again compared with ancient Egyptian texts

The similarity of the records is by no means a coincidence.

Ancient Egyptians' View of Life

The ancient Egyptians did not simply divide people into body and soul, they divided people into five separate

Elements:

1. Body: This is what everyone can see. It eats, walks and works. The Egyptians believed in the heart

The organs (rather than the brain) control a person's emotions and thoughts (this view was inherited by the early ancient Greeks,

So until the time of Aristotle, ancient Greek scholars believed that human thinking took place in the heart). people

After death, the body loses its function, but it is still an important part of the person because Ka (life energy) and Ba (life energy)

The spirit needs a place to stay, so the ancient Egyptians believed that the body could not be damaged, so they made the body

Become a mummifier, so that the body can be immortalized.

2. Shadow: Just as light is part of the sun, the ancient Egyptians believed that shadow is part of the person.

Your shadow follows you wherever you go, except in the dark night where there is no light. Ancient Egyptian carvings of people or gods

The statues of the gods all symbolize that there are statues that are their shadows. [(The major differences between ghosts and humans in ancient Chinese mythology

The other thing is that ghosts have no shadows, because they have no life. This is completely consistent with the ancient Egyptians' concept of shadows.

All the same.)

3. Ka: "Life energy" is a better way to describe this concept. It symbolizes life and death.

the difference. The absence of Ka means the person is dead. Just like the body needs food, Ka also needs to be chewed.

Obtained. If a relative died, the ancient Egyptians would still offer food to him, because they believed that

Individuals obtain Ka from food. [Personally, I think this is the same concept as "Qi" in Chinese medicine, so

It's no coincidence. The Chinese have always had the custom of offering sacrifices to the dead, believing that the souls of the dead can;

Take the essence from the offerings. Unfortunately, the explanation of Ka in Western textbooks is "soul".

Obviously, it conflicts with the Ba behind it. Westerners cannot understand the difference between Ka and Ba, but they apply them to Chinese medicine.

The concepts of "Qi" and "Soul" are particularly clear).

4. Ba: Ba is similar to our understanding of the soul. It is spiritual rather than material. It consists of a

Human personality comes into being, and when a person dies, Ba just leaves but is still alive. It is usually depicted as a

Bird with a human head (commonly known as Ding) ", and everyone's Ba is different, but it is consistent with the modern concept of soul

There is a difference. The ancient Egyptians believed that everything had a spirit, even doors, chairs, and stones.

There is Ba (soul). Osiris was considered the Ba of Ra (the ancient Egyptian sun god), because all

All gods have similar essences (this is equivalent to seeing Jesus in Christianity being like seeing God).

Chinese Taoist theory holds that the soul leaves the body when a person falls asleep at night. Similarly, the ancient Egyptians

They also believe that the body is the container of the soul. The soul leaves the body when a person falls asleep and returns to the body when the person wakes up.

Come. They also believed that the soul continued to live after death, so the body must be preserved so that the soul could have its own place to live.

Therefore, embalming and mummification were invented.

5. Name: Of course, this is more than just a person's name. The so-called name is just a difference

People are different from each other, and "name" is a part of the human body. A person's "name" can conceal his

entity. For example, if a person's name was scratched on a piece of porcelain and then broken, the ancient Egyptians believed that this would

Personal harm. (China also has similar witchcraft, the Han Wu Emperor Wu Wu Wu Lu incident is a typical example.)

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Ancient Egyptian depictions of the human soul

Traditional Chinese medicine and Western medicine originated from Egypt

Only by tracing back to the source can there be new development

Why did ancient Egypt develop such advanced medical skills thousands of years ago? Why are Chinese and Western medicine different?

All from Ancient Egypt?

This is actually easy to understand, because the religious beliefs of ancient Egypt required mummification, and mummification

To do this, a large number of autopsies must be performed. After death, these organs still store water. If it is not removed

This water may cause the body to rot from the inside, so the mummifier needs to remove the water in the human body.

The brain, lungs, pancreas, liver, spleen, heart (which is returned to the body after processing) and intestines are separated.

Then various spices and salt are added to carry out dehydration and other processes. There is no second

No nation has ever practiced autopsies as frequently as the ancient Egyptians. Repeating this human body solution again and again

Through dissection, many ancient Egyptian physicians were trained to be well versed in the internal structure of the human body. Practice makes perfect, they

There are so many opportunities to conduct various experiments and learn about the functions and knowledge of various organs in the human body.

All this made the ancient Egyptians the pioneers and leaders in human medicine.

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The unique beliefs of the ancient Egyptians gave rise to this research.

The opportunity to study medicine, after thousands of years of anatomy and medicine

In the process of learning and practicing, a complete set of

Medical systems theory. As a descendant of ancient Egyptian medicine

Chinese and Western medicine each learned medical skills from the ancient Egyptians

Half of the essence.

Western medicine inherited and developed the ancient Egyptians'

i's anatomical practice, while Chinese medicine inherited the ancient Egyptian

A perfect theory developed from more than two thousand years of anatomical experience.

The Chinese medicine system is the same as Western medicine.

It was developed based on several medical dissection practices (mummification) and was not a real person or

It was suddenly created by an immortal. Those who turn Chinese medicine into metaphysics have undoubtedly misunderstood the origin of Chinese medicine.

Perhaps the history of the separation of Chinese and Western medicine can be restored in this way: Early Westerners studied in ancient Egypt for a long time.

Herodotus and Pliny⁵ recorded during their visits to Egypt

There are a lot of records of treatment by ancient Egyptians, Greek doctors Hippocrates, Horophilus, Galen, Ella

Histratus... also received long-term medical training in Egypt. Westerners focus on records

The characteristics of ancient Egyptian surgery enabled them to gradually master the various technical essences of ancient Egyptian surgery.

However, the ancient Greeks did not receive the true teachings of ancient Egyptian medicine, so in the following years

For a hundred years, people have not figured out what "meridians" are. Galen, a Roman scientist (129-200

In 1860, he discovered blood vessels and nerve tissue by dissecting pigs. He described in his theory that "arteries are the

blood, not air", "thinking is the work of the brain, not of the body, as Aristotle said"

That is the function of the mind." From these statements, it can be seen that Western medicine, in its initial stage, completely referred to

In ancient Egypt, because they could not see the meridians and "qi" during dissection, they could not verify that "the heart governs the spirit".

Later, the theory of blood vessels and nerves observed with the naked eye replaced the meridian theory.

In China, there are very few records of autopsies since the Western Zhou Dynasty.

Finding this kind of record does not mean that Chinese medicine does not know anatomy. Otherwise, how can Chinese medicine say that the heart is red and the lungs are white?

The kidney is black, and the five internal organs and their respective relationships correspond to the corresponding five elements? How does traditional Chinese medicine know

【1】 Gaius Plinius Secundus (ca. 23-79 AD)

Also known as Pliny the Elder, scientist, famous for his book Natural History.

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Ancient Egyptian doctor's tool kit

1. Knife 2. Drill 3. Sennet 4. Silver and pliers 5. Incense burner 6. Hook 7. Small bag tied with a rope

(Incense fee?) 8, 10. Bird's beak" 11. Small bottle for burning incense" 12. Eye of Horus 13. Scales 14. Flower holder

Small bottle 15. Fire 16. Cubit 17. Scissors 18. Soup

What about the Qi and meridians that Westerners have always been confused about? Obviously, Chinese medicine inherited from a developed medical

System, apart from ancient Egypt, is there any other such advanced medical system in the world?

Traditional Chinese medicine has completely inherited the essence of ancient Egyptian medicine in terms of its theoretical system. China from Ancient Egypt

The Chinese people created a unique medical system based on their own unique medical system under the special environment of China through repeated practice and innovation.

The glory of ancient Chinese medicine. Ancient doctors, Hua Yi and Bian Jing were all experts in surgery.

However, the lack of inheritance and the taboo of Chinese culture against dissecting corpses made ancient Egyptian medicine

After arriving in China, development was very limited. This situation has continued to this day until modern Chinese medicine gradually merged with the tenth generation of Chinese medicine.

There was a disconnect, and in later development there was a tendency towards metaphysics. Examples of suppressing TCM surgery in history, such as

During the Qing Dynasty, the imperial court issued a law prohibiting surgery because it was afraid that someone would use surgery to harm the Manchus.

All of this is because Chinese medicine doctors have to change diseases that can only be cured by surgery into taking medicine or conditioning. Therefore, modern Chinese medicine

It has always advocated prevention of disease and conservative treatment, which can only treat chronic diseases but not acute diseases.

There is no shortage of cases of various emergency treatments in ancient Chinese medicine).

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Western medicine continued to carry forward the tradition of ancient Egyptian doctors who were good at surgery, and found tiny cells on piles of diseased bodies.

Bacteria and viruses exist, and corresponding antibiotics and vaccines have been developed. Western medicine is obviously in practice now.

However, it still did not understand the ancient Egyptians' invisible meridian system.

This has caused some regrets and losses to a certain extent. Therefore, the abuse of antibiotics in Western medicine has caused

Troublesome super bacteria, the harm of surgical abuse to the human body has greatly damaged the integrity of the human system,

Western medicine has fallen into a vicious circle of over-trust and sensory perception, and should reflect on this.

Conclusion: Ancient Egyptian medicine originated during the earliest kings 5,500 years ago, which is consistent with the records of the Yellow Emperor.

The history of Chinese medicine in this period is exactly the same. This once again proves the correspondence between the two, and further proves that China

The reliability of ancient records.

The dispute between Chinese and Western medicine is a huge challenge facing our country. Some people always say that Western medicine is science

Yes, Chinese medicine is superstitious. However, we cannot but accept the fact that the theory of Chinese medicine is closest to medical

The ancestor of learning - the original version of ancient Egyptian medical skills. From this perspective, the original Chinese medicine system is a Western medicine.

From ancestors. After the modern Chinese medicine has supplemented the microscopic field courses, it plays a leading role in the human body system, while Western medicine Medicine still remains at the concept of instruments.

However, the current state of traditional Chinese medicine, which has been buried, does not allow the Chinese people to be optimistic. One of the reasons is that modern Chinese medicine

It is out of touch with ancient Chinese medicine. If we trace back to the origin, I am looking forward to the professional Chinese medicine practitioners to

A thorough study of ancient Egyptian medicine may help us to reconstruct the entire history of Chinese medicine and find

Things that can bring revolutionary progress to the development of traditional Chinese medicine.

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Chapter 12: Comparative Ancient Egyptian Society

Ancient Egypt was the first country in the world to establish a complete hierarchical management system.

The concept was born in ancient Egypt. Before that, Mesopotamian civilization was mostly in the form of city-states.

It is not a unified country with clear sovereignty like ancient Egypt.

There is no difference between the ancient Egyptian pharaoh and the Chinese emperor in terms of form and content.

When talking about ancient Egyptian society, the first thing that impresses people is its pharaohs. In fact, as China

Even if readers have not studied the ancient Egyptian pharaoh system, they can still find its Clues.

The word Pharaoh comes from the transliteration of Hebrew.

The Kingdom era refers only to the royal palace. From the 18th king of the New Kingdom

It was used as a proclamation for kings from the reign of Thutmose III onwards.

It itself and gradually evolved into an honorific title for the king.

After the 22nd Dynasty, he became the official head of the king.

title. It is customary to refer to the kings of ancient Egypt as pharaohs.

The pharaoh is the highest representative of the state power, controlling the military,

Politics and theocracy. The pharaoh claimed to be the son of Amon, the sun god.

He is God's agent and incarnation on earth. For its different

The pharaoh usually chooses different titles (i.e., King

to indicate their high status. Ten Egyptian calendars

There are five general titles for pharaohs in history: Horus,

Name, two goddess names, golden Horus name, coronation name and portraits of the original two Egyptian pharaohs

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name. This series of royal titles began at the latest in the middle of the Fifth Dynasty of Egypt.

The ancient Egyptians believed that the pharaoh was the incarnation of God and that he remained divine even after death. Pharaoh not only has

The highest administrative authority, the highest religious priest and the object of worship. If a pharaoh is considered powerful

If he wanted to be a Muslim, he would emphasize that he was a descendant of God and have his priests offer large sacrifices to God.

In theory, the pharaoh had the power to rule over all property, land, and people in the country, but he also

Need to gain the support of royal family members, nobles, military advisors, Yamato priests, and officials to maintain their rule.

rule. He would grant large amounts of land to royal family members of the same clan, who would assist the pharaoh in managing the country.

The pharaoh stood at the top of the pyramid of power. He was the incarnation of God and had absolute authority.

and officials were proud to face Pharaoh and kneel before him. The Pharaoh would appoint a queen,

He toured the palace to seek many offspring to inherit his throne. The famous pharaoh Ramses II established

He had two queens (after the first queen died, the second queen was appointed), and married a group of women whose number is difficult to verify.

Together they gave birth to more than 100 children for Ramses II.

Regarding the succession of the pharaoh position, ancient Egypt and the implementation of the eldest son inheritance system, that is, the Pharaoh Mai's eldest son inherited the throne of Pharaoh.

But before the succession to the Pharaoh, the eldest son of the teacher will be sent Go to the front lines of war or attend various events on behalf of the Pharaoh. to gain experience and qualifications in governing a country.

If the eldest son cannot inherit for various reasons

The throne is passed to the children of the Pharaoh's next-level wife.

Come inherit. Sometimes very young princes would

The pharaoh immediately succeeded to the throne after his death, Tutankhamun Pharaoh Men was only 8 years old when he ascended the throne. Because of young

The Pharaoh of Egypt's kneeling ritual was incapable of governing the country alone.

Tutankhamun appointed his father's chief advisor, Aegis.

Yi as his own regent. Of course, this gave the regents great power, and some

For example, during her regency, Queen Mother Hatshepsut adopted the policy of making her son, who was not her own son, inherit the throne.

Thutmose III was exiled to the temple and proclaimed herself "Daughter of Amun" and became a famous female priestess.

The latter had to wait until the female pharaoh died of illness before he had the chance to inherit the throne of pharaoh.

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Seeing this, a familiar cultural atmosphere comes to mind. We try to remove the various names on the surface

If we put on the names we are familiar with, the Chinese feudal social model and the ancient Egyptian social model will immediately be rewritten.

stand up. It can be said that, excluding the various titles of Pharaoh that arose from the specific environment of ancient Egypt,

The old status is almost the same as that of the Chinese emperor, except that the son of the sun god is replaced by

The son of God,

And this similarity is no coincidence. According to the records in ancient Chinese books, the emperors of the Xia Dynasty called themselves

Sun gods, such as the tyrannical Xia Zhi, are recorded as taking the sun for themselves: "The sun is to the sky as the people are to Ji.

Is there any loss? If the sun dies, I will also die. " (see Shangshu). It means that the sun in the sky is like me having

Just like all the people, will there be a time when the sun will perish? When the sun perishes, I will perish too.

According to He Xin's research on ancient books in his book The Origin of the Gods, the sun is the god of the ancient Huaxia people.

The sun is the primitive object of worship, and the concept of "Emperor" was born from the worship of the sun.

The title of Pharaoh can also be found in China

After carefully studying the hieroglyphs of the pharaoh's titles, the author found that some of the pharaoh's titles were

It can even be found in the titles of some kings. For example, the original name of the famous Pharaoh Ramses II was:

Ramses (There were more than a dozen pharaohs named Ramses in ancient Egypt. This was a commonly used name during the New Kingdom.

The name of the king).

Let's look at the hieroglyphs for Ramses and "Mu":

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The word "称" in ancient Chinese text of Ramses in the Luxor Temple in Egypt

Hieroglyphic writing of the emperor's name

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Both characters are composed of "太阳" + "木" + "small vertical section (or horizontal section)" + "small vertical section".

(or horizontal paragraph)". The reason why Western archaeologists decoded it and read it as "Ra Mu

Si _ Si" We can completely understand it as the composition of these four Chinese characters, namely: 日+木+𣎵+𣎵.

However, this word only retains one pronunciation in China, "Mu", and the pronunciation found by Western archaeologists has not been found.

There is solid evidence that this is correct. In ancient China, there were kings called "Mu", including King Mu of Zhou, King Qin

Duke Mu, Duke Mu of Zheng... In short, the two characters have similar shapes and usages.

"The Book of Zhou." The note in "Xiao Zong Bo" reads: "The father is called Zhao, and the son is called Cheng." The word "Mu" is a Chinese character in ancient Chinese.

In ancient Egyptian, "Ramses" means "son of the sun".

From this we can roughly infer that the original meaning of the word "昭" should represent the sun.

The meaning of "Zhao" is as expected; Shang Zhao means bright day. See "Shuowen". Stop that cloud and the Milky Way,

sky. See "Poetry." Great elegance. "Yunhan". Youth is grateful, the day is bright. See "Chu Ci." Big move". this

- The word "Zhao" in all three places represents the sun, which once again proves that the Chinese word "Mu" is the same as the ancient Egyptian word.

Ramses

CE

One doesn't count, here's another one:

Comparison between the Egyptian pharaoh's name Ahmose and the Chinese character "桓"

Similarly, AH-Mu-Si is the pronunciation of this ancient Egyptian word, and it is pronounced as

Pronounced as huan, it is also used for the names of kings such as Duke Huan of Qi, King Huan of Zhou, etc.

Bureaucracy in Ancient Egypt

Under the Pharaoh was the "Visior", who was second only to the Pharaoh and was responsible for managing the daily affairs of the country.

The word Vizier is the transliteration of the ancient Egyptian word "Jet" (t3tt), which is translated into Chinese as

Down

The word "Jet" first appeared

In the Second Dynasty, King Jin of Djoser in the Third Dynasty

A seal of an official named Meng Kao unearthed from the Pagoda

This title can be seen on the Fourth Dynasty

The era of Pharaoh Sneferu has officially been established

This position. This is the "Heavenly Kingdom" of the ancient Egyptian central government.

The highest official, with the title of "General Manager of the Country", the ten Egyptian levels of gold letter increase

He holds titles such as "Counselor on All the King's Orders" and is also the general manager of the National Archives. Visir

They had to report important state affairs to the Pharaoh every day, receive Pharaoh's orders and then issue them to various government departments.

Gate, drafting orders for the appointment and dismissal of officials on behalf of the king. This highest executive official is also the highest judicial official.

Official, concurrently served as chief justice, and was also responsible for taxation in Upper and Lower Egypt.

Responsible for major domestic projects, receiving foreign envoys,

The main departments of the ancient Egyptian government were the Ministry of Finance and Agriculture.

Ministry of Finance (equivalent to the Ministry of Revenue), Ministry of Engineering (equivalent to the Ministry of Industry),

Ministry of Justice (equivalent to the Ministry of Punishment) and Ministry of the Army (equivalent to the Ministry of War). remove

In addition to the vizier, the state has four other important positions: finance, Minister General, Minister of Taxation, Minister of Public Works, and Minister of the Army. this

Several officials were directly responsible to Pharaoh. Ancient Egypt was divided into

The state of Nome was governed by a

According to the document, ancient Egypt was divided into 42 states, with Upper Egypt 22

The governor of each state was appointed by the pharaoh and was responsible to the vizier (prime minister). and

And like in ancient China, its administrative officials also served as judges.

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The hieroglyphic script for the ancient Egyptian word Nome (left) and the hieroglyphic script for the Chinese word for state (right). Pictograph of Nome

The word "Zi" is a piece of land divided into several pieces by many canals, which is very similar to the Chinese "Er Ya" saying "You can live in the water in the Sun City".

Consistency

The people paid tribute to the Pharaoh's court in kind and in kind. Military service includes joining the military

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Teams and construction of public works. The pharaoh controlled people's thoughts and behaviors through religion.

The last name was not given the opportunity to express their views and opinions. The ruling system of ancient Egypt was very autocratic and centralized.

Therefore, it was a typical theocratic state, and the pharaoh's ministers and advisers held both official and religious positions.

It is worth mentioning that the ancient Egyptians divided a year into thirty-six decades, with each decade being a decade and a month being

Thirty days. Its government agencies have a one-day off every ten days, which is the so-called ten-day work week. The whole world and ancient Egypt

The only people who had the same work and rest system were the ancient Chinese. From the Qin and Han dynasties to the Tang and Song dynasties, China implemented

The "ten-day holiday system" means one day of rest every ten days, and there are thirty-six ten days in a year, so there are thirty-six days of rest.

To this day, some elderly Chinese still retain the ancient tradition of dividing the month into the first, middle and last ten days.

10. The Priesthood and Religious System of Egypt

The temple is the most distinctive and special administrative department in ancient Egypt. It is like an independent king

The enclosure included fields, workshops, libraries, residences and other living facilities.
Performed in the temple

Sacrificial ceremonies are the most important national ceremonies, providing ideology for the country's long-term peace, prosperity and stability.

Aspects of protection. The temple priests acted as the Pharaoh's agents and presided over the sacrificial activities. The highest rank among priests

The highest one is called "First Prophet" or "Chief Prophet" and exercises the highest power of the country in the absence of the Pharaoh.

High priest, later gradually developed into an important position second only to vizier.

There was no unified religious scripture in ancient Egypt; priests in different places developed their own unique universe.

Philosophy, the three main religious centers were: Heliopolis, Bephis, and Hermopolis

Sri Lanka. The philosophies and myths developed by these different religious centers even conflict with each other. For example:

One version of the myth says that the sun sails across the sky each day in a sacred sun boat; another version says that the sun rises each morning.

Nut (god of the sky) gave birth to the sun, and she rejected the sunset. Another version says Khepri

(Scarab God) pushes the sun across the sky every day.

There was no need for priests to preach to the common people because the religious traditions of the ancient Egyptians were passed down from generation to generation.

Their job is to offer sacrifices to the gods in the hope of obtaining their blessings to ensure harmony in society and the world.

That is why priests are also called "servants of the gods".

Priests were higher than ordinary people. They were considered to be people whom Pharaoh could trust and act on his behalf.

Pharaoh delivered and carried out the command. Therefore, the priests of ancient Egypt gradually formed an aristocratic class. worth

It is worth mentioning that after the fall of the 20th Dynasty of Ancient Egypt, the god Amun and the priests were powerful enough to rule the entire

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Egypt.

The priests followed some strict rules of life, such as some of them remained celibate and had to

They must wear clothing made of lint or plant fibers, shave their heads, and regularly remove hair from other parts of their bodies.

They must wash their bodies several times a day, observe abstinence in the temple, and fast on food. Priests can also

Marriage and having children, and even letting your children inherit your business, but to become a priest you must learn to read and

Writing and reciting religious texts fluently. There is another important test to become a priest.

The standard is that this person must have high morals. antiquity

The Egyptians believed that it was their religious duty to support the priests.

If the offerings to the priests were neglected, the gods would

Punish them.

At this point, perhaps readers who are familiar with ancient books can't help but wonder
It originated from the Zongbo system in "The Book of Zhou". It may be the
The ancient Egyptian priest system was established. The duties of the priest included
Assist the emperor in managing the affairs of the royal family and the gods and ancestors.
He was in charge of various rituals in the ancestral temple and within the clan. morning
During this period, each feudal state had a Zong Bo, but later
In contrast to Egypt, with the loss of Zhou rituals, China
People's faith was gradually lost, so that later Confucius
The Confucianism that has been revived is no longer complete. So, 3 Ey
Compared with the religious activities of ancient Egypt, the sacrificial activities of the Gui
religion were more
The social role it plays is also greatly reduced.

Ancient Egypt's "scholars" - scribes

Ancient Egyptian scribes were equivalent to scholars in ancient China and played a certain
role in the autocratic government of ancient Egypt.

Status and role: the vast majority of ancient Egyptian papyrus documents preserved today
were written by scribes.

They were divided into different types such as official clerks, land clerks, and military
clerks, mainly in the fields of law, taxation, and

Supervise engineering works and assist officials in completing their work. Some of the best
among them assisted the Pharaoh in his palace.

Old job, or accompanying case handlers to make official records.

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Books were more likely to come from all walks of life, and only men could take up the post. Fanshi is their teacher

They mainly learned to read and write ancient Egyptian hieroglyphics. Similar to China's imperial examination system,

Most of them were selected from commoners through examinations, and some clerks also came from aristocratic families. Ancient Egyptian official

Most of the members were selected from clerks and were an important source of civil servants in this system.

The ancient Egyptians used writing to record everything from judicial to commercial transactions, even songs and jokes.

Or rich words. Ancient Egyptian hieroglyphics are so complex that it takes many years to learn them, but once you

Some students may first learn to master the abbreviated monastic script so that it is more convenient to use.

Te They study from sunrise to sunset every day. Gentlemen

Treat students harshly and harshly.

If students are not paying attention, they will be severely reprimanded.

Even corporal punishment. Students learn arithmetic without

Make a sound, but recite the text loudly,

Until they understand the meaning of it.

Then, they should be able to recite the text

Come down. Students usually use pottery or stone

Limestone fragments to practice their writing skills.

Simulated Ancient Egyptian School

ee workers are recording the harvest (worker in the middle of the picture

They put the grain into containers of standard sizes, and the scribes sitting on the grain piles counted on their fingers how many times they filled them.

number. The right and left sides of the picture show the book collector sitting or standing while copying a document.

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This hard learning usually begins in childhood and continues into adulthood. It takes at least four years for scribes to study

They continued to write hieroglyphs on stone tablets, and only after passing the test were they allowed to write on papyrus (

higher costs). After completing their training, they would follow older scribes to learn more about record-keeping.

After officially becoming scribes, they were sent to various cities and villages to record tax collection. them

Recording information about harvest conditions is crucial so officials can predict possible famines in advance.

At the same time, the scribes were also responsible for population statistics, recording the water level of the Nile River, and accompanying the army on expeditions and keeping records.

Recording, etc.

Education in Ancient Egypt

The ancient Egyptians attached great importance to education and taught their children worldview and religious views from a very young age.

These ethics are recorded in their educational books or wisdom literature. The ancient Egyptians were keen on wisdom, morality,

or they like to think about themselves while they are still alive.

Build a luxurious tomb to prepare for the death that may come at any time. They put these deep thoughts

It is recorded in numerous documents to be passed down to future generations for their benefit. These views from the book may come from their

A former king, noble or senior scholar (sage). The main content is to teach young people to tell the truth,

Fair dealings, justice, wisdom, obedience, humanity, restraint and the enforcement of an orderly social life.

Ancient Egyptian literary works that were handed down for educational purposes are also known as "teaching literature" or "wisdom literature".

Literature, similar to China's "Analects of Confucius". This kind of literary works mostly use the words of wise ministers or former kings.

In the form of a lecture to a son, such as in the "Teachings to Kagamemnids", King Huni admonished his son to restrain himself.

The virtue of modesty is to be virtuous. In the Harjadev Satiryra, Prince Harjadev confessed his

Sons should start a family and build a good tomb so that they can enjoy a peaceful afterlife.

The Treatise on the Way of Life advocates that the principle of life is to maintain a quiet and modest attitude and act in accordance with the laws of nature.

"Do not be confident because you are a wise man. Consult with fools and wise men. Wisdom is

Extreme, unwise people only pursue profit relationships. "

In ancient Egypt, young men had no right to choose their careers; they could only inherit their family's

traditional professions. Pharaoh was the only father who did not teach his children himself. Princes have special

Royal tutors (like the Taishi in China), such as during the reign of Hatshepsut, her vizier

Senenmut and a man named Abusir IDU were both royal tutors for the princes and princesses, responsible for teaching them

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"Amessmamems" learns literature, mathematics, writing and grammar.

i Girls from wealthy families learn how to manage

Taking care of the family, singing, dancing and playing musical instruments, and

Children from poor families do not have the opportunity to receive formal education.

Cs will learn how to sow, gather, and harvest.

Harvesting, raising poultry and livestock, fishing with nets

” etc. The vast majority of boys in lower-class families are born

destined to be farmers and craftsmen, and girls

Ten Egyptian writing tools to be housewives. The ancient Egyptians had a very high literacy rate

Only 1% of people were literate during the Old Kingdom and not much higher during the New Kingdom.

Craftsmen must teach their children professional skills, such as pottery, metalworking, sculpture or painting

All painters and engravers had to be literate, because they had to transfer the text to the stone.

This requires them to recognize various hieroglyphic fonts.

The native Egyptians were keen to inherit and cultivate the land left by their parents and generally

They hated war, so there were very few foreign invasions in the history of Egypt. The foreign wars of the 18th and 19th dynasties were rare.

The main purpose is to prevent foreign invasions. Forced by the numerous anti-invasion wars in the late Tenth Dynasty of Egypt

In order to fight, young people have to pay attention to learning military skills. One story mentions a boy who was "sent to school"

He learned to write and practiced the military arts with his classmates at school. These arts of war may

This includes riding a horse, a chariot, or the use of weapons. A textbook from the 19th Dynasty was found.

It is the geographical knowledge and arithmetic of Asia for military use. The ancient Egyptians did not learn foreign languages, except for the princes.

In addition, they generally do not take physical education courses because they describe themselves as weak and docile scholars.

There are few records of women going to school, but a family letter from the 20th Dynasty found that said their parents

Ask your daughter to write a letter to you.

Ancient Egyptian Army

10. The Egyptian army was responsible for foreign wars and quelling domestic uprisings. When the country is at long peace

During this period, soldiers also served as supervisors in large-scale projects or participated in the construction. The subjects of supervision are mainly

Peasants and slaves doing forced labor. During the Old Kingdom, the army was composed of peasants recruited by local officials.

Call on them to fight to defend their homeland. Due to the closed geographical environment of ancient Egypt, it was not often invaded.

Therefore, there was no need to keep an army on standby at all times during the Old Kingdom.

Since ancient Egypt was occupied by the Hyksos, they learned from the Hyksos things like chariots

Such an advanced combat weapon. From then on, the ancient Egyptians began to form a fleet mainly composed of chariot teams, infantry,

A standing army of archers. Each chariot in ancient Egypt was equipped with two members, one for bombing

Driving, one man attacks the other with a bow and arrow or a javelin. The infantry were mainly armed with short swords and axes.

They also carried a leather shield and a padded hat to defend against enemy attacks.

During the New Kingdom, ancient Egypt had a strong

An army large enough to conquer all of Western Asia, organized

A company of 200 infantrymen, a company of 5,000

A team. Each company is led by a captain.

Possess a flag as a symbol of his company. one

A general manages a team. Each team has a

The guardian deity or totem serves as a flag.

Unlike Greece and Rome, which loved to engage in aggressive wars, ancient Egypt did not engage in wars on foreign territories.

There are not many records. On the one hand, due to its geographical isolation, on the other hand, ancient Egyptian culture believed

If a person dies in a foreign land and cannot return to his hometown to settle down, his soul will become a wandering ghost after death.

To An Dian, dying in a foreign war was a very dangerous thing for an ancient Egyptian soldier.

“This is similar to the Chinese custom of returning to one’s roots after death.” As you can imagine, in these two

Due to the combined effect of these factors, military operations for external expansion were rare in the history of ancient Egypt.

Ancient Egyptian chariot

Middle class

Doctors and craftsmen formed the middle class of ancient Egyptian society. Using extremely simple tools, craftsmen

Engage in trades such as shoemaking, engraving, leatherworking, metalworking, weaving, carpentry, jewellery,

Works as pottery copyist, painter, etc. Most of their works were for pharaohs, royal families, nobles and temples.

The best among them will have the honor to work in the Pharaoh's palace and live with princes and nobles. therefore,

Successful craftsmen would be given high social status and their rewards would be food or some other valuable

This makes their lives much better than those of the general social class.

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A scene in the Moor's Chamber depicts artisans working on items for Amenhotep III. The man in the upper left corner uses a uranium

The bull's head weighs a pair of gold rings on a scale. The craftsmen on his right were making columns, and other craftsmen were making inlaid boxes,

Vase, Sphinx, and two people on the left are inspecting the finished items

Artisans also made simple items such as shoes, jewelry, pottery, papyrus, textiles,

Then they are taken to the market for exchange, where merchants purchase them and sell them to the general public. But unlike the Greeks and Romans

At the same time, the ancient Egyptians looked down upon commercial activities and even considered business to be an illegal source of income. therefore,

Ancient Egyptian craftsmen were paid mostly in the form of grain (rather than in the form of Gold coins), and commercial transactions were also carried out through barter.

Since there was no monetary system, the use of money did not become popular until the Greeks occupied Egypt.)

As business was strictly controlled by the Pharaoh, the functions of merchants in ancient Egypt were very limited and they could not form a

"Merchant class". The function of merchants was to collect and transport goods across regions for nobles or officials.

Supplies. Common domestic trade items include grain, gold, copper, flax, gems, and various materials.

Materials, scarce items on the market included wood, iron, silver, tin and lead. The purchase of goods is not through

Currency, but barter.

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All under heaven belongs to the king; all the people in the world are his subjects.

Foreign trade and external influence

It is important to note that, with the exception of wood and metal raw materials, ancient Egypt was completely self-sufficient.

nation. At the same time, the developed processing industry in ancient Egypt also enabled them to earn a lot of foreign trade.

exchange. The main commodities for export include: grain, barley beer, ceramics, linen and textiles,

Jewelry, weapons, chariots, alabaster, polychrome glass, and the papyrus that only they could produce.

Ancient Egyptian bronze wares are very popular among foreign nobles.

welcome. In the West Asia region, it is a must for every rich person to own Egyptian jewelry.

The desire of ethnic women. The chariots made by the ancient Egyptians

The advanced technology even made Mesopotamia, the place where the chariot was invented,

All the countries in the Damian region will buy from Egypt. Goue

The bows and arrows produced were also the most advanced in the Mediterranean region during the same period.

Well, they were the first to create a composite bow, which had a range of

The crosshairs were the best at that time, and the formation of ancient Egyptian hegemony

The ancient Egyptians obtained more and better wood to complete their

Can we see the ancient Egyptian ceramics that were popular all over the world before the birth of Chinese civilization?

What about the predecessor?

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Improved their composite bow, greatly enhancing the value of Egypt.

Because they made so much money, the ancient Egyptian pharaohs were all very wealthy.

This can be seen from the rich burial objects. The previously mentioned well-preserved Pharaoh Tutankhamun,

When the team discovered his tomb, they found more than 3,500 cultural relics in it. The coffin has seven layers, four layers on the outside.

The wooden coffin has three layers inside, namely the stone coffin, the hardwood human-shaped coffin and the golden human-shaped coffin. Innermost layer

The coffin is a golden portrait coffin, made of 3 cm thick gold plates at the front and back, 187.5 cm long and 187.5 cm wide.

51.3 cm, weight 134.3 kg. The human-shaped coffin with a golden face portrait is luxuriously decorated and exquisitely crafted.

It is also decorated with sapphire, glass, etc. Inside the coffin is the mummy of Pharaoh Tutankhamun.

A golden mask is worn on his face.

The huge trade surplus made ancient Egypt the richest country in the world in ancient history (its

It remained the world's richest country longer than ancient China). Such a rich ancient Egyptian empire attracted

At that time, all the countries in the world came to pay tribute, which is called "tribute", or in fact,

It's called "gift exchange". Like the ancient Chinese, the Egyptians were very particular about

The countries that are in the barbarian countries will certainly have rich gifts in return, which will make their envoys' trip worthwhile. At the same time, this will also increase the "Loyalty".

The envoys from various countries met the ancient Egyptian pharaoh of the 18th Dynasty.

It reminds readers of the Tang Dynasty when all nations came to pay tribute to China.)

Similar to the ancient Chinese thinking of “Hua” and “Yi”, the ancient Egyptians believed that their country was

The center of the world, the model of mankind and the implementer of the will of the gods, the destiny is clear, and the surrounding countries are

They are "barbarians" and we need to obey their teachings in order to avoid falling into barbarism and chaos.

Therefore, they called the countries that resisted the will of the Pharaoh "rebels" and used

The image of "self" represents their existence, and the ministers always remind the young pharaoh to be careful of these "rebellious"

Some pharaohs with outstanding military achievements, such as Djedkare of the Fifth Dynasty,

(2414-2375 BC) proudly called himself "the king of all nations".

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During his reign,

Conquer Nubia and penetrate deep into Arab

The Bedouin

Because of the tribe.

Those who supported the Pharaoh

The country that ruled the world was influenced by ancient Egypt

and protection of

Dependent state. For example, due to commercial trade

Phoenician

The Kiwis benefited from his warmth

The largest employer of ancient Egyptians, the golden mask of Pharaoh Tutankhamun weighing 11 kilograms

Protect talents to develop. but,

Those dishonest Phoenician merchants eventually angered Pharaoh, who even sent troops to attack them.

them.

It should be pointed out that all foreign wars launched by ancient Egypt were basically defensive or punitive.

of. Ancient Egypt rarely invaded in history, and its territory only extended along the Nile River or to Palestine at most.

Tanzania area to ensure a buffer zone with foreign countries.

Closed and conservative domestic policy

In stark contrast to the prosperous foreign trade controlled by the ancient Egyptian government,

Strict control measures. As a country that relies entirely on agriculture, the stability of agricultural production is closely related to

The survival of the country. Therefore, making farmers settle down to farming and ensuring stability in all walks of life was the key to the ancient Egyptian empire.

basic national policy.

This proves that Egyptian society is strictly divided into classes, and its industry characteristics are very similar to those of China's industry

system. The ancient Egyptians belonged to villages with the same occupation according to their families and origins; the entire village

The She also records people belonging to a certain temple or an official appointed by the Pharaoh. These societies, although

Working people, but they seldom interact with each other and exchange products. Product exchanges in different regions and communities

In exchange, it was completed by the management level such as temples and officials.

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Domestic trade in ancient Egypt adopted primitive barter

In this way, storable grains and edible oils are considered as general

Equivalent. But it is obvious that this primitive way of trading is strictly prohibited.

It restructured the development of domestic commerce in ancient Egypt. People can't

Can carry tons of grain to trade, and store them

This is also a big problem. Fires and swarms of rats may cause

Instantly, people's property is reduced to nothing. As for the ancient Egyptians

Why didn't ancient Egypt use heavy metals ? This is because

Money with the Lighthouse of Alexandria on it

The possession of gold and silver was monopolized by the Pharaoh and the nobles.

Used to make luxury goods for them to enjoy while they are alive or after death, rather than circulated in society.

This stagnant business system was not broken until the arrival of the profit-seeking ancient Greek merchants.

In the late Third Intermediate Period, due to the arrival of a large number of Greek immigrants, ancient Egypt began to cast gold on a large scale.

It is a currency. Interestingly, those ancient Greek mercenaries did not ask for food as payment after fighting for the Pharaoh.

Labor, but only gold coins.

Due to its strict hierarchical system, ancient Egyptian society lacked the motivation for ideological or technological innovation.

The existence of economy and towns is more of an appendage of administrative rule. Just like the legacy of ancient China

The fate of ancient Egypt is the same as that of the world. Although ancient Egypt was the world's number one for a long time, it was still far behind in production and military technology.

It was soon surpassed by some emerging countries. For example, the transition from bronze to iron, ancient Egypt

The Hittite Empire (ancient Egypt's neighbor) was the last to be renewed in the Mediterranean region.

Iron manufacturing technology was invented around 1500 BC, but it was not until 700-600 BC that iron was first used.

It was not until the invasion of the Assyrian Empire that the ancient Egyptians began to transition from bronze to iron on a large scale.

Lower class

Earning huge wealth, the wealthy class of ancient Egypt would build beautiful houses made of mud, brick and wood.

Room. They bought luxurious furniture, carpets, ebony chests, and even decorated their homes with uranium and gold.

Live. The ancient Egyptian peasants, who were at the bottom of society, had to bear high wages in addition to being subject to labor service.

Income tax. The tax on farmers can be as high as 60% of their annual harvest, and farmers cannot evade the tax even if they cannot afford it.

Therefore, poor people, if they had the opportunity, would educate their children and take the examination to become scribes.

He tried to enter the bureaucracy and thus bring about a change in his family. Most of their lives

When the Nile River floods from June to October every year, the farmland cannot be cultivated.

The people would build projects for the government such as irrigation systems, pyramids, or temples.

slave

At the bottom of society were the slaves in ancient Egypt. Slaves could be bought, sold, and exchanged, but no one had their own

Although slaves were free and could not escape, the number of slaves in ancient Egypt was never large. Like all ancient

Like an autocratic country, I don't know how to define the meaning of slavery. Because Pharaoh is God

Incarnation, the owner of the country, strictly speaking everyone is his slave, but discarding this concept, in ancient times

The people who were called slaves in Egypt were prisoners of war, peasants who had lost their land and property, or

People who were reduced to slavery. If this distinction is made, those who built pyramids and tombs for the pharaohs would not be counted.

slave. As mentioned earlier, the workers who built the pyramids were paid, and in the late 10th century Egypt

They went on strike because they couldn't get their wages. It is hard to imagine that if slaves were really used to build the pyramids,

How many soldiers guarded them?

According to some of the Kingdom's resources,
According to historical records, ancient Egypt once
Ya obtained many slaves, including
Prisoners of war and those sold by slave traders
People coming. However, they are
Egypt's slavery was not
It is a system of death, working for Pharaoh
They will be released after a period of time.
And be free. Ancient Egyptians and the captured Nubian black slaves
During the Kingdom, due to the frequent foreign wars, a large number of prisoners were
captured, including Nubians,
The Yingnan people and the Syrians. Many of them were sent to mine copper in Nubia and
the Sinai Peninsula.
The Greeks recorded that many of them died from the heat and dehydration), while others
were included in
Pharaoh's army was given to nobles and priests for use. Obviously the latter are lucky,
some of them are
There are records of people being granted freedom or even positions due to good
performance.

It is worth mentioning that unlike the Romans who made profits from the slave trade, the ancient Egyptian pharaohs ruled

During this period, there was little slave trade, and there was not even a dedicated slave market in ancient Egypt.

Merchants from Asia and the Mediterranean countries were keen on engaging in slave trade with ancient Egypt.

Highly Similar Funerals: Ancient Egypt VS China

Funerals were a top priority in ancient Egyptian society. Their funeral rituals were similar to those of ancient Chinese funerals.

The rituals are similar, such as the funeral procession, the special funeral procession, the offering of food and the Chinese funeral rites.

Waiter.

The ancient Egyptians believed in the existence of an afterlife. They believe that the body is the container of the soul, and the soul

It leaves your body at night and returns in the morning. They also believe that the soul continues to exist after death.

Therefore, the body must be preserved so that the soul has its own home, so embalming and mummification were invented.

The Egyptians believed that after death, the god Anubis would weigh their hearts on a scale.

To judge its good and evil, and decide whether the soul goes to the afterlife or is destroyed. There is an ancient book that records

A description of resurrection after death: "Your flesh will live, and your bones will support your body.

Hold on, and all the parts of your body will be put back together for you. ”

The ancient Egyptians believed that if the deceased's soul was not changed according to the fixed procedures after death,

You will not be able to enjoy happiness in the afterlife. The most important of these procedures is to ensure that the body is not

Therefore, after the pharaoh's death, he had to go through a complicated 70-day body embalming process to be made into a mummy.

The mummification process involves first removing all organs except the heart,

The body cavity is treated for embalming by first thoroughly cleaning and disinfecting it with palm wine or coconut wine, then

ER Spread a layer of crushed spices and put them in four

EE, is stored in a jar. For disinfected body

and the viscera, first fill them with natron and other temporary

Filling, then place it in dry natron

The powder lasts about forty days. After the water is absorbed, take

Take out the filling and replace it with crushed myrrh,

i Cloth bags filled with cinnamon, natron, sawdust, etc. most

After carefully cutting the mummy of Pharaoh Tutankhamun, a painted

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The skin of the Eye of Horus was believed by the ancient Egyptians to have powerful healing and protective powers. Will already be

The body was then covered with a layer of oil or rosin solution and then wrapped in white linen.

Install false traces and false eyes. Finally, the deceased's hands were folded on his chest and placed in the sarcophagus, sometimes still outside.

Qing added a coffin lid. In this way, a mummy is completed.

When the mummification is complete, the taro ceremony can begin. Pharaoh must accompany him with many

The items were put down together, including food and drink, gold and silver jewelry, and all daily necessities, such as clothes,

Personal favorite items and mirrors for their continued enjoyment in the afterlife.

After everything was prepared, the funeral ceremony began. From the tomb murals of the New Kingdom period, there are many

In the description of the funeral ceremony, the huge procession of mourners was mainly composed of slaves, servants, and relatives.

Wearing a white cloth headband, white shoes, and mourning clothes.

Ancient Egyptian mourning procession

It can be seen that the mourning clothes of ancient Chinese people were completely copied from ancient Egypt. Many people used to

I wonder why Chinese mourning clothes must be white and made of linen.

People generally wear white linen clothes, which is the original style of the Chinese ancestors.

son. Therefore, white linen clothes represent returning to the ancestors after death, and as the ancient Egyptians, the back of the deceased must be at least

On the day of the funeral, people dress like their ancestors to show that they remember their roots. And ancient Egypt relied on

Westerners wear black at funerals. I think they do this on purpose, just like the Egyptians.

Different, to show that they are different nationalities.

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The pharaoh's body was placed on a boat-shaped coffin bed, and then on a rod pulled by oxen.

Drive from the east bank of the Luo River to the west bank. A very important part is the professional dumb team composed of women.

When they are paid, they must stamp their hands and feet in a very exaggerated manner, bang their heads on the ground, cry hysterically, and do their best to

The feeling of thinking. At the same time, we should also note that avoiding mourning is also a major feature of Chinese funeral customs.

There is probably no other nation in the world that can copy the customs of the ancient Egyptians so completely), and Chinese experts

The funeral procession is also mostly composed of women. Ancient Egyptian men were more subtle in their expressions.

During that time, shave your hair and beard.

The Pharaoh's funeral procession consisted of a group of

The bald priest led them all the way to Ni

Along the banks of the Luo River, they marched in formation.

In his hand he held a censer with burning incense.

Some of them were waving their hands.

Youling (used to summon spirits, similar to the Chinese

The spiritualistic nature of). The parade usually

Led by the successor pharaoh, including Vihara

Sil and other dignitaries of Upper and Lower Egypt

and family members. Mummies by Nero

Go ashore on the east side of the river and take a boat (called Osiri

The woman arrived at Xiasi's boat and sailed to the west coast. Ancient Egypt

People regard the east bank of the Nile as the place where the sun rises, symbolizing life, while the west bank of the Nile is the direction of sunset.

Represents the afterlife.

On the west bank of the Nile, the pharaoh's tomb had been completed in advance, waiting for the arrival of the pharaoh's mummy.

Come. Before burial, an important opening of the mouth ceremony is performed.

ceremony). The opening ceremony is to give the mummy a spell, purify it, and anoint it with holy oils to ensure that the deceased will be safe in the afterlife.

In this world, all the abilities that you had before your death can be restored and you can be reborn. A priest may also go into spiritual despair

state, to call the soul for the dead and let it return to the body of the dead.

Finally, the mummy was placed in a coffin, along with four pottery vessels containing its internal organs and various furniture,

The treasures were placed in the tomb, and then the stonemason sealed the door. Then the priests would leave, and the entourage would clear

Sweep the floor. After everything is done, everyone will have a big meal in the ceiling outside the tomb.

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Good beef and drinking (there are similar customs in many places in China). After eating, the family members of the deceased may return to

Go to the tomb, continue to commemorate the dead and release each offering to ensure that the soul of the dead can enjoy the KA from the offerings.

《Equivalent to the Chinese concept of “qi”》.

The rituals of ordinary people were a simplified version of the pharaoh's luxurious funeral, but every ancient Egyptian still did his best.

The eldest son of the family was in charge of the funeral.

Other family members will be held responsible only if the child is unfilial or otherwise unable to take responsibility).

The fact is that the Chinese funeral rituals are highly consistent with the ancient Egyptian funeral rituals, but the ancient Egyptian

More original, more formalized and stylized.

10. Egyptians' "Wag-Festival"

In ancient Egypt, the eighteenth day of the first month of the first quarter of each year was the day to visit the graves of relatives. generation

The ritual of sweeping includes;

1. Relatives line up to send the deceased's portrait (statue or picture) to the local temple.

There he was presented with flowers, wine and food. After that, they return to the tomb, clean it, place the offerings, and

The torch inserted into the tomb represents the immortal glory of the deceased (the earliest recorded tomb sweeping in human history).

2. In Thebes, on the night of the festival, priests would make a boat-shaped model representing the coffin and launch it into the Negev.

Suiheli. At the same time, the priests would use "magic" to make them sail to Abydos (the ancestors of the ancient Egyptians).

Cai Ji is there). It is said that at the

At dawn the next day, the boats were

It will come back under the magic of
The custom of boats to express grief for the dead or
Originated from here).

3. Use various strips to make representations
The victory wreath refers to
It is the judgment of the souls of the dead after death.
God's forgiveness for the dead

The most original meaning of the custom of giving a garden
represents victory). Ancient Egyptians placed wreaths on mummies

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Chinese civilization

Sexuality in Ancient Egyptian Society

In ancient Egypt, sex was not taboo. Because of the hot weather, almost all children in
ancient Egypt

They were all naked, and the adults might also take off their clothes while working.

French Egyptologist Chambo

In 1824, Liang discovered the "Turin color system".

The Papyrus of Love.

Recorded in 1186 BC

to 1069 BC, including

Naked sex between several couples
painting.

However, sex and anything related to sex

It is forbidden to bring related items into ancient Egypt
en and temples, and people

Ancient Egyptian sexual art: If you don't bathe, you can't enter the shrine.

within the area. This is completely different from the Mesopotamian practice of prostitution
in temples.

Ending: The same system of the emperor (Pharaoh), the same feudal system, the same sick
eldest son system, the same

The same prime minister system, the same provincial system, the same clerk system, the
same military system, the same

Lai customs, the same patriarchal system... There is no other country in the world like
ancient China.

It completely and thoroughly inherited all the social systems of ancient Egypt. These facts
clearly tell us that

The Zhouli system established by Zhou Gongdan was a complete copy of the social system
of ancient Egypt.

There is absolutely no suspense about this. It is precisely because of this that the Zhou Dynasty was able to survive for 800 years and become a model for later generations.

A model for the next dynasty to emulate. Otherwise, it is completely unimaginable that a weak Zhou tribe living on the edge of the Central Plains would compete with

It is incredible that they were able to create such an advanced and complete national management system, and this system has been implemented in China for three decades.

No changes in years!

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Chapter 13: Queen Mother of the West and Mount Kunlun

Perhaps you will question that Egypt is nearly 7,000 kilometers away from China by land.

Will it be that easy?

Ai made

Network co

The author roughly measured the land distance from Xi'an, China to Cairo, Egypt, which is about 7,000 kilometers.

and

Station” Ancient Silk Road

The Silk Road already existed during the Shang and Zhou dynasties

Comparing the route from Xi'an to Egypt with the "Silk Road" map, you will find that the two are almost identical.

The Silk Road, or Silk Road for short, generally refers to the route that was established between 202 BC and 8 AD during the Western Han Dynasty.

The route opened up by Zhang Qian during his mission to the Western Regions started from Chang'an (now Xi'an), passed through Gansu and Xinjiang, and reached Central Asia and the West.

Asia, and connect the land routes of the Mediterranean countries (this road is also known as the "Northwest Silk Road"

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Silk Road Map

To distinguish it from two other transportation routes that were later named "Silk Road"). Because this route is used to transport goods westward

Among the goods sold here, silk products had the greatest influence, hence the name. According to some data, in ancient times,

The team set out from Chang'an to Daqin (Rome), which took about 1 year for a one-way trip and about 3 years for a round trip.

People usually think that the Silk Road was opened in the Western Han Dynasty, but in ancient times, although humans faced dysentery

Despite the challenges of natural dangers, the distance between the east and west of Eurasia is not as shabby as many people imagine.

Absolutely. In the grasslands north of the Nile River, the Mesopotamian River, the Indus River, and the Yellow River, there are dysentery

A grassland road that was roughly connected by many disjointed small-scale trade routes. This one has already

This has been confirmed by many archaeological discoveries along the way. This road is the cone of the Silk Road.

Silk was not the main commodity traded on the early Silk Road. In the 14th century BC, The Shang Dynasty people in China had already obtained Hetian jade from the edge of the Taklimakan Desert in the present Xinjiang region.

Stone, and also sell coastal specialties such as seashells, and conduct small-scale trade with Central Asia. The folk horse

Animals suitable for long-distance transportation also began to be used by people, making large-scale trade culture

Communication becomes possible. For example, the Arabian Peninsula's dromedary camels, which are resistant to thirst, drought and hunger, were once

It was used for commercial transportation in the 11th century BC, and Bactrian camels were soon used in commercial travel. and

The Aryans and Scythians, who were scattered across Eurasia, are said to have started raising them around the 31st century BC.

Family name.

In addition, the interior of Eurasia is a vast grassland and fertile land, which is suitable for nomadic peoples and caravans.

For transported livestock, they can settle down anytime and anywhere and replenish water, food and fuel nearby. Such a

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Now, a caravan, traveling party, or army could pass through the country without the powerful states noticing their presence or causing any disturbance.

Long, prolonged and distant journeys in the face of hostility.

From this map of the Western Han Dynasty, we can see

It can be seen that during the Han Dynasty, the ancient Western Regions
(now Xinjiang region) or rivers are densely populated

Cloth, easy to travel long distances

Evidence that the Silk Road to West Asia was opened in the last decade

Xinjiang Hetian Jade in Shang Dynasty

Archaeological remains of Wu Ding's wife (Fu Hao) tomb

Nephrite jade from Xinjiang was discovered. This shows that at least

In the 13th century BC, China had already begun to

Trade with the Western Regions and even further afield.

The opening of the Hexi Corridor around the 5th century BC

It promoted China's trade exchanges with the West.

Indo-European Oasis City-States in the Tarim Basin

The families of the tribes of Rubushan, Qiuci, Loulan, Shule,

During this period, countries such as Qiemo gradually emerged.

Now, European countries have already appeared

"Seres" (from Greek) was unearthed in Mozhong by Fu Hao of the Shang Dynasty (1300 BC)

The kneeling figure of a man carved from Hetian jade is a product of the Chinese word "silk".

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"Ser" is a name for China. this

This small-scale trade exchange shows that before Zhang Qian

There have been various ways of continuing

Long term trade exchanges.

Ancient Egypt's Afghan Lapis Lazuli

One of the earliest civilizations in the world to have a state, many

Archaeological discoveries show that the ancient Egyptians began

Engaged in trade in North Africa, the Mediterranean and West Asia. people

They believe that in the 14th century BC, the ancient Egyptians
Seagoing ships have already been built.

And in Egypt, people have discovered
Over 5,000 years old, lapis lazuli from Afghanistan,
The ancient Egyptians had long ago established this passage to the Central
A certain amount of trade was carried out on the roads of the country.

Ancient Egyptian scepter head jade from Yumen, Gansu Province, Tutankhamun decorated
with lapis lazuli from Afghanistan

The ancestors of the driest and most barren Ximen Huoshaogou in my country became the
ancestors of the Ximen Huoshaogou. The new one is the second training to put down the
people and

A tribe that exchanges civilizations. As early as the Silk Road

3900 to 3500 years ago, the ancestors living in Yumen Huoshaogou in the Hexi Corridor of
my country had already

The exchange with Western civilization began. The scepter head with Western
characteristics unearthed here is an important witness.
exhibit.

The scepter head is a special instrument that indicates identity and symbolizes authority. It
is a powerful tool that dates back 5,500 years or more.

The heads are found in relatively concentrated areas in ancient Egypt, the Near East,
Anatolia, and the Black Sea and Caspian Sea areas. middle

The scepter heads in the country are only distributed in Gansu, western Shaanxi, Xinjiang
and other places. Their shape is similar to that of the Near East and Central Asia.

The similar objects found are very similar, so it can be basically determined that the
scepter, a tool with special functions, should belong to

External factors.

In the Silk Road Exhibition Hall of Gansu Provincial Museum, six scepter heads unearthed in my country are exhibited, including five

The first piece is a scepter head unearthed from Huoshaogou, Yumen. The ancestors of Huoshaogou may have become the earliest people in my country to have contact with Western culture.

A tribe of clear communication.

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Yumen Huoshaogou Scepter Head (left) VS Ancient Egyptian Scepter Head (right)

Queen Mother of the West

(Biography of the Son of Heaven)

An archaeological discovery in Egypt further proves that during the Zhou Dynasty in China (around 1000 BC)

There was direct contact between the two countries: On March 4, 1993, Nature magazine published a

A team of Austrian archaeologists discovered a body from the 21st Dynasty of Egypt (1090-945 BC).

Silk was found on female mummies aged 30 to 50 years old. During that period, silk was a unique agricultural product in China.

Therefore, it can be concluded that exchanges between China and Egypt existed before 945 BC.

This incident may be related to the incident during the reign of King Mu of the Western Zhou Dynasty (976-922 BC or 976-922 BC).

1001-947 BC)》 It is related to an event that has been recognized throughout the ages. Historically, before the Zhou Dynasty

There are not many records about the kings, but King Mu of Zhou can be regarded as an outstanding successor to King Wen and King Wu. according to

According to records, during the reign of Emperor Mu, he conquered many countries on a scale never before seen or since. Through his

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Through the conquest, the Zhou Dynasty successfully expanded its territory, strengthened its rule over the barbarians in all directions, and effectively consolidated its

The Zhou Dynasty's rule was a further step forward based on the foundation of a strong country accumulated by four generations of rulers: Wen, Wu, Cheng, and Kang.

open up.

The spread of the legendary story about King Mu of Zhou was triggered by a tomb-robbing incident. According to the Jin

Book. According to the Shuzan Biography, in the second year of the Taikang reign of the Western Jin Dynasty (281 AD), a tomb robber named Buzhun

In the pitch-dark night, he sneaked into a temple in Jidu (now Ji County, Henan) without anyone noticing.

In the ancient curtain. He began to search for treasures in the dark cave. When he felt many bamboo pieces on the ground, he

He lit it up and found some broken bamboo pieces with words carved on them, so he threw them away and only stole the

Other treasures. The tomb was robbed, which alarmed the Western Jin Dynasty. The government immediately sent people to investigate and found the tomb.

Only a pile of scattered bamboo pieces were left, and the investigators pulled them back to hand over the work.

The imperial court sent a group of scholars headed by Zhongshu Jian Tao Dong to sort out these bamboo strips. After finishing

After careful analysis and textual research, it was discovered that these bamboo slips with inscriptions were actually two extremely valuable ancient histories, namely the Bamboo Annals.

"The Year of the Tang Dynasty" and "The Travels of Emperor Mu" were burial objects of King Nang of Wei during the Pre-Warring States Period. In this way, a wonderful book was written by

The audacity of the tomb robbers was revealed to the world.

The Chronicles of Emperor Mu is

The earliest discovered

Historical biographical document. The Book

It is a record of King Mu of Zhou's western tour.

Historical works, the book compares

It records in detail the

During his 55-year reign, he led the army

The grand occasion of the war between the south and the north, all

Every event can be traced back to the day and the month. Should

Although the book is called a biography, it is actually

In terms of chronology, its format is very similar to that of "Handle I"

The daily records of later generations are the same. Although "The History of Emperor Mu" (with annotations by Guo Zheng of the Eastern Jin Dynasty)

Although it has a certain mythological color, the content of the book is of great reference value.

It is helpful for future generations to understand and study the distribution of ancient ethnic groups and countries, the history of migration, and the friendship between ethnic groups.

It is of great significance to the communication, transportation routes and cultural exchanges between China and the West in the pre-Qin period.

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Part III “The Origin of Ancient Civilizations between China and Egypt |

The most fascinating story in "The Story of Emperor Mu" is the story of Emperor Mu's visit to the Queen Mother of the West. According to records,

During his 17 years on the throne, King Mu of Zhou traveled thousands of miles to the west and reached a country called "Western Queen Mother State".

He met the Queen Mother of the West with great respect and gave her a batch of treasures brought from China.

Silk brocade. (“I would like to offer a hundred pure silk strings and three hundred pure silk strings. The Queen Mother of the West bowed again and accepted it.” See “Mu Tian Zi Zhuan. Volume Three).

Let's analyze it. When King Mu of Zhou was in his 17th year of reign (959 BC or 982 BC),

During the 21st Dynasty of Ancient Egypt, he traveled thousands of miles westward to a highly developed civilization in the West.

country, and gave silk brocade to the female ruler of that country. Then, Austrian archaeologist

Could the Chinese silk on the body of a female mummy from the 21st Dynasty found in Egypt be the silk worn by King Mu of Zhou?

What about the past?

According to historical data, there were not many civilized countries in the world around 1000 BC.

Apart from China, there are Babylon in West Asia, Assyria (the Assyrians were not yet powerful at that time), Hittites, and

And ancient Egypt, which was the most developed civilization at that time. The previous part of this book has demonstrated that the ancient Egyptians and the Chinese

The Zhou people should be a branch of ancient Egyptian civilization. Therefore, as a group of people who have been away from home for many years,

The ancient Egyptians who established their country in a foreign land (China) had already gained a preliminary foundation for the country.

In fact, there is every reason to return to one's hometown to worship one's ancestors.

The "Mu Tianzi Zhuan" also proves this point, "After the emperor ascended to Kunlun, he looked at the palace of the Yellow Emperor."

(See Volume 2), which records that Emperor Mu arrived at the tomb of his ancestor Huangdi and visited the ancient

bye. Moreover, on the way to visit the Kingdom of Queen Mother of the West, King Mu of Zhou also visited a clan called "Chiwu".

At this time, King Mu said: "The Chiwu clan was originally from Zhou Zong (the same ancestor as Zhou), and the great king Zou Fu (that is, Gu Gongxuan

The word "Chiwu" means that the Chiwu clan was descended from the clan.

The Zhou clan was the same clan as Shi Gong's father. Gu Gong's father migrated from the west to China and was given the title of Wu Taibo.

Manage the Eastern Wu of China. Because of their relationship, King Mu of Zhou was very pleased and gave Chiwu a lot of gold and jewelry.

Reconstructing the love story between King Mu of Zhou and Queen Mother of the West

Later, King Mu of Zhou and his entourage arrived at the palace of Queen Mother of the West and met her.

"On the day of Yichou, the emperor summoned the Queen Mother of the West to the top of the Yaochi Lake." [See "The History of Emperor Mu". Volume 3)

It is no exaggeration to describe King Mu of Zhou's mentality when he met the Queen Mother of the West as extremely excited. As a foreign country

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Essence RE

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The monarch who became the leader of a branch returned to his ancestral home and was welcomed by the royal daughter of the same clan.

The sexual meeting made King Mu of Zhou, who was over 60 years old at the time, so excited that he might even shed tears.

The Queen Mother of the West recorded in the "Chronicles of Emperor Mu" is not the unattainable deity that people used to imagine.

She was just an ordinary noblewoman, so much so that in her conversation with King Mu of Zhou, one could feel that she

Her deep affection for King Mu of Zhou.

“The Queen Mother of the West sang a song for the Emperor: “White clouds are in the sky, and mountains and hills appear by themselves. The road is long and winding, between mountains and rivers.

King Mu of Zhou met with the Queen Mother of the West at Yaochi and set up a wine palace.

After a long talk, they said goodbye reluctantly. The Queen Mother of the West asked: White clouds are in the sky, and hills emerge by themselves. The road is long and

Mixed with steep mountains and rivers. Will you come to see me again in your lifetime?

King Mu replied: "I will return to the East, bring peace and order to all the people. When all the people are equal, I will come back to see you.

Years later, it will return to the wild. "King Mu of Zhou was honest: "I am the ruler of a country. After returning to the East,

Govern the country with responsibility so that the people can live a happy life"

Life, so that I can come back to see you. Please give me three years

Time, three years later (the country is well governed) I will definitely

To accompany you.

The Queen Mother of the West knew that King Mu was doing something that was impossible to achieve.

Guarantee, then the next day he said: "Lease to the West,

Love (change) lives in the wild. Tigers and leopards live in groups, and horses and magpies live together. like

My fate will not change, I am the emperor's daughter. He is Shimin, and he is going to leave you. blow

The pen is drumming, and the center is flying. The son of the world, is the hope of heaven. ”

(Your ancestors went from) this Western Land to the Eastern Land,
(You now want to) change your residence and settle in that faraway place
In the East, there I live with tigers and leopards, and with crows
get along. If you can keep your promise to me, I will
Your Excellency is your man. Why would you leave me for your people?
Even though I can blow the pen, my heart feels empty.
Just like that, the ball is floating around without a fixed place. Your pap
They, of course, have God to take care of them.

The scene depicted in this Egyptian mural
Come back early). similar

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King Mu of Zhou was the monarch of a country. According to the "Chronicles of Emperor Mu", he was very respectful to the Queen Mother of the West.

This further proves that the Queen Mother of the West's noble status is even greater than that of King Mu of Zhou. In this case, then China's Western

There is no other great civilization besides Ancient Egypt that has such a noble royal woman.

untie. I would like to make a bold guess here. Perhaps the Austrian archaeologist mentioned earlier

The ancient Egyptian female mummy discovered was the Queen Mother of the West whom King Mu of Zhou saw.

She never came back, and she could not forget him for a long time, so much so that before she died, she heard her servants chanting that they must send King Zhou Mu to her.

3000 years later, this token of love was unearthed again, witnessing the

The greatest love in history.

Combining the entire content of "Mu Tianzi Zhuan", a complete fact becomes clear. Zhou clan ancestor Gugong

The Xifu tribe migrated to China from the vicinity of Xiwangmubang, and their descendants established the Zhou Dynasty after some twists and turns.

After the country was initially stabilized, out of respect and remembrance for his ancestors, King Zhou Mu launched the Western Expedition to

A return visit to his own clan, bringing a lot of gifts. This is also in line with Chinese tradition.

Externally, the reason why King Mu of Zhou was able to travel thousands of miles on an expedition was related to his acquisition of the "Eight Horses". according to

According to records, Emperor Mu appointed Zaofu, who was good at craftsmanship, as his chariot driver, and used the eight sacred horses (Chidai, Zi

Li, Baiyi, Yulun, Shanzi, Qu

Huang, Huaji, and Luer) are the imperial carriages.

You can "travel a thousand miles a day". Impression

China doesn't produce this, obviously only West Asia

Only the "thousand-mile horse" can be found, and Zhou Mu

The fact that the king could obtain this kind of horse shows that the Zhou Dynasty

There is a close relationship with West Asia.

(There are also records that King Mu of Zhou
When he was in power, he obtained the
Glass mug with Eight Horses pattern.)

The Han Dynasty opened the Hexi Corridor to fight against the Xiongnu in order to go to
Egypt to worship their ancestors.

Later, Emperor Wu of Han made great efforts to open up the Western Regions with Taoism,
but it was not for trade.

Aims to strengthen the country through foreign trade). Combined with the fact that
Emperor Wu of Han once met the Queen Mother of the West,

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Chinese civilization

Although the description is somewhat mythological, it can roughly outline the relationship
between Emperor Wu of Han and Zhou.

The same impulses and actions as King Mu. Unfortunately, the westward corridor was cut
off by the Xiongnu, so he

The whole country mobilized its troops to reopen the road, and then sent He to meet the
Queen Mother of the West. As to whether the envoys he sent

Here is another fact that can serve as evidence of meeting the "Queen Mother of the West". According to records, the Silk Road

It was opened during the reign of Emperor Wu of Han (156 BC - 87 BC). Check out the Western calendar for this period.

According to history, the Ptolemaic Dynasty of ancient Egypt, which had never set foot in West Asia, actually obtained Chinese silk earlier than the Romans.

There are detailed accounts in the West about how Cleopatra VII, the Queen of Egypt, got Chinese silk and appeared in Rome.

Record.

Invited by Caesar the Great, Cleopatra visited Rome in 46 BC, dressed in gorgeous silk clothes.

With her noble temperament, she charmed the nobles and people like Antony in the entire city of Rome. And her silk

The clothes are Chinese silk specially made by weavers in the Western Han Dynasty.

The diplomacy of the Western Han Dynasty and the Ptolemaic Dynasty can also be found in ancient Chinese history books. According to Chinese historical records

According to records, in 108 BC, Emperor Wu of the Han Dynasty received "flowered hoof" produced in Somalia or Ethiopia in Africa.

During the Western Han Dynasty, the "exotic incense in the world" burned by the people of Chang'an was also produced in Africa.

According to records, in the second year of the reign of Emperor Ping of the Western Han Dynasty (2 AD), Wang Jie assisted in the administration and the "Huangzhi Kingdom" presented rhinoceros horn to the emperor.

ox. Dutch scholar Dai Wenda said in "The Chinese Discovery of Africa" that Western scholars assert that this

"Huangzhi Kingdom" is a city in Ethiopia, East Africa today.

Some historians believe that ancient historians in the Western Han Dynasty usually referred to the place name "Li Ba" in the Han Dynasty records.

and Daqin, such as Yan Shigu's note in the "Book of Han: Biography of Zhang Qian": "Liban is Daqin, Zhang

The name of the county of Yeli was probably taken from this country. The name "Rijia" is pronounced as Alexandria according to research.

The abbreviation of (A) Lek (s) an (dria). Ancient Rome annexed what was then ancient Egypt in 30 BC.

and Alexandria during the Ptolemaic period, but in the time of Zhang Qian (164 BC-114 BC) Alexandria was not occupied by the Qin Dynasty (ancient Rome) at that time, so "Li County" referred to

It should be the Ptolemaic dynasty of ancient Egypt. In 1933, a stone tablet made by Alexandria was unearthed in Luoyang, Henan.

The glass beads that were introduced to China further confirmed the exchanges between the Ptolemaic dynasty and China.

The exchanges between China and Egypt even continued into the Eastern Han Dynasty. "Book of the Later Han." The Chronicle of Emperor He recorded:

The "Dule" (probably the name for Egypt in the Roman period) from Africa sent representatives to the Eastern Han Dynasty.

The Eastern Han government treated the delegation with courtesy and "granted their king a golden seal and purple ribbons." Watermelon from Africa,

Sorghum and folding chairs changed the lives of Chinese people. At the end of the Eastern Han Dynasty, the Egyptian "Hu Chuang" (folded moss chair)

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The Han Emperor Lingdi was fond of foreign customs and placed a folding peony chair in the hall, which attracted the attention of the king.

Dukes and nobles vied with each other to imitate it, and as a result, the "Hu Chuang" became extremely popular in the capital city of Luoyang. "Romance of the Three Kingdoms." Emperor Wu

The "Chronicles of the Eastern Han Dynasty" even records that Cao Cao never forgot to bring the Zheyong chair with him when he was on the march to war.

Various evidences show that the exchanges between China and Egypt were very close during the Han Dynasty. But why?

What? Egypt in the late Ptolemaic period was no match for the Roman Empire, and the Roman Empire

During the Western Han Dynasty, it had also expanded to the West Asia region. The Western Han Dynasty was able to make diplomatic efforts with Egypt and

What ?

Was the ultimate purpose of Emperor Wu of Han launching the war to open the Hexi Corridor just to ensure the survival of the Han Dynasty?

Security or fighting with the Xiongnu for the Western Regions? The Chinese do not like wars and have not shown any aggression in history.

However, the Han Dynasty was determined to seize control of the Western Regions. So, what was there in the Western Regions that was worthy of Emperor Wu of Han's attention?

Why is the Emperor so favored?

There is only one explanation. The West has something very important to the Chinese, such as

What exactly was the Queen Mother of the West complex of the ancient Chinese?

At the end of the Western Han Dynasty, due to its weakening power and its preoccupation with internal strife, the Han government was unable to continue to manage the Western Regions.

As a result, control was lost. During the reign of Ban Chao in the Eastern Han Dynasty, the imperial court, having recovered from its slumber, immediately began to

The struggle for the Western Regions. From this we can see that the ancient Chinese had great importance in maintaining exchanges with Western civilization.

enthusiasm. Rather than occupying the Western Regions, it was simply to ensure the exchange between Chinese and Western civilizations.

Smooth flow, and this smooth flow is not just guaranteed by trade or political needs.

Ancient Chinese people generally had great respect for the Western world and believed that paradise and gods were all in the West.

In the west, the tombs of my ancestors are also in the west. Thus, the culture of "Queen Mother of the West" was born.

This great mother represents the ancient Egyptian civilization that gave birth to the seeds of Chinese civilization, so it is called Ancient Egypt.

It is also known as the "Boundary of the Queen Mother of the West".

Therefore, we can understand the Zhou Dynasty people's saying: "Use the queen to build our Quxia, and use one or two states to repair our Xi

"Tu" (see "Book of Kangzhuang") This sentence has a deeper understanding, the so-called "Qu Xia" clearly refers to

is to establish a branch of the Xia Dynasty (ancient Egypt) civilization, while "to cultivate our western land" refers more specifically to

Continue the glory of my great Western (Ancient Egypt) civilization.

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The author believes that the ancient Chinese were well aware that the “mother” of Chinese civilization was Xia in the West.

Dynasty (ancient Egypt), so Emperor Wu of Han and King Mu of Zhou had the same wish to return to their hometown to visit their ancestors.

The person did the same thing at all costs and gave the same gift to the "Queen Mother of the West".

The existence of the "Silk Road" is the route that the ancestors of the Chinese nation took when they migrated from ancient Egypt to the Central Plains.

During the Zhou Dynasty, China and the countries in the Western Regions were closely connected through this road, so the BMWs,

Glass products and jade were able to flow into China, and King Mu of Zhou also took this route back to Egypt and offered sacrifices.

After the establishment of Chinese civilization, this route of the Zhou people's eastward migration became a way for the Chinese to return home (Egypt)

road. Under the promotion of your ancestors' activities, the Chinese brought Chinese specialties as travel expenses to promote trade.

With the emergence of silk, silk originating in China gradually spread to West Asia and even North Africa and European countries. The so-called

The "Silk Road" was born under such conditions.

Ancestor worship is a top priority in Chinese culture, so you can imagine the importance of this road back home. But Zhou

After the decline of the dynasty, the feudal states were busy with civil wars and threw the tradition of ancestor worship behind their backs.

With the rise of pastoral peoples, this road was almost abandoned in the middle and late Spring and Autumn Period and Warring States Period.

Putting aside the rebellion against Zhou Li by Qin Shi Huang, by the time of Emperor Wu of Han, the only remaining memory had made the descendants of Yan and Huang

I miss the ancestral tombs in the West. Therefore, Emperor Wu of Han sent envoys to the Western Regions repeatedly in an effort to reopen the

The existence of the Huns became a huge obstacle on this journey of exploring one's ancestors. In the event of a failed peace talks, Han

Emperor Wu did not hesitate to use force to solve this problem. This can also explain why Emperor Wu of Han did not hesitate to become

The Han Dynasty was not willing to go to such lengths to manage the Western Regions, trade or form alliances with small Western Region countries.

Folded. According to the Chinese psychological and cultural traditions, only the enthusiasm of returning home to visit the ancestral graves is worth it.

Make a big fuss.

After the Eastern Han Dynasty, due to long-term unrest and war, the westward route became more difficult.

The descendants of Yan and Huang had to resort to other methods to worship their ancestors, and symbolically built a temple on Chinese soil to worship their ancestors remotely.

There are many places (including the Mausoleum of Emperor Yan, the Mausoleum of Emperor Huang, the Mausoleum of Dayu...), so you can offer sacrifices and cut wood in your own place without having to travel west.

Ancestors, a sign of respect.

We can find out from later historical records that after the Han Dynasty, there were still Chinese people who traveled thousands of miles to

Egypt. For example, during the Southern and Northern Dynasties, the Northern Wei Dynasty of China established diplomatic relations with Africa through ancient countries in Persia and the Indian Ocean region.

According to Tang Dynasty records, China had close contacts with countries along the east coast of Africa.

In the sixth year of Emperor Shenzong of Song (1083), envoys from the East African "Cengtang Kingdom" brought Longshengxiang and other places.

Local specialties come to Chao page...*...

Regarding the mythical Queen Mother of the West, she is a goddess in Chinese mythology and legends. Legend has it that she was originally in charge

The god of disasters and punishments gradually became feminine and gentle in the process of transmission, and became a kind female deity.

god. According to legend, the Queen Mother lives on Kunlun Island. In her Yaochi Star Peach Garden, there are kidney peaches planted. Eating them can help you grow healthier.

Immortality. The Queen Mother is also known as the Golden Mother, the Golden Mother of Yaochi, the Holy Mother of Yaochi, the Queen Mother of the West...

4 Up

People = Station

Goddess Isis in a coffin. Golden statue of the goddess Isis

The Queen Mother of the West in Chinese mythology reminds us of the ancient Egyptian goddess Isis.

Her image often appears in coffins, because she accompanied the god Osiris, the ruler of the afterlife.

They ruled the underworld and had great power. The Classic of Mountains and Seas describes that "the Queen Mother of the West looks like a human being,

It has tiger teeth, is good at whistling, wears a saddle and a crested horse, and is one of the five evil spirits in the sky. " Combined with the above picture "Issi in the coffin

It seems that the leopard tail is the belt under her body, the tiger teeth are the tiger teeth necklace around her neck, and the fluffy hair is also

It means not wearing braids. Generally, women in ancient Egypt rarely wore braids. The hoopoe refers to the head of an ancient Egyptian god.

The sun on the top of the sky (as shown above), the sky's evil spirit and the five remnants, combined with the ten Egyptian myths, the goddess Isis

The goddess ruled the heavens and the underworld together with her husband Osiris. In addition, the Queen Mother of the West is often painted with birds.

Her mount seems to be a bird, which is no coincidence. The image of the goddess Isis is also painted with a bird.

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(As shown above).

Combined with the above, let's analyze Xiwang

The changes in the image of mother in ancient Chinese books.

The first time, it was Issi who was seen

The portrait of the goddess is majestic and sacred. it

Appearing in palaces, temples or tombs,

So it fills people with hatred,

Ask someone to write down "The Queen Mother of the West looks like a human being,

The leopard has a tail and a tiger follows it, it is good at feeding, it has hair and a crown of flowers,

This is the calamity of the heavens and the five remnants.

Word record.

The second time, King Zhou Mu saw

An ancient Egyptian royal princess, and the "Huken" gold necklace worn by ancient Egyptian women

The title of "Daughter of Amun" for a royal woman caused the recorder to confuse her with the Queen Mother of the West.

The Queen Mother of the West recorded in "The Biography of the Son of Heaven" has become a gentle and real female image. Because I can't imagine, like

Would a great deity like the Queen Mother of the West develop the kind of tenderness between her and humans described in the "Chronicles of Emperor Mu"?

This was considered disrespectful in ancient times, so the writer must have described it truthfully, and would never have

Making fun of gods and writing such disrespectful "novels".

~

"Healing" Chinese Dragon Rising Holy Land - Kunlun Mountain

If there is Queen Mother of the West, there must be Kunlun Mountain. Ancient books often link her with Kunlun Mountain.

During his visit to the Kingdom of the Queen Mother of the West, he went to Kunlun Hill to pay homage to the Yellow Emperor's Palace, and also visited the Yaochi near Kunlun and the Queen Mother of the West.

Mother and daughter had a feast together.

There is a saying in China that goes “My illustrious ancestors came from Kunlun”.

Many of them are related to Kunlun Mountain, which is considered to be the birthplace of the Chinese nation.

"Classic of Mountains and Seas." The "Dabian Xijing" states: South of the West Sea, on the shore of the Flowing Sands, behind the Red River, on the Black River

In front of us, there is a big mountain named Shangchang Kunlun Hill. There is a god with a human face and a tiger body, with patterns and a tail, all white, and it is there.

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Below it is surrounded by the Weak Water Abyss, and outside it is the Flaming Mountain, where anything thrown into it will fall into place. Some people have hoopoes, tiger teeth, and kudzu

The tail, the cave, is called the Queen Mother of the West.

A

South of the West Sea (Mediterranean Sea), on the shore of the Quicksand (Banhala Desert),

two

Behind the Black Sea, and before the Black Water (the south of the Black Sea, the ancients often called the south the front), there is a large

The mountain is called Kunlun.

There is a god, with a human face and a tiger body, with patterns and tails, strong and white, Chuzhi (the god who guards the pyramids

Beast Sphinx)

Below it is a weak stream that surrounds it: The upper reaches of the Nile River south of Egypt are Kenya and Ukraine.

Ganda, a river surrounded by wetlands and large canyons

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Outside it is a mountain of fire, where objects can be ignited by radiation: The border between Uganda and the Democratic Republic of the Congo is the largest in Africa.

The most famous and dangerous active volcano: Nyiragongon

Some have a crown, some have a tiger's tail, some have a cave.

It is built of huge stones and looks like a cave. It is called Queen Mother of the West.

Won cns added Feng 7 to let the two confess Liu spy, training is

The Great Pyramids of Giza in present-day Egypt. Ancient people said that Kunlun Mountain is composed of three peaks or three layers.

"Three begets all things", is the place where all things originate from the earth. Laozi said:
"The Tao begets one, one begets two, two begets

Three. From three there arise all things. "), which shows that the "Lianshan" Bagua also originated from Kunlun Mountain ("Lianshan" refers to

Kunlun Mountains).

Composition (as shown in the figure).

Donkey must be Sun Zhang Province

Cc

individual

Daotu Village Criticizes the Provincial Prime Minister

This half is lucky and half is

The Chinese character "Kun" is a sun + two bird's legs. This is not enough, please refer to Giza Gold

Take a look at the photo of the pyramid group. The word "倉" is a pyramid. Even the top of the pyramid is particularly

The word "Lun" stands out - the small horizontal line and the small vertical line are probably the entrance to the pyramid.

channel).

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As for the flagpole and platform under the "Lun" pyramid, it looks like the main tower of an ancient Egyptian temple.

Door front portrait.

Therefore, the real meaning of the word Kunlun refers to the pyramid of the Khufu pharaoh family, which is now

The pyramids of Giza in present-day Egypt. Several passages in history books can also support this.

"Chu Ci." "Look at the road to Kunlun, the road is long and winding."

China is far away.

"Records of the Grand Historian." The script says, "Kunlun is 50,000 miles away from Danggao." - Danggao is the present-day Shaolin Temple.

Where is.

"Records of the Grand Historian." Sima Xiangru's Biography says, "Kunlun is 50,000 miles away from China."

Africans are called Kunye people, and black slaves are called Kunlun mothers.

"Huainanzi." "Geographic Training" says: "The north gate of Kunlun Mountain is open to receive the wind from the world."

The entrances to the pyramids are all on the north side.

Reconstruction of the Giza Pyramids

If the pyramids of Giza in Egypt are Kunlun Mountain, then what is the Kunlun Mountain on the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau today?

What's going on ?

It is a clear fact that today's "Kunlun Mountain" was named after an allusion in the Han Dynasty.

Named. Because of the loss of ancient books, people forgot the location of Kunlun and the Queen Mother of the West.

Emperor Wu sent people to the west to search for Kunlun and the Queen Mother of the West. When they reached the Tibetan Plateau today, they saw the present-day "Kunlun

"Historical Records. The History of Dayuan" records: "Han envoys explored the source of the river and found that the source of the river was solid and the mountains were rich in jade.

The stone was collected and the emperor looked through ancient books and found that the mountain where the famous river originated was called Kunlun.

Personally, I think this judgment was just a metaphor made by the Han envoy at that time. The most obvious evidence is that

It has always been recorded that Kunlun Mountain is located in the "imperial capital of the world" (The Classic of Mountains and Seas. The Western Three Classics states:

Four hundred miles, the Kunlun Hill, is the real capital of the emperor), which is definitely different from the barrenness of the Tibetan Plateau.

Symbol.

Egypt's "Kunlun" Pyramid of Giza is located in Memphis, the capital of ancient Egypt. Fez is located in Egypt

The southern end of the Nile Delta, Mitre, 23 kilometers southwest of present-day Cairo. The village of Lacina. From 3100 BC

This was the oldest capital of ancient Egypt and lasted for 800 years. It was founded in 3100 BC

It was built by Narmer, the first king of ancient Egypt. It is named "White City". The Chinese character "皇" is a

Memphis, later renamed Memphis, was once the capital of the Old Kingdom (27th century BC-22nd century BC).

The capital was replaced by Thebes in the 2nd century BC, but it is still a famous religious and cultural city in ancient Egypt.

Moreover, the Sphinx guarding the Pyramids of Giza is exactly the same as the Luwu guarding Kunlun in the ancient history.

combine. In this way, the Kunlun Mountain in ancient times is completely different from the Kunlun Mountain in today's geography.

Culturally speaking, Kunlun is none other than the Pyramids of Giza.

Let's imagine that nowadays, anyone who travels to Egypt will mention the most impressive landscape.

It must be the three pyramids of Giza. Our ancestors did the same thing, recalling the Egyptian

The first thing he saw was the Pyramid of Giza, which he called Kunlun and expressed to future generations in history books.

They came from Kunlun.

Who is the mysterious "Kunwu" in ancient books?

The above text verifies that Kunlun refers to the Giza Pyramids. At the same time, the author also discovered that Kun

It is very similar to "Khufu" in terms of both character shape and pronunciation. So, is there any mention of Khufu in ancient Chinese books?

(Kun) Is there any record of Pharaoh?

The author noticed a name that often appears in ancient books: "Kunkan".

"Zuo Zhuan" in the Spring and Autumn Annals: "The Duke of Wei dreamed in the North Palace that he saw a man climbing up the Kunwu Pavilion, with his hair loose, facing north and shouting at the sun:

"Climbing this Kunji hollow, the melons grow continuously. I am a foolish man, and I cry out to heaven for no instruction."

Is the "Kunwu View" the same as climbing up the Great Pyramid of Khufu?

"The Book of Songs." Shang Song: "Jiuyou has cut off, Wei Gu has been defeated, Kunwu Xia Hu."

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Putting "Kunwu" together with the famous tyrant "Xia Tie" means that Kunwu is a very powerful force.

Power, and are known for their brutality?

Baihutongyi: "In the past, Kunwu clan was the hegemon of Xia." This proves that Kunwu clan was indeed

They were actually a very powerful clan in the Xia Dynasty, and they also served as the king of the Xia Dynasty.

"Chang's Comprehensive Interpretation of the Spring and Autumn Annals." Review and analyze. "Kun Zai, after the sudden ball... the legendary

The inventor of pottery. " "Feudalism": "Yi Zhou is a madman, and Kunwu is a heroic uncle. "" country

"Kunwu is Xia Bo." These records prove that Kunwu is the descendant of E Tian and is

A very ancient clan, whose existence runs through the entire history of the Xia Dynasty.

"Spring and Autumn Annals." "The 12th Year of Zhao": "King Ling of Chu said: "Replace my uncle Kunwu, who was

Home. "" During the Spring and Autumn Period, Xu moved to Chu and its land was incorporated into Zheng and was called Old Xu. Chu Yi Zhurong's descendants, Lu Zhong

Son of. Kunkan was the eldest, and King Ling sought him out, so he called him uncle. Hu said, "During the reign of Emperor Zhongkang, the emperor was in power, and Kun

I will surely have merits for the royal family, so I will bestow my title on Bo Wo. However, when Pan Hou led the army, Hou Dan was killed, and there was no mention of Kunwu's strength.

In the royal family too. " The name Kunwu was also used as the name of a king.

Guo Zhengzhong of the Commentary on Shanhaijing said, "Kunzai is the title of an ancient king."

This explanation dispelled the author's last doubt. Kunwu clan was the name of the clan of Pharaoh Khufu.

Number. As recorded in Chinese classics, Khufu is recorded in Western history as a cruel pharaoh.

It was not until the Shang Song that his name was put together with Xia objects, and his descendants were demoted during the reign of Xia Zhongkang.

Therefore, his reign should be before Zhongkang, which is the first decline of the Xia Dynasty.

Before.

Khnum, the patron saint of the Khufu clan, was the god of pottery in ancient Egypt.

The record that Kunwu invented pottery is very consistent.

This discovery also confirms the question in Chapter 8 of this book, that is, the Chinese version of the history of the Xia Dynasty (ancient Egypt)

It is not complete, because "Kun Zai" never appears among the emperors of the Xia Dynasty recorded in "Records of the Grand Historian".

However, other classics clearly indicate that the "Kunwu clan" was a clan that had produced emperors in the history of the Xia Dynasty.

The power has always been strong throughout the history of the Xia Dynasty.

We have every reason to believe that the Chinese version of ancient Egyptian (Xia Dynasty) history was written by the Zhou people.

[1] Guo Zheng (276-324), courtesy name Jingchun, was a native of Wenxi County, Hedong (now Liaoqi County, Shanxi Province).

The son of the prefect Guo Yan, he was a famous scholar in the Eastern Jin Dynasty. He was not only a writer and lecturer, but also a master of Taoism, mathematics and immortal poems.

Ancestor.

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The purpose of the Zhou family tree is to place the ancestors recorded in the Zhou family tree in the Xia Dynasty (ancient Egypt).

In order to show its legitimacy at the beginning of its establishment, the ancient Egyptian Old Kingdom, including the "Kunru",

The 1,000 years of history before the Intermediate Period were not included in the "Records of the Grand Historian".

Or, in ancient Egypt (Xia Dynasty), several clans produced emperors, while the Zhou people only recorded

(Narmer) The historical records of the emperors of this branch, but deliberately did not record the ancient Egyptian records of other clans (Xia Zhang)

Emperors, so the number of ancient Egyptian emperors (Xia Dynasty) was only 17, so the Chinese version of Xia

The history of the Qing Dynasty was established a full 1,000 years later than that of the ancient Egyptian dynasty.

The answer to the mystery of the Pyramid of Khufu is in an ancient Chinese book

At the 1998 World Pyramid Research Conference, the world's pyramid research scholars generally accepted a

The fact that the mortar between the large stones of the Great Pyramid of Khufu has been tested by carbon 14 has been proven to be more than 5,000 years old.

of history, far beyond the Fourth Dynasty of King Khufu (4,600 years ago).

In order to explain this problem, the author consulted ancient Chinese books and finally found the answer.

"The Commentary on the Spring and Autumn Annals" by Confucius quoted "The Explanation of the Examples" 100: "The void above the forehead is called Diqiu.

Therefore, it is called Kunmeixu. "--"The emptiness of Shangba... Kunwu clan followed it" Did you see it? Khufujin

The pyramid was not built by Khufu. Before him, the ancient Egyptian king Yingzo had occupied the pyramid.

With it. Moreover, check the meaning of "Yingxiangzhixu": Kong Yingda" Pu: "The north three times with Xuanshuan

For the middle. There are three constellations next to Xuan Yao, and Xu is among them. Because the water level is in the north, Yingxiang is located there, so it is called Xuanshuanxu Star.

It is a hollow space where bees live. Here, the references to “three times” and “three places” all refer to the three great pyramids of Giza.

The numbers are also very consistent, and according to Western scientists, the pyramids of Giza are built according to the constellations in the sky.

Arranged.

As mentioned above, it has been verified that the Sphinx was not built during the reign of Pharaoh Khafre, who was only a successor to the

He inherited it and changed it to his own head, so what happened to the Pyramid of Khufu is also completely

It is possible that three generations of Khufu's family inherited the original pyramids and placed their own

The soul of one's own is placed within.

[1] Kong Jida (574-648) was a great Confucian scholar who summarized and unified Chinese Confucian classics.

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What is "Buzhou Mountain"?

Gezhou Mountain is the name of a mountain in ancient legends, which means an incomplete mountain.

"The name is Buzhou" - Huainanzi; "The shape of the mountain is not perfect, which is where the government of Buzhou was located, hence the name" - Jin Dynasty Historiography

(Annotated by Guo Ying). As for its origin, it is said that the ancient emperor Exiang and another leader named "Gonggong"

Because of the struggle for the throne, the defeated "Gonggong" wanted to vent his hatred and threw a rage at the mountain.

"Buzhou Mountain" was pulled away, and the top of the mountain was broken. Suddenly, the sun, moon and stars in the sky changed their positions.

The mountains on the earth move, and the rivers change their course...

According to the descriptions in ancient Chinese books, people have always tended to confuse Kunlun Mountain with Buzhou Mountain.

The mountain is Kunlun Mountain, or there is some mysterious connection between the two. Combined with the above, it is verified that Kunlun

The three pyramids of Giza, and the original name of Kunlun was "Luosuozhixu", the story of Gonggong crashing into the "Buzhou Mountain"

The incident happened during the Yingtian period. So, could the mysterious "Buzhou Mountain" be related to the Giza Pyramids?

What about the relationship?

Combining the above reasoning, the author carefully observed the Giza Pyramid and found that the top of the Khufu Pyramid

The lack is obvious.

According to the tradition of the ancient Egyptians, the top of a pyramid or obelisk is often the most important part, because

A complete tower or stele top means that the gods in heaven can communicate with the human world through the "pillar of heaven".

A break or missing part means the cessation of the connection between the divine world and the human world. Therefore, the top of a pyramid or obelisk is usually

It is often decorated with precious stones or pure gold.

137.38 meters, with 9.33 meters of the top of the tower missing. It can be seen with the naked eye that this defect is definitely not caused by weathering.

Yes, because the weathering mouth cannot be so neat

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The records of Western travelers who visited the pyramids in ancient times (BC) all consistently describe

The Pyramid of Khufu is missing its top. It can be seen that the top of the Khufu Pyramid was built in ancient times.

It has been lost, but there is no relevant record in the historical materials found in Egypt, so the Western academic community has concluded that

It is irresponsible to claim that the top of the pyramid is missing due to long-term weathering.

The top of another pyramid preserved in the Cairo Museum. It can be seen that

The top of the pyramid is usually a whole and is carefully crafted.

The top of the pyramid on the US dollar bill symbolizes the eye of ascension.

The connection between the sign and the spirits

Compared with the story of "Buzhou Mountain" in ancient Chinese books, the pyramid of Khufu with the top missing is

In other words, Kunlun Mountain is also an incomplete "Buzhou Mountain".
Zhoushan".

Ancient Chinese books have restored the truth of the whole matter to people all over the world: In the pre-dynastic period of ancient Egypt

(3500-3100 BC), the two tribes of Ezo in Upper Egypt and Gonggong in Lower Egypt

In order to avenge their defeat, the Gonggong clan artificially overthrew the Xu under their head.

It is not called the neck of the Pyramid of Khufu. Imagine a giant creature nearly 10 meters high

The scene when falling from the pyramid.

The Shekinah was the tallest building in Egypt at the time, and was worshiped by people as a "pillar of heaven".

It was also an important reference for people to observe the stars at that time. The missing top made it impossible for people to calibrate the stars.

The positions of the sun, moon and stars were changed, causing the calendar calibrated according to the stars to lose its accuracy, and people were extremely panicked.

And production and life suddenly fell into chaos.

The Egyptian pyramids and the "Sphinx" recorded in ancient Chinese books

More than 2,000 years ago, Sima Qian was unable to verify the "Classic of Mountains and Seas", so he said "to the Douben

"The Book of Mountains and Seas" says that all monsters are "not worth mentioning". Obviously, this is because

The contents recorded in books like Shan Hai Jing are so ancient that they were not available in Sima Qian's time.

I cannot verify it. However, based on the extensive research on ancient Egyptian civilization by Western archaeologists,

If we look at the past, we may have the key to unlocking the mystery of the Classic of Mountains and Seas.

Some excerpts from "Classic of Mountains and Seas".

"Classic of Mountains and Seas." Zhongshan Jing: "From the top of Boshan Mountain, from the mountain of Muganjuan to the mountain outside Gu,

Fifteen mountains, six hundred and twenty-six and seventy miles down. Li'er means boat. The ritual of the sacrifice is to sacrifice hair and the equipment for the great sacrifice; to hang a baby for good luck.

Jade. For the other thirteen mountains, the wool of a sheep is used, and the county infant is used with algae, which is scarred but not refined. The algae is the pineapple jade.

The shapes of the mountains are all square at the bottom and sharp at the top, with a hole in the middle and gold in it. ”

"Overseas Northern Classic": Gonggong's minister was named Xiang Liu, who had nine heads and lived on nine mountains. Where Xiangliu arrived,

It was taken away and became a creek. Rong killed Xiangliu, and because of his blood, the five species of trees could not be planted. Rong cut it, and the three monks cried.

It is the platform for all emperors. To the north of Kunlun and to the east of Rouli. Xiangliu has nine heads with human faces and a green snake body. Don't dare

Beishe, the conjunction of the moon and Gonggong. Taiwan is to its east. In the four directions of the platform, there is a yang snake with the color of a tiger, heading towards the south.

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"The Great Wilderness Northern Classic": Gonggong's minister was named Xiangxian, with a nine-headed snake body, which coiled itself around and fed on the nine soils. What he cut

Soni is the source of a marsh. It is bitter and hard, and no beast can live there. Melting floods, killing Xianger, their blood stinks,

It is not suitable for growing crops; the land is full of water and is unsuitable for living. Melt the pond, three like three pools, and then make a pond.

It is called a platform, located in the north of Kunlun.

"Hai Nei Bei Jing": Emperor Gongtai, Emperor Yutai, Emperor Danzhutai, Emperor Xiongtai, two platforms each, four platforms

Fang, northeast of Kunlun.

It is obvious that "Emperor Yao Terrace, Emperor Yu Terrace, Emperor Danzhu Terrace, Emperor Zhi Terrace, two terraces each, and four terraces".

"Square at the bottom and sharp at the top, with gold drilled in the middle" refers to the square pyramid, which is used to store,

In the era of Shun and Rong, such square pyramids could only have existed in Egypt. "Three Stills"

This sentence also reminds people of the way the pyramids were built, that is, using five layers of stone to build the pyramids.

This is similar to the cement used in the construction of the pyramids by modern archaeologists.

The statement is completely consistent.

"The platform is to its east. There are four corners of the platform.

A snake, tiger color" is also very easy to associate

Think of the Sphinx. Archaeologists say lion

The human-like figure was processed later.

So, it is completely wrong to say that it was a snake in the early days.

All possible

By comparison, we can see that

The face and body are obviously too flat, without any

Like the curve of the waist of the Egyptian Sphinx,

So its original design should be like the left picture

The second one has a snake instead of a lion. and

Pharaoh Khafra on the originally flat snake

The snake head was changed to a lion head, because snakes are the lower

The totem of Egypt, and the Khafra family came from

In Upper Egypt, they worshiped lions and eagles.

totem. This change process is to first

The Sphinx VS the Snake The body of the Sphinx is cut off and only the front part is retained.

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The long body was removed, and finally the snake head was replaced with a lion head. Two lion heads were built under the stone statue.

The claws and hind legs were built at the back and a tail was carved, so the transformed Hemisphere statue looks like a head.

Too small and out of proportion to the body.

Evidence of this is provided by Zahi, Chairman of the Egyptian Antiquities Council. Hawass in the Sphinx

After investigation, it was found that the bricks of the lion head and the outer layer of the foundation (including the lion legs) belonged to Khafre.

The material used for the basic structure of the main body of the Sphinx was

The materials of the lion's head and legs are even older.

The records in Shanhaijing can also be

To correspond to this, that is: in the era of great integration

When writing "Sphinx", it is "Nine

The head has a human face, the body of a snake has a green face"; and later

Let's describe the chapter about Kunlun Mountain and then describe "Lion

When the body was transformed into a human-faced figure, it became a human-faced figure.

"Tiger body, with stripes and tail", this kind of title

The changes have been documented in archaeological studies conducted in the West. Evidence.

Finally, let's summarize and restore the

The truth about the snake-bodied humanoid statue and the one-faced humanoid statue

The experience should be like this:

Pyramid (Eshan Void) - Xiangliu's Department

tribe (Lower Egypt, Zhurong, Gonggong, etc. all belong to

The material in the lower part is older and more weathered (the totem of Lower Egypt is the snake)

Kill Xiangliu and Dashan and use the sand dug out from the flood control to build some pyramids one after another - Khufu family (Kunwu clan)

After he inherited the throne, he repaired some pyramids and used them as his own ancestral temples, so later generations called them Hu.

The Pyramid of Khufu (Kunwu, namely Kunlun) - Khafra, the son of Khufu, changed the snake-bodied human-faced statue into the

The Sphinx was popular at the time.

If you still have doubts, here is another piece of Western archaeological evidence.

French Egyptologist Auguste Mariette (1821-1881)

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He became the director of the Egyptian Archaeological Bureau in 1858 and carried out archaeological excavations in Egypt for more than 20 years. The most

The most important discovery is the discovery of the "Isis Temple" at the site of the small temple of Isis on the east side of the pyramid of Khufu.

According to the inscription: "Please grant the lords of Upper and Lower Egypt"

Husband, eternal life. He found the shrine of Isis, the mistress of the pyramids,

Next to "iiwran".>

The Temple of Isis is right next to the Sphinx, so the "Hwran" here refers to

The "Sphinx". Other inscriptions describe the discovery of the buried remains of Pharaoh Khufu at the Giza platform.

The "Temple of Isis" was opened and many statues were discovered. Khufu rebuilt the Temple of Isis as a memorial

Made this slab. The discovery of this stele is sufficient to prove that the pyramids and the Sphinx are in Hu

The era of husband has already existed.

Dear readers, you must have believed it now. The contents described in the Classic of Mountains and Seas are not just mythological stories.

It is not a myth, but a description of real events that took place in ancient times in a mythological way. This is from the modern

This has been confirmed by archaeological evidence.

Ancient Chinese emperors also built pyramids

Readers may be amazed by the ancient Egyptians' miraculous pyramids, but do you know that China also has pyramids?

In 1912, a man named Zou Taofeng, an American Californian from Teschtel published a book called "Travel

In his Travels, he recorded that he discovered pyramids similar to those in Egypt near Xi'an, China.

More than 2,000 years ago, the first unified

It took China's feudal emperor Qin Shi Huang 12 years to

The whole country mobilized more than 700,000 people to build

This mysterious mausoleum is rare. Afterwards, he killed all

There are knowledgeable craftsmen who make the true appearance of this imperial tomb

It has become a myth that has been passed down for more than two thousand years. And from

Looking down from the air at the huge Mausoleum of Qin Shi Huang, its appearance

It is a square pyramid, and its volume is

The Great Pyramid of Khufu in Egypt is bigger

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The base of the Qin Shi Huang Mausoleum is a square with a side length of 500 meters, covering an area of about 250,000 square meters.

The height is 115 meters (the base of the Great Pyramid of Khufu in Egypt is 230 meters long, covering an area of 52,900 square meters.

146 meters. Professor Yang Hongxun of Tsinghua University concluded after an exploration of the Mausoleum of Qin Shi Huang that “The Mausoleum of Qin Shi Huang is not

It is a simple three-step "shoe bucket"

Shape seal, but built on the ninth floor ee

The Chinese Civil Engineering Gold Characters on Rammed Earth,2 i

tower. But later he was defeated by Xiang Yu's army.

The team and the Afang Palace were burned down together.

The pile of earth you can see is just

The architectural remains of the time. ”

Computer reconstruction of the nine-story pyramid in the Mausoleum of Qin Shihuang

The practice of Xiuxiangtang (pyramid) on the curtain has a long history in Chinese history!

During the Eastern Zhou Dynasty, all the vassal states, whether in the east or the west, built halls for offering sacrifices in Moshang. Known Spring

There were also remains of Xiantang on the foundation of the Qin Royal Mausoleum during the Autumn Period. Zhongshan State and Wei State also had such a system during the Warring States Period.

[1] This paragraph is excerpted from "Experts reveal surprising discovery - Pyramid hidden in Qin Shihuang's Mausoleum", see <http://tech.qq.com/a/20070726/000110.htm>.

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The Eastern Zhou Dynasty was a continuation of the Western Zhou Dynasty, and a hall for offering sacrifices must have been built on the tomb during the Western Zhou Dynasty. Mr. Yang Hongxun inferred

At the beginning of the Qin Dynasty, that is, at the end of the Warring States Period, when Qin Shihuang built Mausoleum Mo, he should have built Xiantang according to Moshang. (Pyramid) traditional system, and his ambitions grew further.

Not only that, the so-called "burial mounds" of the pre-Qin tombs are all the remains of the halls for offering sacrifices on the tombs. Laozi

Using philosophy as an analogy to architecture, there is a saying that "a nine-story tower begins with abalone soil." This shows that philosophy was already popular in the Spring and Autumn Period.

There is a building with a "nine-story platform". After the Qin Dynasty, the Han Dynasty inherited the Qin system. The imperial tombs in the early Western Han Dynasty also had their "burial mounds"

It is in the shape of a stepped pyramid, and documents provide clues about the construction of the Xiangtang building on the Moshang of Emperor Gaozu of Han Dynasty. Moreover, as early as

In the 1950s, the remains of a "column base" were discovered on the top of the Mausoleum of Emperor Gaozu of Han.

There are still some roof tiles left on the slope. If this is true, it can prove that there was indeed a

architecture.

According to historical records, it was not until the middle of the Western Han Dynasty that the imperial tombs were simplified to rammed earth terraces.

The core is the so-called "ludou-shaped" burial mound. Therefore, the development of Mo Shang Xiang Tang before and after the Qin Dynasty is logical.

Mr. Yang Hongxun concluded that there should be buildings on the Mausoleum of Qin Shihuang.

Looking down from the air, some other Han Dynasty royal mausoleums (near Chengyang City, China)

Nearly) are all square pyramid-shaped

In addition to the pyramid-shaped earthen tombs of Qin Shihuang and Emperor Wu of Han, many tombs from the Warring States Period have been discovered.

Ancient tombs of this period are all in the shape of inverted pyramids.

From so much evidence, it can be seen that ancient China's imitation of ancient Egypt in tomb construction is obvious.

Visible.

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The Maoling Mausoleum of Emperor Wu of Han is located in Xingping County, 40 kilometers northwest of Xi'an.

Maoling Village, Nanwei Township, Northeast China. Maoling is pyramid-shaped, and the remaining height is

46.5 meters, the length of the tomb base is 240 meters

Google Earth reveals the secrets of Emperor Wu of Han, Emperor Xuan of Han and the Great Pyramid of Khufu in Egypt

There is something even more interesting than this. Open Google Earth and you can find

At the Duling Mausoleum of Emperor Xuan of Han in the southwest of Xi'an, we can find three pyramid-like square-shaped mausoleums.

Its arrangement is exactly the same as the Great Pyramid of Giza in Egypt (two large and one small).

If we connect the three tombs with a straight line, we will find that the male head is facing the

The Chengling Mausoleum of Emperor Wu of Han.

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Source |

If the Maoling Mausoleum of Emperor Wu of Han is enlarged, it also has the arrangement pattern of a large pyramid plus a small pyramid.

Then, we extended this line and found that the male end of this line pointed to more than 7,000 kilometers.

Outside Egypt.

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Zooming in on the map of Egypt, the three pyramids of Giza suddenly appear.

There is an error of about 1 degree in the process, which can be understood as the arc of the earth).

Thus, a clear relationship emerges:

Emperor Xuan of Han (grandson) - Emperor Wu of Han (grandfather)

Emperor Wu of Han (?) — Ancient Egyptian Pharaoh Khufu (?)

(The principle of the River Chart is consistent with the design of the Egyptian pyramids"

I dare not guess what the above connection means, but from the China National Conditions Research Center of Peking University

A research paper on the relationship between the pyramids and the Chinese River Map seems to reveal some facts to us.

Something real.

According to the original Egyptian documents translated from ancient Egyptian hieroglyphics, the pyramids were designed and built

The unit of length is the cubit (the length from the fingertips to the elbow joint). The height is 280 cubits and the base is

The side length is 440 cubits, so the ratio of the height of the pyramid to the length of the base is: $280 / 440 = 0.63636$.

The ratio value of 0.63636 also exists in the ancient Chinese "Hetu", which is regarded as the source of the Eight Trigrams.

The "Hetu" consists of ten numbers from 1 to 10. Among them, 5 and 10 are in the middle, and 1, 2, 3, and 4 are respectively

7, 8, 9 are paired and located in the north, south, east, and west. The number of the north is 7 (1 plus 6).

[1] The above paragraph is excerpted from the "Human Pyramid and the High Intrinsic Meaning of the River Chart" by the Yixue Research Group of the China National Conditions Research Center of Peking University.

Unification", see "Science and Technology Intelligence", No. 6, 1996.

Divide by the number of the East, 11 (3 plus 8), and you get exactly: 7 plus 11. 280 and 440 are 7 and

11 is 40 times the value of 11, and 40 is exactly the sum of the numbers of the four directions of the River Chart: north, south, east, and west.

$6 + 2 + 7 + 3 + 8 + 4 + 9 + 40$). Not only do the numerical ratios and multiple relationships correspond, but the directional relationships are also perfect.

All consistent.

The number 7 in the River Map is in the north and 11 is in the east. The most important directions in the pyramid are also north.

and the east, because the entrance and exit of the pyramid are in the north, so the north is the most important; looking at the Sphinx from the outside

The face is on the east side of the pyramid and faces east. From the inside, the line from the top of the pyramid to the bottom is biased east.

The side is the tomb of the pharaoh, so the east is also highlighted and particularly strong in the design and construction of the pyramid.

This is consistent with the data in the River Chart that the number is approximately 11 and is in the east.

What is more meaningful is the preference for the special number 7 and the understanding of its meaning, which are also consistent.

The most important number in the River Chart is 7, because it is a natural number in Yijing (1, 2, 3, 4, 5).

The sum of the numbers (6, 7, 8, 9, 10, which is the sum of the first digits (1 and 6) of the original number plus 5,

So it contains the meaning of beginning. The special "preference" for 7 is also reflected in the design and construction of the human pyramid. gold

The original design of the pyramid was a stepped shape with exactly 7 floors. It was later built into a triangle for aesthetic reasons. establish

The pyramid has 7 tomb chambers, the largest of which is the Pharaoh's tomb chamber. The top of the pyramid is a triangle that conforms to the Pythagorean theorem.

The pyramid is in the shape of a pyramid, consisting of 7 stone slabs. In the River Map, 7 is in the north, and the entrance to the pyramid is also in the north.

Fang also means starting. These multiple correspondences are probably not just ordinary "coincidences".

A smaller version of the Pyramid of Khufu, the Shaowang Mausoleum in Qufu, Shandong

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In short, the River Map, the source of the Eight Diagrams, is similar to the ancient Egyptian pyramids in terms of numerical ratios and multiples.

There is a unified correspondence in many aspects such as the relationship, direction, emphasis on the number 7 and the understanding of its meaning.

Therefore, theoretically speaking, there is a profound internal unity between the two.

In fact, the ancient Chinese people probably understood the design ratios of the pyramids and applied them in practice.

The same pyramid-shaped tomb was built using this slope ratio. This is the Shaolin Temple in Gongzao, Shandong.

Wu Ling.

According to legend, Shao Wu was the son of Huangdi, born about 4,500 years ago, and played a role in the construction of the pyramids by the Egyptians.

The age difference is not much different. Judging from the title, its culture should have a certain inheritance relationship with Tai Wu (Fu Hen). and

According to historical records, the River Map was first obtained by Fu Min (Fu Min created the Eight Diagrams based on it), so it is rare to find it.

It is only natural that the Kuang tribe had considerable understanding of the "Hetu" culture.

It is not clear when the Shaohao Mausoleum was built in history. However, since it is to commemorate Shao Wu, it should be close to

The existing Shaohao Mausoleum was restored in the Song Dynasty.

Although it is not a standard pyramid shape, it is connected into a standard pyramid triangle.

According to the data in the figure, we can infer that the height of the triangle is 18.2 meters. If we divide 18.2 by 28.5

Then it is: $18.2 \div 28.5 = 0.6386$, which is only 0.6386 less than the standard slope of the pyramid in the "Hetu".

0.0023 ($0.6386 - 0.6363 = 0.0023$). Such a small gap can be understood as construction

Errors in construction and even in the measurement of existing buildings. Therefore, it can be concluded that there were fewer

Wu Ling was designed according to the standard slope of 0.63636.

In this way, the inner unity between the River Map and the pyramid design has been put into practice.

Confirmed.

Conclusion: If the author's inference is correct, then not only will ancient Chinese history have to be rewritten, but Western history will also have to be rewritten.

The traditional understanding of ancient Egypt also needs to be rewritten. Ancient Egypt has so many relics but lacks historical records.

China has so many ancient historical records, but no physical objects can be verified. The two were obviously originally one,

The history of ancient Egypt brought to China cannot of course be verified on Chinese soil.

Having said that, it is time to rectify the wrongs in Chinese history and to repay the people of the world.

It's time to reveal the truth about ancient Egyptian civilization!

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Chapter 14: Comparison of Chinese and Egyptian Faith and Mythology

Similar to the folk beliefs of ancient China, ancient Egypt also had a complex polytheistic system.

The legends about each god also constitute the complex and colorful ancient Egyptian mythology.

The same polytheistic belief system permeated the lives of ordinary people in ancient Egypt and China.

Evidence found shows that the ancient Egyptians used various animals around them to

Various gods and myths were created based on animals, and each region has its own unique version. With the ancient

With the unification of Egypt, the gods of various regions gradually merged, but generally they can be divided into three categories: family-level gods,

Tauert God

Regional gods and national gods.

As the name suggests, household spirits are primarily found in the home.

Worshipped, or also has followers in some local temples

However, the scale of worship is not large. They and the country

The difference between the gods of different regions is that they are more easily understood by ordinary people.

The family spirit is accepted because the functions of the family spirit are closer to

Their lives. Two well-known household deities are Be

Bes (a dwarf man) and Tauert (a

hippo) .

Regional deities are represented by

The local government specially organized and worshipped the priests, such as the sun god Ra

(Ra) was commonly used in all regions during the Old Kingdom.

During the New Kingdom, Ra was exiled.

Gradually merged with the god Amun and became Amun-Ra.

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Ra) was worshipped nationwide.

The so-called national gods were mainly determined by the preference of the pharaoh, who would organize a national cult specifically for them.

During the New Kingdom, the god Osiris was favored by the pharaoh and thus received national attention.

The worship of Isis was highly respected during the Ptolemaic period.

Large temples are closed to outsiders except for a few festivals, because they are the places where gods live on earth.

Only the priests can enter. Most temples look like palaces because the images of the gods “live

The chief priest in the temple will worship the gods according to the rituals and open the temple according to religious rituals at ordinary times.

Sweep the statues, change their clothes, and replace the offerings and wine.

Only during major festivals could ordinary people enter the temple to see the sacred statues and rituals.

Mode. Small-scale buildings are built outside the main temple for ordinary believers to worship. However, every major festival

During a festival or celebration, the deity would be taken out of the temple and paraded through the streets with a large procession for the public to see.

Some ordinary believers also worship famous gods at home. Just like the ancient Chinese and worshipping gods

Pray for good weather, peace and prosperity. The ancient Egyptians worshipped the gods to pray for the normal flow of the Nile River in the coming year.

flood. Since Egypt has almost no rainfall, all water for production and life comes from the Nile River.

If the river fails to overflow normally next year, it will cause widespread disasters just like the drought in China.

Hungry.

In addition to men, ancient Egyptians of various professions would worship gods related to their professions, such as scribes.

Worship Thoth (the god of wisdom) for help in their careers.

The same tradition of ancestor worship

In addition to offering sacrifices to gods, the ancient Egyptians, like the Chinese, attached great importance to offering sacrifices to their ancestors.

The great spirits of ancestors are believed to be so powerful that offerings to them can help improve life and even destiny.

transport. Therefore, when a person of note dies, he or she is buried with great ceremony, and his or her spirit is supported by his or her descendants as if they were still alive.

Soul food and wine, and every festival they give "them" the best ingredients and wine.

A curse that warns tomb invaders tells us that the ancient Egyptians believed that after death, people would be worshipped by their descendants.

Worship is necessary, so much so that it would be a terrible thing for a person to die without anyone to worship him (Warning to tomb robbers

If you come in and disturb the tomb, then:

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I will offer you food and wine without any children!

(After you die) there will be no one to offer sacrifices to you on festivals.

Some pharaohs who made great achievements during their reigns, such as Thutmose III, Ramses II,

Thutmose... built palaces and temples for themselves, and their descendants would visit their temples and worship regularly. According to records,

The ancient Egyptians worshipped their ancestors at the Pyramids of Giza until the Ptolemaic dynasty of the Greeks ruled them.

They have been maintaining it before.

There is another story: The ancient Egyptian female pharaoh Hatshepsut, because she stopped the star

Thutmose III, the heir to the throne for 20 years, took the throne after her death, in order to avenge her behavior.

Therefore, Pharaoh Thutmose III removed all the names of Queen Hatshepsut from her temples, even

The obelisk erected for her was also sealed with a wall to prevent people from worshipping and offering sacrifices to the queen's spirit in heaven.

Comparison of Beliefs about Monarchs in Ancient China and Ancient Egypt

Political myths account for a large proportion of ancient Chinese myths and legends, the most notable of which is in Confucianism.

In the classics, ancient kings were portrayed as gods or descendants of gods. The reason why this political myth came into being is

It is largely to establish authority and prestige.

In this regard, the ancient Egyptian political myth system can be regarded as the initiator and integrator of this kind of myth.

The most notable political deification was that of the pharaoh, its ruler. We know that the word Pharaoh originally meant

"Grand House", while the Chinese call the emperor or royal family members "Your Highness" or "Your Majesty". Longxia

The word "殿下" is an extension of the word "殿下" in the Qin Dynasty, and the word "殿下" means "big house".

So "Pharaoh" two "great house" two "prince". Not just the original name of the Pharaoh and the Chinese emperor

The words "Your Highness" and "Your Highness" have the same meaning. We can clearly see that in the way they are treated as gods,

The consistency among them:

1. The pharaohs of ancient Egypt claimed to be the "sons of the sun god" and were the king of the country in both secular and religious beliefs.

The dual identity of king and first priest. The Chinese monarch called himself the Son of Heaven, or "Son of Heaven".

The status and functions are exactly the same as those of the ancient Egyptian pharaohs. The ancestor of all kings in ancient Chinese literature

"Emperor Jun" represents the sun god. For example, the "Da Dang Nan Jing" describes:

"Hen He, the wife of Emperor Jun, gave birth to ten

day. It can be seen that the son of "Emperor Jun" is the sun, and he himself is undoubtedly the sun god.

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The platform originated in the Zhou Dynasty and can be said to be an evolved version of the emperor's deification of the sun god. and ancient

Like the Chinese emperor, the absolute power of the ancient Egyptian pharaohs was not only during their lifetime, but also during their death.

Later, his servants and concubines were required to be buried alive to satisfy the pharaoh's afterlife, just like in ancient China.

2. It proves that the Egyptian pharaohs would symbolically find a patron god for themselves and claim to be this god

A descendant or incarnation of. For example, most male pharaohs would claim that their patron god was Horus, but female pharaohs

Thepsut claimed to be the incarnation of the goddess Hathor. So it's no coincidence that the ancient Chinese emperor

They would also look for a patron saint for themselves. For example, in the legend about Liu Bang, his mother dreamed of having sex with the god of thunder.

After giving birth to him, other emperors' mothers either dreamed of swallowing the sun or dreaming that they were some gods.

Immortal reincarnation. In short, when the rulers are linked to gods and beliefs, the common people's worship of them becomes

It is a religious obligation and its authority is sacred and unquestionable.

3. In terms of belief in the monarch, the ancient Egyptian ruling class believed that the collapse of the dynasty was due to the people's lack of morality.

The natural order was damaged, and Pharaoh, as the descendant of God, had the responsibility to maintain the stability of the natural order. This and ten

The emperor of China, as the only communicator between heaven and the mortal world, patrolled the country on behalf of heaven and maintained the relationship between heaven, earth and human beings.

The governing philosophy of harmonious relations is completely consistent.

Comparison of creation myths

In 1942, the Changsha Chuxi Book was unearthed from a Chu tomb at Wangjiazushan in the Bulletin Bank in the eastern suburbs of Changsha. according to

According to the report on the excavation of the tomb in 1973, the tomb was built between the middle and late Warring States period.

The date should be the same or slightly earlier. After the Chu Hu Book was unearthed, it changed hands several times and is now in the collection of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in the United States.

In 1966, the Metropolitan Museum of Art used infrared to take photos of the book, which were clear and became a reference for scholars to interpret the Chu

The main source of information for Shuai Shu.

After decades of efforts by many scholars, the differences in the text of the Chu Hu Shu have become smaller and have basically been resolved.

Can read through. Now, it is time to interpret it from the perspectives of different disciplines.

The Chu Shuai script is square, with two groups of characters in the middle, one with eight lines and the other with thirteen lines.

The top and bottom are reversed, just like the Yin-Yang fish of the Bagua. There are words on the four sides and colorful drawings. Middle eight rows

The first part is called Chapter A, the thirteen lines in the middle are called Chapter B, and the texts and drawings on the four sides are called Chapter C. This article will discuss

This is Chapter A. The full text is written below. For technical reasons, we will try to

Today's common words are used and no annotations are given.

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The Explanation of the Chapter of Chu Hu Shu Jia

It is said that the ancient Big Bear Baoxi (Fuyi) came from the mouth of the mouth (Zhen) and lived in the mouth of the mouth. Jiekou,

□ □ □ woman. Mengmeng is ink-colored, and the deceased is strong. The mouth of every bee is the water mouth, and wind and rain are there. So I took the power

The son of Koukouzi, Nukou (Wa) Kou, gave birth to four sons. The mouth is solemn and the mouth is each (style) parameter transformation method

Mouth (degree). He was Gao and Qi, and was in charge of the palace. He would step into the court when there was a mistake. Help up and down Teng (Teng) pass (people turn), mountain

Under the mausoleum. He ordered the mountains, rivers, and seas to take in the (heavy, yang) air and the hundred (drinking, yin) air, and to make it simple, so as to

Mountains, mud, tears, benefit, and severity. Before the sun and moon, the four gods were in charge, and they counted the years.

At that time, the longest day is green and dry, the second day is red and the fourth day is single, the third day is white and large fir, and the fourth day is dry ink.

After thousands and hundreds of years, the sun and the moon were born, the nine provinces were peaceful, and the mountains and tombs were prepared. The four gods created

As for Lu (sky cover), the sky party moves, and the shield is happy with the essence of green wood, red wood, yellow wood, white wood, and black wood. inflammation

The emperor ordered Zhurong to send down four gods, Huang Santian, Kou Si Kou (Bao), Huang Si Ji, and if the sun is not Jiutian, then Dakou

(□), then the woman dared to ask the heavenly spirit, the emperor's mouth] was for the movement of the sun and the moon.

Joint attack (work) mouth steps ten days and four seasons, mouth god is head, four mouths border thinking, a hundred gods wind and rain, moving vision chaos

When we create, we speak of the sun and the moon, to convey our thoughts to each other, both the sky and the morning, and both the people and the evening.

According to the above interpretation, the main idea is as follows:

Before the formation of heaven and earth, when the world was in a state of chaos, there were two gods, Fuyi and Nuwa, who became husband and wife.

The wife gave birth to four sons. These four sons later became the four gods representing the four seasons. The four gods created the earth, this is what they know

Because of the law of yin and yang. Rong and Qi were in charge of managing the earth, formulating the calendar, and making sure the stars rose and set in an orderly manner.

The mountains and hills are unobstructed, and the yin and yang air between the mountains and hills and the rivers and seas are connected. At that time, there was no sun or moon, and the four gods took turns to represent the four

hour. The eldest of the four gods is called Qing Gan, the second is Zhu Sidan, the third is Bai Dayou and the fourth is Mo Gan.

More than a thousand years later, the sun and the moon were born from the emperor's mouth. From then on, the nine provinces were at peace and the mountains and tombs were tranquil. The four gods also created

The canopy, make it rotate, and strengthen the canopy with the essence of the five-colored wood. Yan Emperor sent Zhurong to rule the three days with the help of four gods

Four poles. People all worship the Nine Heavens, praying for peace, but they dare not offer their respects to the gods. Emperor Kou then made the destiny of the sun and moon.

Transfer rules.

Later, Gonggong established the Ten Heavenly Stems and the Geyue, and formulated a more accurate calendar, dividing a day and night into Xiao,

Morning, comfort, evening.

Although a lot of information about mythology can be found in the ancient books handed down from the pre-Qin period in China, most of them are

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It is just a few words, scattered and not systematic, and the mythological characters and stories are highly historical.

It is difficult to see a complete and truly meaningful creation myth. The discovery of this Chu book ended the lack of ancient Chinese

It is the only complete creation myth preserved from the pre-Qin period.

His creation myths (such as Pangu's creation story) can better reflect the original appearance of Chinese mythology.

Not surprisingly, if we compare this Chuxishu creation myth with the ancient Egyptian creation myth,

You will find that there are many similar factors.

Ancient Egypt had two main creation myths:

Lower Egyptian Creation Myth

In the beginning there was only water, and the god Ra emerged from an egg and appeared on the water. Ray

She gave birth to four children, the male gods Shu and Geb and the goddesses Tefnut and Nut. Shu and Tefnut combine to form a big

They stood on Geb, and Geb became the earth, and Nut rose up and formed the sky.

Ra is in control of everything. Nut (sky) and Geb (earth) gave birth to two sons, Seth and Oseir.

Reese and his two daughters Isis and Nephthys. Osiris, with the help of his wife Isis, Successor Ra became the king of the earth. His brother Seth was jealous of him and killed him.

Later, Isis, with the help of the god Anubis, mummified Osiris' body.

God of mummies. Isis then used her powers to resurrect Osiris, making him the first

The son of Isis and Osiris, Horus, defeated Set in a subsequent battle and became the

The king of the earth.

The Creation Legend of Upper Egypt

In the beginning there was only Nun (the Water of Chaos), and the restlessness in the primordial ocean started all creation. from

Out of these waters, Ra emerged and gave birth to Shu and Tefnut. Shu is the air

Tefnut was the goddess of water and gave birth to Geb (the male god of the earth) and Nut (the goddess of the sky), and then

The material world was created. Humans were created from the tears of Ra, and after a period of time

In the end, humans were proven to be ungrateful, so the gods decided to destroy them. Ra created Sekhmet to

Implement this decision. Sekhmet used her extraordinary powers to kill almost all of humanity, leaving only a few

When Sekhmet saw the human race, Ra relented and told Sekhmet to stop the slaughter. This is how the world was created.

The process.

Against Ra's command, Geb (Earth) married Nut (Heaven).

Command Shu (Air) to separate them. But Nut (Sky) was already pregnant, and Ra gave the order

Compare

>

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She was not allowed to give birth in any year or month, so she was unable to give birth. Thoth (the god of wisdom) decided to help

To help Nut (day), the residual light of the moon is used to increase the number of days in a year (originally 360 days).

for 5 days. During the five additional days, Nut gave birth to Osiris, Horus the Elder, Set, Isaac, and

Sith, who in turn gave birth to Nephthys. Osiris became the symbol of good, and Set became the symbol of evil.

Conquest. This becomes the polarity of good and evil.

Comparing the two, we can find similarities including: both believe that the world was originally chaotic,

Gods are always in pairs. Ra gave birth to four sons, and Fuyi and Nuwa also gave birth to four sons. All of them express the human

Obedience to God. Looking at other versions of ancient Chinese creation legends, they still have ancient Egyptian characteristics, such as

Pangu, the creator of the universe, had his left eye become the sun and his right eye become the moon. In ancient Egyptian mythology, he and Horus

The right eye represents the sun, while the left eye represents the moon. According to ancient Chinese legend, Nuwa created humans out of clay, while ancient Egypt

Khnum 5, the god of pottery, also created the human body from clay in mythology.

The Pillar of Heaven in Ancient Egypt and the Earliest Theory of a Round Earth and a Square Earth

There is also a picture on the inner wall of the tomb of Pharaoh Tutankhamun, with a god on each side.

Holding scepters to support the sky, their names are engraved on their heads, namely Neheh and Djed. This and China

The myth describes a pillar supporting the sky.

The legend is very similar.

In ancient Egyptian mythology, the sky is considered

A flat or domed ceiling.

There is a pillar of heaven (i.e. a mountain peak) on each of the four directions.

The stars are suspended from the sky by chains.

The lights on the ground, the earth is a square box

The southern end is slightly longer and square.

The bottom is slightly clear, and it is in these four places that the gods Neheh and Djehuti hold up the sky with their scepters.

【1】 One of the oldest Egyptian gods, he has a ram's head and a human body and represents Nephthys in the earliest myths.

The vitality of Luo River. The annual flooding of the Nile brought silt and clay, but also life force, and the god Khnum

Wanting to be the creator of the human child's body, He made the potter's wheel and placed it in the mother's womb.

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The center of the shape. A large river surrounds the edge of the box, and the Nile is just one of the rivers.

tributary. There is a big boat on the river, which carries the sun back and forth between the east and the west, making the earth dark.

And bones. The other version holds that the earth is a square field floating on the water, surrounded by sea water.

Surrounded by. Above the earth is a hat-shaped sky hole, and the chariots of the gods travel on it, giving people

Bringing light and night. There is water accumulated in the sky, and this water falls to the ground and becomes rain and snow.

Both of these myths are similar to the "round sky and square earth" theory handed down from ancient China.

The Ancient Egyptian God Thoth and the Chinese Character Creator "Cang Yan"

The earliest ancient Egyptian hieroglyphs consisted of many bird shapes, including cat-headed jia, jia, ou,

Ducks and other birds. The ancient Egyptians founded this city in 400 BC (about 3500 BC)

A unique style of hieroglyphics. Legend has it that the creator of this writing was the ancient Egyptian god Thoth.

a

Station National Points |

<

Low | Certificate NS

All| and| tears

Ancient Egyptian hieroglyphs with many bird-shaped patterns

People safety

+ | Dayton

XE

WE

All, Earth

ON\ |

~ Ancient Egyptian name of the god Thoth (left)

Compared with the ancient Chinese character “顿” (right), it is not a party

The word "U" means island:

The swallows are flying, the ...

Jing. Bu Feng, Yan Yan)

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A man wearing aconite.

Therefore, it is no coincidence that the legendary Chinese character creator “Cang Yan” has a close connection with birds.

Tie. Legend has it that "Cang Yan" was born on Mount Toba and created the "Bird Trace Book". And the four eyes of "Cang Yan"

What does it represent? We can find the answer in the ancient Egyptian myth of the god Thoth.

Legend of the Four Eyes of Thoth:

:The Moon's Right Eye symbolizes: separation

The Moon's Left Eye symbolizes: darkness

The right eye of the sun symbolizes: gathering

The left eye of the sun symbolizes: light

His words are like

Zhen Tao and Osiris

The ancient Egyptian god Osiris was dressed in green and was in charge of all the dead.

It is said that he made no mistakes in any of the cases he tried. no way

It is a coincidence that the sage in ancient Chinese mythology, Ju Tao, and this description are very

Similar. Legend has it that Gao Yao was a judicial officer during the Jinwan period, and he had

He has a green face and green skin.

Bird-like beak, Horus, son of Osiris

That is Nialu), and the judicial trial system was established during the reign of Emperor Sheng.

Moreover, Jian Tao, like Osiris, was a leader respected by the people.

leaders, were unfortunately murdered, and the ancient Chinese were also like the ten Egyptians.

People also named him "Hell God". ”|

Gao Yao brought a mythical beast called "chrome fan" with him when he was judging people, also known as Jie Ding or. . . Such as the face of the palace Osiris God (

Xie Xiu is an ancient mythical beast in ancient Chinese legends, with a large body like. The skin means he is dead.

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Ancient Egyptian papyrus painting - Osiris's judgment on the dead. The spirit of the deceased was placed on the sky and weighed.

If the weight of the soul is less than the feather of Maat, it means that the person is kind and can live forever with God; on the contrary, if the soul is heavier than the feather of Maat, it means that the person is kind and can live forever with God.

This person is too selfish and will be eaten by wild beasts.

The cow, which is as small as a sheep, is similar to a unicorn, with thick black hair all over its body, bright eyes, and a red horn on its forehead.

The party has one horn, commonly known as the unicorn. It possesses great intelligence and understands human nature. Its eyes widened with anger.

It can distinguish right from wrong, good from evil, loyal from treacherous. When it finds a treacherous official, it knocks him down with its horns and then eats him.

Down the stomach. It can distinguish right from wrong and is also known as the divine sheep. It is a symbol of bravery and justice, and is a symbol of "uprightness and

It is a symbol of "brightness", "fairness and justice".

The description of Duwu is very consistent with that of Anubis, the sacred beast that Osiris brought with him during the judgment. Ah

Nubis is a black

The jackal god, because the jackal is

Scavengers, often eat human

Corpses dragged from graves

Come eat it, as a

God, his duty is always

Pertaining to a corpse or the dead.

In ancient Egyptian mythology,

Nubis is responsible for punishing

Osiris is found guilty

The person who is fair is the

The symbol of the law. In some stone carvings or paintings of ancient Egypt, Anubis looks like a "unicorn".

this

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There are also ten Egyptian versions of the myth of Fumin and Nuwa.

The Fu Rao and Nu Wa mentioned in the Chu Hu Book are the ancestors of human civilization in Chinese mythology and legends, which is similar to the ancient Egyptian

If we compare the stories of Osiris and Isis, we will find many similarities.

Osiris is also described as the ancestor of humanity in ancient Egyptian mythology.

King, he married his sister Isis, his arrival taught the ancient Egyptians from barbarism to civilization,

They also taught people how to plant, fish, marry, and practice law, which is similar to the legend of Fubei in Chinese mythology.

Come up with one. Fuhoushi is the earliest king recorded in ancient Chinese books. His other names include Mihen, Guihepa, Danlang, Tailang, and Tailang.

Hao and Fuxi. He married his sister Nuwa and did many meaningful things for the people, such as

The leaders used animal skins to make clothes, to protect against the cold, to make nets for fishing, and to hunt...

One difference is that Chinese legends

Zhongfuer created the "Book of Changes" Bagua, which is
"The first of all classics", mostly used to predict the future
predict. In comparison, another ancient Egyptian male god is worth
We should pay attention to him, he is Shai
A deity who controls luck and destiny.

In ancient Egyptian mythology, a person is born with
God has arranged his fate, and this
The shai god can also predict people's destiny. Famous
Pharaoh Ramses II called himself "shai
The Lord controls the destiny. The shai god has the shape of the shai god.
Sometimes it is drawn as a human, sometimes as a snake body with a human head, and
sometimes as a brick with a human head. exist
His predictive ability in ancient Egyptian mythology is very similar to the function of the
Bagua and the Book of Changes. Moreover, this shai god
Later, he was invited by the Greeks and worshipped as a god who could predict the future.

More interestingly, let's look at Ren-enutet, the wife of the god Shai:

Ren-enutet (human-headed snake body)'s functions include protecting children, being the
goddess of harvest, and creating

Everyone's "Ren (original Egyptian pronunciation)". This Ren (name) in ancient Egyptian
mythology

It is a part of a person's soul. From birth, it is an important factor in determining how long
this person will exist.

If a person is still mentioned after his death, his Ren (Cname) continues to exist. That is to
say,

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If a person is a life, then Ren (Cname) is his name.

Character. This is very close to the meaning of “人” in Chinese. Ren-

The name enutet is composed of two parts, Ren and enutet.

Nut).

By the way, the snake on the pharaoh's head comes from the snake god

Wajet (also a goddess, a protector responsible for defeating enemies),

.But later Wajet's functionality was merged with Ren-enutet, so

Image of Ren-enutet Ren-enutet also carries the ability to protect the Pharaoh and defeat his enemies.

After reading the description of Ren-enutet, I

We think of Nuwa, the wife of Fu Du. Mythology

She is the human-headed snake god in the book, and she is also the creator

Humans matter.

In summary, in ancient Chinese mythology

The origin of the Han Tao, Fu Min, and Nu Wa myths should be related to
Ancient Egyptian Osiris, Isis, shai, Ren-
enutet... has a lot to do with mythology, and otherwise
What a coincidence, everyone's fairy tales are so similar,
Also, similar to the Chinese Yin-Yang theory, the ancient Egyptian gods
The gods in the words exist in pairs, for example,
The gods of heaven and earth, the gods of the sun and the moon, the gods of good and the
gods of Asia.
God... In short, corresponding to each god in ancient Egypt
Basically, there is another god who is opposed to it.
Coexist. Lady Nujuan

The Dwarf God Bes and the Earth God

Speaking of the gods that ancient China directly borrowed from ancient Egypt, let's look at
another example:
and the dwarf god Bes.

Bes is an ancient Egyptian deity who appears as a dwarf with a square face and large

White beard, prominent eyebrows, short snub nose, duty is to protect the homes of ordinary people from injustice

Xing (especially the patron saint of women and children). Most ancient Egyptian families would pray to Beth to bring

To bring good luck to oneself (or bad luck to the enemy), to pray for many children and good fortune, or to ask him to bring good luck to one's family.

Drive away snakes and shoes, and take care of the women and children in your family. What's even more interesting is that the ancient Egyptians believed that babies had no The conscious smile or laughter is because the Bes God is making faces at them.

It is no coincidence that the God of Land in ancient Chinese legends is almost the Chinese replica of the God Bes.

The God of Land is a dwarf servant and family protector who can bring good luck, protect women and children, and drive away snakes...'

All the ancient Egyptian elements are present.

2 orders

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The four new land gods

The Chinese dragon worship originated from the ancient Egyptian snake worship

The Chinese have called themselves descendants of the dragon since ancient times, and the images of dragons and snakes have been intertwined since ancient times.

Together and inseparable. Legend has it that Huangdi used the body of a snake and the claws of an eagle to create a dragon totem. Mr. Wen Yiduo also said: "The dragon's

The keynote is still snake, and calling it a dragon means that it is a snake. In short, the two names of dragon and snake are

Therefore, when we quote the legends about dragons and snakes in ancient books, we don't have to separate them.

Distinguish. Xie Xuanjun also said in "Mythology and National Spirit": "Scholars unanimously agree that it (snake)

It is the prototype of fantasy animals such as dragons and demons. In ancient China, it is said that there was a widespread "dragon and snake totem"

"Tribal Alliance".

Everyone knows that the Chinese emperor's protective totem is Dragon, and according to records, the predecessor of the dragon was a snake. So no
Coincidentally, every ancient Egyptian pharaoh wore a Snake, and use its image as a mascot.

As mentioned earlier, this snake represents the snake god Waje.
Wajet, and later, the Pharaoh's head
The snake and the god Uhorus merged together and evolved
It became a snake + a seat.

As for why the ancient Egyptians put snakes in the pharaoh
There is a legend about the snake god Wadjet.
She is the daughter of the god Ra, who created her as his
The Eye of Ra, the eye of the LORD, is the source of the serpent that is on the head of every pharaoh.

The image of God is composed of the snake on Pharaoh's head + the snake of the people + the rotten

Could it be the predecessor of the Chinese dragon?

The missing gods "Tefnut" and "Shu" from the water "Nun". Wadjet found them and pulled very high

The first human being was created from this tear. So, humans

In order to repay the god Wadjet, he placed her image, a cobra, on his head and made her a human being.

protector of.

The ancient Egyptians worshipped the snake goddess Wadjet and regarded her as a symbol of authority and power. Pharaoh wearing a snake

The crown on the head represents invincibility. Snakes are often placed together with famous gods to show their magical powers.

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Source |

antiquity

Egypt

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Oracle Gold TM

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How unique

The image of snakes can be seen everywhere in the palaces and temples left over from ancient Egypt.

The ancient Egyptians often painted snakes and gods together, and the ancient Chinese painted snakes together in temples and palaces.

The custom of depicting dragon images is exactly the same everywhere.

Dragon and snake images can be seen everywhere in ancient Egyptian temples

:kind

2. Egypt's "Double-dragon Playing with Pearls" (which evolved into "Double Dragon Playing with Pearls" in China)

These facts prove that the Chinese dragon worship is a complete inheritance of the ancient Egyptian snake worship.

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"Lu Ji" is a single human-faced statue

In the mysterious Chinese book "Classic of Mountains and Seas"

Many people have tried to

Interpretation. Compare from the earth to everyone

You will find that only the gods of ancient Egypt are the closest to them.

Matching. For example, the Kunlun Guardian mentioned in the previous chapter

"Luwu", "Classic of Mountains and Seas, Classic of Western Mountains"

Records: "Four hundred miles to the southwest, the hill of Kunlun is

This is indeed the Emperor's capital, and the god Luwu is in charge of it. That

The god has a tiger body with nine tails, a human face and tiger claws.

God, the nine departments of the sky and the emperor's group time. " Sphinx

The guardian of Kunlun, facing east, with a human face and tiger claws, the enlightened beast Luwu is the only one who can be compared with the Sphinx (lion

Is there any other choice besides the human figure?

African Flamingo and the Legendary "Phoenix"

"You Nai Zi, Shang Du Wan" says: The phoenix is a bird of pure fire, the essence of yang.

"Classic of Mountains and Seas." The Southern Mountains Classic states: "There is a mountain with a red cave...there is a red water flowing out from below, and it flows southward into the Bohai Sea.

There is a bird called Feng, which looks like a chicken, but has five colors and patterns on it. It is called Phoenix. The first character on the head is "德", the second character on the back is "义", and the back character on the back is "

Etiquette, the text in the body is called benevolence, and the text in the mind is called trustworthiness. This is a bird. It eats and drinks naturally, sings and dances by itself. When it is seen, the world is at peace. "

His "Overseas Western Classic" records: "In the fertile fields, the crested birds sing and the phoenixes dance. The people eat the phoenix eggs."

The "Hai Nei Xi Jing" states: "To the west of Kaiming there are phoenixes and crescent birds... To the north of Kaiming... the phoenixes and crescent birds all wear shields.

The Dajuxijing states: "There is an island with five colors, a crown, and a bird called the Phoenix."

We can make a comparison between the legendary "Phoenix" and the habits of the African wild animal flamingo.

contrast.

"There is a bird, it looks like a chicken, with five colors and patterns, it is called Phoenix, the first character is "德", the second character is "义", the back is

"The word 'li' means courtesy, the word 'ren' means benevolence, the word 'xin' means faith" - Flamingo is a species of the genus Flamingo of the family Gallidae.

It gets its name from its fiery red color. This bird has pink feathers with a hint of red in the white, and two long legs.

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Flamingo Islands

Standing upright, the red hue is even deeper. From a distance, the whole body is as red as a ball of fire.

As red as two blazing stoves. Therefore, this waterfowl is named "Flamingo".

"In the fertile fields, the crested birds sing and the phoenixes dance. The phoenix eggs are eaten by the people."

The pink color is different shades, which makes it look colorful and gorgeous; the slender legs are reflected in the water, as if they are setting fire to the lake.

The bird hovered at the bottom of the lake, occasionally flapping its two wings, creating red ripples on the surface of the lake. Some people say that flamingos are gods.

Island, with infinite energy in its body. Dancing and flying are just a challenge to that excess energy. have

People say that dancing is to express collective joy, while flying is to show individual talent. Some people also say,

Flamingos, like the legendary phoenix, are reborn from ashes after being burned in a raging fire. Their collective dance is a symbol of flamingos.

The scene of fire burning is relived, and the group's flight into the air is a display of the will to live forever. Because of this, fire

The flamingo is regarded by the locals as a "spirit of humanity" and is highly respected.

"If it is seen, the world will be at peace." Flamingos live in the saltwater lakes of Kenya, upstream of the Nile River.

They are particularly sensitive to changes in water conditions in these lakes. When it rains heavily, the lake water rises sharply and the salt in the lake becomes less

The algae unit content is reduced. There was little rain early in the morning, the lake water level dropped sharply, and the amount of gold in the lake increased sharply. Two emotions

In any case, it is not conducive to the reproduction of algae. Therefore, no matter what happens, Huo Lie Wu

Will feel anxious. The result of worry is collective migration. Therefore, once the Fire Crow group appears,

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The water level in the upper reaches of the Nile is neither too much nor too little.

It was suitable for the ancient Egyptians who lived on the Nile River.

Production and life activities, isn't this what is called world peace?

Ning?

Horus the Dark

In ancient Chinese mythology, a bird was used to represent Tai.

Yang God. Similarly, ancient Egyptian mythology also used

The god Horus represents the sun god.

"The Book of Songs." Awarded by business. "Xuanniao": "Heaven's Mandate

Birds descended and gave birth to the Shang Dynasty. " In ancient books, the black bird is often mentioned.

Associated with the emperor. Pharaoh in ancient Egyptian mythology

Horus, the patron god of the world, is a chariot.

It is also often carved together with the pharaoh in a protective posture. Horus protecting the young pharaoh

10 Various strange beasts created by the Egyptians

Let's take a look at more monsters created by the ancient Egyptians.

More or less, the monster images in the Classic of Mountains and Seas should be in it.

Got it.

Heraklion

Predynastic period

Makeup palette, above

Describes many ancient Egyptians

Imaginary monsters

Snake head and lion body

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Long-necked lion from the Narmer Palette

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The head of a lion is a human head and a lion body

Ancient Chinese also pursued the idea of keeping their bodies intact after death

The west bank of the Nile River is the desolate and silent Sahara Desert. The ancient Egyptians were moved by the sight and believed that the east

The east and west represent life, and the west represents death. People are buried on the west bank of the Nile after they die. Although there is no such

geographical features, but the Chinese have completely inherited the ancient Egyptian practice of "returning to the west" after death, and in China

In some parts of the country, people need to eat and drink towards the west when attending the funeral of the deceased.

The ancient Egyptians believed that all life, including humans, nature and even gods, must participate in a

The process of "always returning to its creative power and then appearing again in the objective world in a new image." this

This is exactly the same as the description in the Tao Te Ching: "Everything returns to nothingness, everything returns to nothingness, everything returns to the Tao."

All consistent. Therefore, in the eyes of the ancient Egyptians, death is just another life in the afterlife.

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Before this, everything the deceased will need in the afterlife must be prepared.

Out of the same belief as the Egyptians, we can find

See the burial method consistent with ancient Egypt. Moreover, the emperors, generals, and dignitaries in ancient China also

They all did their best to build huge mausoleums for themselves during their lifetime, and also put the items that the deceased loved during his lifetime.

It is a custom to bury the kudzu with oneself so that one can continue to enjoy it after death.

Although the methods used were different, Chinese emperors, generals, and dignitaries all pursued maximum

"Death but immortality". Ancient Egyptian mummies were able to be preserved for thousands of years without decaying, in addition to their superb craftsmanship.

In addition to the technique, more importantly, it is due to the dry and rainless climate in Egypt, but the same antiseptic technology is still popular in China.

It is unlikely to be effective in wet and rainy climates.

Compared with the dry and hard ancient Egyptian mummies, Changsha Ma

Wangdui No. 1 Hanmu and a series of Ming Dynasty "pouring award curtains"

The ancient corpse excavated was a soft and wet corpse, which had been well preserved for a long time.

Well, The Mummy just doesn't compare.

Preservation of the ancient corpse unearthed from the Mawangdui No. 1 Han Dynasty in Changsha

It is very rare among the ancient corpses unearthed in China and abroad so far.

of. The body is female, 154 cm long and weighs 34.52 kg.

The head, neck, trunk and limbs are all intact.

The whole body is moist, the skin is well covered, the subcutaneous fat is abundant, and the

The tissues are still elastic and some joints are slightly movable. When he was buried

The period after the 12th year of Emperor Wen of Han (168 BC)

It has been more than 2100 years since now.

In 2001, the remains of Lady Xin Zhui were discovered in the Changsha Han Tomb on the campus of Huazhong Jiaotong University in Nanchang, Jiangxi Province.

Wu Mo, the wife of Zhu Gepei, Prince of Ningjing, and grandson of Zhu Quan, Prince of Ningxian, the sixteenth son of Zhu Yuanzhang in the Ming Dynasty. This female household is

The first body of a Ming Dynasty imperial concubine dressed in gorgeous clothes and adorned with jewels to be seen in China is well preserved and 1.55 meters tall.

meters, and it is estimated that he was over 1.60 meters tall when he was alive. The girl came out at ten o'clock with a lifelike face, black eyebrows, and slightly bulging breasts.

The hands and feet can still be stretched, the body is soft and smooth, the skin is white and elastic. Women's status can be preserved for 500 years

It is indeed rare that the body tissue does not decay and the cells are clearly visible.

This shows that the ancient Chinese also developed a more advanced "wood" that was adapted to the Chinese climate.

This method does not require the mummy to be disemboweled like the ancient Egyptian mummies.

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Why are pine trees and funeral culture inseparable?

As mentioned above, because ancient Egypt did not produce wood, it imported a large amount of pine wood from Lebanon, which also made

Wooden coffins in ancient Egypt were all made of pine wood.

So it is no coincidence that pine wood is also used extensively in China to make coffins. Moreover, pine trees in China

It is closely linked to burial culture. For example, during the Qingming Festival, people would pick pine branches to offer sacrifices to the dead.

Lebanese cedar, which was used in large quantities to make ancient Egyptian coffins

The coffins of Mawangdui and Zeng Xiuyi of the Warring States period were built layer by layer. We can clearly see

to their ancient Egyptian origins. What is special is that the ancient Chinese, like the ancient Egyptians, would place

A hole is made on the top to facilitate the entry and exit of the soul of the dead.

The shapes of the ancient Egyptian coffin (left) and the tenth-century Chinese coffin (right) are exactly the same.

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Human sacrifice

Burial with the dead is also called burial with the dead, which refers to the use of utensils, livestock or even living people as sacrifices.

Accompany the deceased into the tomb to ensure the well-being of the deceased's soul.
live

Human sacrifice was a cruel and barbaric system in ancient China.

Later, it was restrained and often replaced by wooden and pottery figurines. After Qin and Han

There are very few people who sacrifice themselves on the Internet. But according to unofficial historical records, by the Ming Dynasty

In the Ming Dynasty, the custom of human sacrifice was revived. Emperor Taizu of the Ming Dynasty set a precedent.

The system of burying people alive with their dead ancestors was ended by Emperor Taizong of the Qing Dynasty, and it continued during the reigns of Emperors Huang Taiji and Shunzhi of the Qing Dynasty.

The feudal era of burial alive ended during the reign of Emperor Kangxi.

The system of burying people alive with their dead.

For example, the history of human sacrifice in the Qin Dynasty was very famous in ancient China.

"Records of the Grand Historian". The Qin Benji (Volume 5) has the following text:

"Twenty years later, Wu Gonggong, Mo Yong Pingyang. At first, he was killed by people, and then

Sixty-six people died. The coffins unearthed from the Qin Gong No. 1 Tomb are similar to those found in Mawangdui.

There are as many as 184 bones in the upper body... The ancient Egyptian coffins also had four layers

YA SS Look up the ancient Egyptian Momo form,

AN This will be found to be very similar to the Chinese system of sacrifice to Mo

| Dingren 3 A similar scene.

i Aha Pharaoh of the First Dynasty

| LS There are 35 people who were sacrificed to Yi, next to their tomb

DR also has three burial pits with a total of 12

: | A sacrificial victim.

There are 318 of Pharaoh Djer's

fi

|

' / , | Human sacrifice with thorns, and around the tomb were found

A bracket, 4

1 2 269 itemizers.

A mural from the 18th Dynasty of Egypt shows that there are 174 people in the tomb of Pharaoh Djet, who may have been a human sacrifice.

Scene from Rai: A man is placed on the sacrificial table in the middle, with .

Two priests were buried alive, and 62

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A martyr.

There were 230 people buried with Pharaoh Den in his tent.

Thirty people were martyred in the tent of Pharaoh Qaa.

Like the ancient Chinese, the people buried with the pharaoh in ancient Egypt included the pharaoh's relatives, noble palace officials, and other relatives.

Court members, personal servants, doctors, cooks... to ensure the continued service of the pharaoh after his death.

Conclusion: Combining the history of religious development in ancient Egypt with the history of religious development in China, we can roughly

The process of human religious development can be outlined, from the earliest worship of natural animal nature to the creation of

A series of gods appeared, so the gods that appeared at the beginning were pure animals in nature. Then, people

The idea of personality gradually emerged, and people gradually incorporated the idea of human personality into the worship of animal gods.

Thus, purely animal gods became half-human, half-beast, or even purely human. Finally, the question of human nature and

The study and pursuit of the laws of nature liberates "the way of heaven" from the narrow understanding of gods, ghosts and natural attributes.

Then, the worship of gods became a pure spiritual practice without the need for idols.

Both Chinese Confucianism and Western monotheism are advanced stages of human religious development, with the same origin and ancestry.

This can be clearly felt from the study of ancient Egyptian religion and mythology.

Chapter 15: Papermaking and Hieroglyphics in China and Egypt

What is "paper"?

Paper: A phono-semantic character, composed of the character “条” (tiao) and the character “氏” (shi), which is also the phonetic character. "氏" means "base", "basic"

"Surface", "receiving surface". "Tiao" refers to "plant fiber". "Tiao" and "Shi" together represent

It indicates that “the plant fiber (slurry) is spread evenly on a flat plate”. The original meaning is to hold it on a flat plate to dry in the sun

The fiber slurry hardening layer formed by flattening. According to Shuowen: "Paper is a kind of bamboo shoot. From the strip,

The sound of the surname. ”

From the standard explanation above, we can infer that the explanation of paper has the following characteristics:

1. Made from plant fibers or pulp;
2. Flat ;
3. Can be used for writing;
4. Easy to store and carry.

The 5,000-year-old ancient Egyptian "Papyrus" fully meets the above four points. However, some Chinese

With a self-righteous mentality, he denied that "papyrus" was paper, fearing that once he admitted that it was paper, he would be denying the

Paper was first invented in the United States, simply because the production process of papyrus did not involve pulping.

So according to this logic, fruits are not food, because they do not require cooking?

This is too picky!

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Magical Plant-Paperweed

Papyrus is undoubtedly a kind of paper.

And it is the earliest paper in the world. It is used when

Papyrus, which was produced in abundance in the Nile Delta

Made of grass. Since papyrus

The fiber properties of plants, so it

No need to go through the pulping process

Paper can be produced. paper in english

(paper) is derived from papyrus

(papyrus) The word.

Papyrus is

Raw material papyrus (does it look like Chinese bamboo?)

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An upright, rigid, tall aquatic plant that grows like a reed in shallow water. Its leaves are from the plant

It grows from the base of the plant, covering the lower part of the stem and may be 3 to 4 feet (90 to 120 cm) tall. The stem is not long

Leaves, up to 15 feet (4.6 m) tall. The flower buds are fan-shaped and grow at the top of the stem. Papyrus

Born in southern Europe, northern Africa and Asia Minor.

It grows only in tropical to subtropical environments, whether humid forests or dry deserts.

As long as the average temperature is between 20°C and 30°C throughout the year and the soil pH is between 6.0 and

8.5 can grow. The papyrus flowers bloom in late summer, and

Blooms in full sun to semi-shade. Like many typical

Like other tropical plants, papyrus is sensitive to frost.

In ancient Egypt, especially in Lower Egypt, papyrus and the common people
Life is closely related. It is used to make mats, straw sandals,
fuel, and even its stems are edible, and its flowers can be used as offerings to
Deity. Therefore, this important plant was used as a symbol of Lower Egypt.
Appears in the ancient Egyptian hieroglyph "ru". Sadly, since modern times

After Egypt built the Aswan Dam, the habitat of this plant was destroyed.

Grass image - Guanzi:

The "three practices penetrated to its roots" to the point of destruction, to the point that it
became extinct in Egypt in the 1960s.

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Chinese civilization

The Zhou Dynasty inherited the Egyptian tradition: the mysterious connection between "Hua" and papyrus

It is not unique. According to ancient books, during the Zhou Dynasty, the king also preferred a kind of sedge similar to the Egyptian sedge.

Similar plants.

The story "Qiangmaomou" from the Spring and Autumn Period and the Warring States Period recorded that among the tributes to the Zhou emperor, there was a kind of Yangtze River

The three orchid stems in the basin go straight to the thatch at the root, and this mushroom thatch, which has little practical value, was taken away by the Zhou Emperor.

Used in sacrificial ceremonies (cannot be replaced by other grasses). Minister Guan Zhong also hyped up Jingmao, helping Zhou

The emperor deceived all the people and attacked them with a single blow. Guanzi says: Between the Yangtze and Huai Rivers there is a thatch tree, and three rashes penetrate to its root.

It is named Jingmao. The so-called "three orchids penetrate to its root" is very consistent with the bronze character "Hua" in the picture above.

In connection with the above-mentioned hieroglyphs that prove that Egypt fell, the Chinese jingmao may have the same characteristics as the Egyptian

Like water plants, it has an obvious image of "three generals", so it was highly valued by the Zhou emperor and was used as a

Egyptian papyrus offerings were used in sacrificial ceremonies. Besides saying that the Zhou emperor even inherited this custom from ancient Egypt

Apart from this, there is no explanation why the King of Zhou would admire such a worthless thatch.

At this point, the meaning of the so-called "Huaxia" has become clear. "Hua" is a plant used in sacrifices.

The ancient Egyptians used it as a funeral gift and used its image as a national symbol.

national emblem. The Zhou Dynasty inherited this tradition from ancient Egypt and found a similar one in the Jianghuai area of China.

At the same time, the ancient Egyptian practice of using this plant as the national emblem of China was also followed.

emblem. As explained in the previous article, the word "Xia" is the name given by the ancient Egyptians to their own nation. " magnificent

The two characters "Hua" and "Xia" represent the national emblem of China, and "Xia" represents the Chinese nation.

The whole inherited the traditions and titles of the ancient Egyptians.

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Lower Egypt at Karnak Temple in Egypt Upper Egypt at Karnak Temple in Egypt

National emblem: three sedges National emblem: three lotus flowers

Whether it is the lotus representing Upper Egypt or the papyrus representing Lower Egypt, both are used in sacred occasions.

There are three, which are exactly the same as the concept represented by the Chinese character “Hua”.

The origin of papermaking

The invention of water grass paper is a groundbreaking creation in the history of human civilization

Around 3000 BC, the ancient Egyptians began to make paper from papyrus.

This revolutionary innovation made it unnecessary for people to laboriously carve characters on hard objects such as mud, stone, wood, pottery, and metal.

portrayal. People began to use papyrus or grass hair with pointed tips to make soft brushes, and used tobacco, alcohol, water or vegetable juice as "ink".

The text was written on papyrus with "juice", and after writing, it was rolled up on a wooden pole and tied with a thin rope to form a roll.

Thanks to this invention, a large number of ancient Egyptian documents and paintings have been recorded and preserved to this day.

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Ancient Egyptian Hieratic Calligraphy on Papyrus

About 4,500 years ago, the ancient Egyptians invented color and composition techniques. They originally used only red and black

Two colors, red is brick red, black is Chinese black, mainly used to fill and outline the image. With the painting

With the increase in the number of artists and the prosperity of paper painting, the pigments used in painting have become richer and the colors have become more colorful.

The colors are mainly gold, blue, red and bright, which are bright and colorful, rich in decorative meaning, and are similar to those of early Chinese

The freehand and heavy colors are very similar. All pigments are specially made from animals, plants and minerals. Green comes from green

Turquoise, blue comes from Kongsheng stone, yellow comes from Jianghuang, red comes from hematite, and black comes from jet. Purely natural

When the plant juice is mixed with mineral powder, it can present a metallic luster that lasts for a long time without fading.

The oldest paintings in the world were unearthed in the Meidum Pyramid of the Third Dynasty.

The Goose of Meidum is 4,500 years old, but it is still intact and colorful.

As usual.

The famous ancient Egyptian painting "The Gang of Meidum" has the charm of Chinese fine brushwork

It is truly amazing that the ancient Egyptians had such painting skills more than 4,500 years ago. Waterweed

The paper is strong and durable, the color is elegant and gentle, it can be dark or light, yellowish or reddish, a bit like the color of ancient Chinese paintings.

The quality after a long time. The brushes are sharpened from papyrus and soft stems, and the paintings are done with line drawing.

The main purpose is to draw accurately, using only planes instead of perspective. There are few sharp lines in the painting.

Sharp, without any emotion mixed in.

As descendants of ancient Egyptian painting techniques, Chinese and Western painting later developed their own schools. Chinese painting focuses on

Freehand painting retains the ancient Egyptian flat painting method without using perspective. Western painting focuses on realism and gradually changes

Exhibits perspective.

The rise and fall of papyrus: from promoting human civilization to disappearing from the historical stage

In ancient times, papyrus was exported to ancient Greece and other Mediterranean and Western Asian civilizations, and even to distant countries.

of the European interior. The study of ancient writings on papyrus and manuscripts, called papyrology, is an ancient discipline of

An important basis for Malaysian historians to study history.

In Egypt, papyrus was used until the 9th century, when it was influenced by more advanced paper introduced from Arabia.

The impact of Chinese papermaking. In the 8th century AD, the Tang Dynasty was captured by the Arabs in the "Battle of Horus"

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Craftsmen brought Chinese papermaking technology to the Arab world. Since then, papyrus has gradually been replaced by cheap Chinese paper.

disuse.

Before this, papyrus and vellum had replaced papyrus in many areas because they were

They are more durable in wet conditions and can be produced anywhere. European Church until the 11th century

Papyrus was still used for official documents. The most recent surviving papyrus with a precise date

The physical documents are a papal bull of 1057 and a

The Byzantine Empire continued to use it until the 12th century.

Papyrus was used, but no physical evidence was left. Sedge

After the demise of paper, the technology of making papier-mache also changed.

It was lost due to lack of successors.

In 1798, Napoleon's army invaded.

The rediscovery of ancient Egyptian civilization shook Europe.

As Western archaeologists flocked to the country and the pharaohs

The excavation of tombs, papyrus as a historical artifact

The copy saw the light of day again. Later archaeological discoveries of papyrus

There are countless, but I have never seen any information about the papermaking process.

Detailed records. In the early 20th century, France established an,

"Papyrus" Research Institute, Oxford University, England Ancient Greek manuscripts preserved on papyrus

The university also established a professorship in Papyrus Studies, thus adding a little-known discipline to the world.

But the papyrus papermaking technique, which had been lost for thousands of years, remained unsolved until 1966.

Hassan Rajeb, the first Egyptian ambassador to China, restored the papyrus 1!

There are always unexpected events in human history. A bunch of things that even ten Egyptologists couldn't restore

The technology of making water straw paper was unexpectedly introduced to Hassan, the first Egyptian ambassador to China, who knew nothing about paper. pull

Jeb successfully restored it according to the traditional Chinese papermaking process.

【1】 This paragraph is excerpted from Gao Qiufu's "Ragab Recreates "Pharaoh Paper";",
[http://news.xinhuanet.com/
world/2010-08/31/c_12503586.htm](http://news.xinhuanet.com/world/2010-08/31/c_12503586.htm).

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Dangerous mulberry. Rajab's life is quite legendary. He was born in 1911 in a famous family in Alexandria, Egypt.

Whether he is an engineer, soldier, diplomat, scientist or industrialist. He participated in the overthrow of Farouk

During the rule of the feudal dynasty, he was awarded the First Class Medal of the Republic and was awarded the rank of major general. Afterwards, he served

Egyptian Ambassador to China, Italy and Yugoslavia,

He has worked with three presidents in the history of the Egyptian Republic, Nasser

He had close contact with Erdogan, Sadat and Mubarak.

Three presidents have awarded him three times.

If Rajab led the Egyptian Embassy

Workers participated in the work at the Beijing Ming Tombs Reservoir.

An action of historic significance in the history of world diplomacy.

So, let's start with a small piece of paper.

The event initiated by Bu was of greater historical significance in human history. On September 17, 1956, Chairman Mao cordially received
feat. Hassan Rajeb, the first Egyptian ambassador to China

As the first Egyptian ambassador to China after the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Egypt, Rajeb has a deep friendship with China. Mission

During my stay in China, I once went out of Beijing to visit other provinces. In a remote rural area, he saw China

Farmers are making paper by hand, using bamboo as the raw material. He carefully observed and inquired about the entire process of papermaking.

After returning to Beijing, he consulted historical materials and found that this method of papermaking was the same as that of Ying in the Eastern Han Dynasty in the early 2nd century AD.

There are striking similarities between this and the papermaking technique invented by Lun. More than 1,800 years later, with the application of machine papermaking

After becoming quite common, China's traditional hand-made papermaking technique has been preserved among the people. Ancient China

The papermaking system and technology reminded him of the papyrus papermaking that had long been lost in Egypt.

We

| SN During the process, he began to

| oY's small papermaking system was studied and it was found that

| NY Its craft is very suitable for the revival of paper grass paper

and the past, and suggested that the Egyptian government develop

1 paper making system. However, for his suggestion

The government did not adopt this proposal, so he
"eh Xin founded this system to save the ancient
Hassan Rajab cultivates papyrus for papyrus papermaking.

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Chinese civilization

In 1964, Rajab resigned from his official position and concentrated on the research of
papermaking, but encountered many difficulties.

The most severe reality is that papyrus, the raw material for papermaking, has become
extinct in Egypt.

There is no point in talking about it. He traveled up the Nile River and finally learned that the
plant was found in the southern part of neighboring Sudan.

Still reproducing. At that moment, he knew that the opportunity to restore this cultural
tradition that had disappeared for more than 2,000 years had come.

. He transplanted papyrus from Sudan to Yakub Island on the Nile River in the southern
suburbs of Cairo for trial planting, but

The result was cruel, not a single plant survived. He had no air bag, so he turned to the
roots of imported papyrus.

After several years of trial planting and careful cultivation, papyrus was finally revived in
Egypt.

However, there is still no clear record of ancient papermaking techniques and processes.
Rajab went forward despite the difficulties and devoted himself to the study

I studied history, read historical books, talked with experts, studied ancient paintings, and carefully observed the ancient

The paper was made by combining the texture of papyrus documents found in the museum and experimenting with the traditional techniques of Chinese family papermaking workshops.

After research, analysis, synthesis and experimentation, he developed a set of techniques for remaking papyrus.

The paper produced is light yellow in color, with distinct textures and a well-arranged density, and is similar to the coarse linen in old China.

Comparing this paper with papyrus unearthed from ancient Egypt, he was surprised to find that the two were almost identical.

Same. He finally succeeded in 1966. The real papyrus was reproduced.

The long-lost paper painting is given a new life. In the process of inventing the papermaking process, Rajab became

Historian, archaeologist and painter, and became the well-deserved father of the rebirth of papyrus. In order to

In 1970, he raised funds on his own to start a papermaking business.

The Rajab Papyrus Museum was established, which exhibits various exquisite high-end papyrus paintings and

The production process of papyrus has become a window into ancient Egyptian civilization. In 1984, Rajab

A Pharaoh Village covering an area of about 200 acres was built on a Nile Island near the Giza Pyramids.

Large quantities of papyrus and workshops that make and paint papyrus using traditional methods show how thousands of years of history have been passed down.

A picture of the economic and social life of the ancient Egyptians.

Once, when receiving an interview from Chinese tourists, Rajab personally told the Chinese tourists: Revelation

His idea of remaking papyrus mainly came from China!

The production process of water grass paper

Let's take a look at the process of making papyrus. First, cut the papyrus rhizome into pieces.

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Cut

You can see the snow-white inner stem exposed, which is the core material for making papyrus

Similar in nature: Warring States bamboo slips may have been inspired by ancient Egyptian papyrus

Grass production process" from the semi-finished products in this production process, or

Perhaps everyone has seen the prototype of bamboo slips used by ancient Chinese people.
author

I have never understood why the ancients would make thick and heavy bamboo

After seeing the first half of the steps in making papyrus,

I suddenly realized that the appearance of bamboo slips was due to the ancient Chinese people's

The first copy of an ancient Egyptian papyrus.

As we all know, during the Shang Dynasty, people used to eat turtles.

However, writing on hard objects appeared after the Zhou Dynasty.

The bamboo slips on the bamboo slips are no longer engraved with words, which indicates a new

Writing culture was introduced. The ancient Egyptians came to China and could not find

The sedge is only found in the Nile River, but I saw something that looks similar to the sedge.

Lots of bamboo. So they used their memories to make papyrus and bamboo slips.

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The craft of stringing bamboo strips together with ropes and writing on them was the earliest imitation of Egyptian craftsmanship in China.

"Paper" made by art - bamboo slips. Primary "paper" bamboo slips, made to resemble ancient Egyptian papyrus scrolls

It can be rolled up for storage, but the downside is that it is thick and heavy. Therefore, the need for further improvement was recorded in writing.

The increase in load has become more urgent.

The properties of bamboo slips are not as good as those of papyrus. The spliced papyrus will become soft after being soaked in water.

Soft, then the sedge fibers are mixed and interwoven together by rolling (as shown in the picture):

The white inner stems are cut into long, thin slices and placed in clean water until the slices slowly turn light yellow.

When you can bend it in your hand, you can fish it out of the water.

Me area Ss

After the color change, the slices are placed on the suffocating template, and the sound of the drums on the wooden building and the pressing of the rolling pins are heard. It doesn't take long for the

The slices become flat after the moisture is squeezed out. The thin sheets are interlaced horizontally and vertically, and are interwoven and placed on cotton and hard cloth.

When the required size is reached, it is laid flat between two layers of linen and pressed with a small iron trigger or stone.

The sugary mucus is squeezed out by heavy objects and then bound together (the same process is used in traditional Chinese papermaking)

Finally, after three days of pressing and drying, the surface of the grass slices is smoothed with ivory or shells.

A sheet of papyrus that was glued together and was strong and durable was created.

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Finished papyrus is usually made into sheets no longer than 48 cm and no wider than 13 cm. However, after weaving and

After gluing together, the papyrus can become very large. Among the papyri unearthed in Egypt, the longest one is nearly 50 meters long. Through the sunlight, not only

You can see the fibers of the papyrus scratching the paper, and the two hands will make a rustling sound when you move them.

Cai Lun may have invented Chinese papermaking based on the ancient Egyptian papermaking technique.

Due to the fiber characteristics of the papyrus plant, it can be produced without pulping.

Paper is ejected. But this plant could not be found in China, so the clever Chinese gradually imitated the Egyptian paper

The appearance was made from local materials. First, bamboo was used to imitate bamboo slips. Later, the technology of making paper pulp was invented.

It was only then that papyrus was completely replaced by ceramsite as a material.

The event of Rajab restoring the papyrus also clearly told the world that the Chinese papermaking technology and the ancient Egyptian

The papermaking process is a tradition passed down from generation to generation, but the papyrus plant cannot be used in China.

Growth. As for Meng Lun of the Han Dynasty, the history books say: “Cai Lun summarized the history of papermaking since the Western Han Dynasty.

Experience, improve the papermaking process, use bark, rags (linen), hemp, fishing nets and other raw materials to refine paper

The high-quality paper was reported to the court in the first year of Yuanxing (105 AD), and was praised by Emperor He. The papermaking technology was also

Therefore it was promoted. Before Cai Lun, there were already records about paper, such as in Ban Gu's

The Book of Han recorded the use of paper to wrap medicine in 12 BC. Especially since the 20th century in Gansu

Western artifacts unearthed from the Fangmatan site in Sutianshui, the Majuanwan beacon site in Dunhuang, and the Xuanquan post station site in Tianshuijing, Dunhuang

Han paper, with existing physical objects, proves that paper had already appeared in the Western Han Dynasty long before Meng Lun invented papermaking.

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use.

Obviously, papermaking was not invented by Cai Lun.

Before him, people had been trying to make paper, but they just found

There is no suitable material to make a substitute for the ancient Egyptian shaman.

Papyrus paper. In other words, China's papermaking is

The finished product comes after the technology, so

If the technology of papermaking did not come from ancient Egypt, where did it come from?

Coming?

Ancient Chinese papermaking technology was passed down to Egypt

After learning it, it was successfully used on Egyptian papyrus.

This fact explains everything. Rajab

The restoration of papyrus production technology is no accident.

The Chinese papermaking technique that has been handed down to this day is the ancient Egyptian papermaking technique.

The development and continuation of papyrus making technology. Early Chinese paper was more like a copy of ancient Egyptian papyrus

The Romance of Papermaking

It can be said that the development history of the new and old papermaking techniques in China and Egypt is simply a miracle.

The ancient Egyptians first created the most primitive papyrus, which inspired human civilization for the first time.

Then the Zhou people of ancient Egypt migrated to China and used their memory and experience to develop

The Chinese paper is superior to the former, with better quality and lower price.

Later, the ancient Egyptian civilization withdrew from the historical stage due to war, and the production technology of papyrus gradually declined.

Gradually lost.

Later, the new Chinese civilization improved the raw materials based on the original papyrus production technology, making papermaking

Freed from sole dependence on Egyptian sedge.

Soon after, the Arabs brought the Chinese paper production technology back to Egypt and spread it all over the world.

Once again promoted the development of human civilization.

Finally, modern Arabs in Egypt discovered ancient Egyptian papyrus from ancient Chinese papermaking technology.

production technology, and successfully restored the papyrus.

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It has to be said that such a wonderful coincidence is probably rare in the history of human civilization.

Chinese paper is undoubtedly one of the four representative inventions of ancient China.

The major difference between papyrus and papyrus is that it is widely available and cheap, which makes the spread of knowledge more popular.

The spread of human civilization has had a huge impact and ushered in a new era of the spread of human civilization.

At the same time, the Chinese cannot forget the ancient Egyptian papyrus, although due to the special nature of the material,

The reason is that it has not been as popular as Chinese paper, but after all, its appearance has created the "book" and "writing with a pen".

The success of Chinese paper is the result of the reinvention of this great innovation.

Papyrus is also a great invention and a milestone in the history of human civilization. Its contribution is indelible!

Furthermore, as the continuation of ancient Egyptian civilization, the Chinese nation has

Fang has twice improved human writing tools and promoted the progress of human civilization. He is a well-deserved hero in the history of human civilization.

The most amazing nation!

Comparison between Chinese calligraphy and Egyptian hieratic calligraphy

Careful readers will find that not only is Chinese paper similar to Egyptian paper, but Chinese calligraphy is also similar to Egyptian paper.

The Egyptian monk-style calligraphy is very consistent in shape and writing format from top to bottom and from right to left.

The writing style from right to left was inherited by the ancient Chinese, while Westerners are accustomed to writing from top to bottom.

Right, they've been like this since ancient Greek times).

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The Egyptian hieratic calligraphy from 3000 years ago (with many elements of dot, horizontal, tight and raised strokes) is very similar to Chinese.

Calligraphy is highly similar

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Ancient Egyptian calligraphy with a high degree of similarity to Chinese character layout

Ancient books record that Wang Yizhi founded China by imitating ancient methods.

The standards of calligraphy, and readers please use your own eyes

Compare Wang Yizhi's brushwork with the ancient Egyptian calligraphy above

one time. Regarding the ancient Chinese books that did not clearly state

What is the law? Besides the ancient Egyptian copybooks, is there any doubt?

Righteousness?

Ancient Egyptian writing is the oldest writing system in human history one. The fonts we see on ancient Egyptian relics belong to In ancient Egyptian hieroglyphics, it is a relatively primitive symbol. Pictographic writing. The above picture lists the Chinese calligraphy It seems to belong to the ancient Egyptian hieratic style.

Ancient Egyptian Hieratic

Hieratic is an ancient Egyptian

The handwriting used by scribes to record quickly is similar to that of the

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It is closely related to the hieroglyphics that developed in the early period. The "Sengtanti" was founded by Clement of Alexandria in the 2nd century AD.

Free 1 named, the name comes from the Greek $\gamma\rho\alpha\mu\mu\alpha\tau\iota\kappa\acute{\alpha}$ (grammata hieratika, meaning "monk's writing", is due to the fact that the monks' writing was used only for religious purposes for thousands of years.

Teach characters.

Hieratic script was used in Egypt during the Protodynastic Period, but not by

It evolved from the taro script, since there is no evidence of hieroglyphic characters. Hieroglyphics were first used for stone inscriptions in

In the First Dynasty of Egypt (3000 BC), scribes already used the hieratic script, which shows that the two scripts

The characters developed in the same period (but this statement is still quite controversial).

The monastic body was used during the ancient Egyptian period and the Roman rule. 660 BC Democracy

The Demotic replaced the Hieratic script and was used to record non-religious matters. Monk script is different from ordinary handwriting.

Reading direction is from right to left. Initially, the hieratic script could be written vertically and horizontally, but after the 12th Dynasty of Egypt, vertical script became the new script.

The book has become the standard writing method. In addition to avoiding messing up other words on the paper while writing and increasing writing speed,

It also makes reading books more convenient.

The monastic script has the characteristics of crossing grass and combining characters, and the text is more standardized than the hieroglyphic script. Monk body sometimes uses attachment

Add symbols to identify similar glyphs. Some complex symbols can be completed in one stroke.

From the middle of the 20th Dynasty to the early 26th Dynasty, the Theban region used

The term "Abnormal Hieratic" was derived from Egyptian administrative documents and was later used in Lower Egyptian books.

The secular form used in writing was replaced. The individual monk had an influence on several other scripts, most notably its evolution.

There are also Meroitic, Coptic and Ten-Nubian scripts.

Alphabet (Old Nubian alphabet). Early Hebrew letters also used hieratic numerals.

The ancient Egyptian hieratic script had a great influence on the formation of early Chinese characters

As mentioned above, there are many similarities between the creator of Chinese characters, “Canghu”, and the Egyptian god of character creation, Thoth, in mythology.

The characters on the Cangsheng Bird Trace Stele in the Cangyan Temple in Baishui, Shaanxi Province, are also similar to the

[1] Clement (full name Titus Flavius Clemens, 150-c. 215), in order to

Clemens I (who was called Clemens Romanus) is distinguished from Clemens Alexandria, who is often called Clemens of Alexandria.

Clement of Alexandria, Christian theologian, early Christian father, representative of the Alexandrian school

thing.

Basically, they can be found in the ancient Egyptian hieratic script (as shown in the picture):

The characters on the bird track stele are ancient

It can be found in Egyptian

Comparison between the text on the Cangsheng Island Stele and ancient Egyptian text

The "Cang Sheng Bird Trace Writing Stele" of the Qianlong Period of the Qing Dynasty was a copy of the text left by Cang Yan by Liang Shanchang, the magistrate of Baishui County.

It is copied from twenty-eight characters. According to historical records: "Cang Yan created two volumes of books, which were lost in war during the Sui Dynasty.

There are only 28 characters. " These 28 characters were deciphered in the Song Dynasty as "成已甲乙, 居首共友, 所止

For generations, the style of the Qi Guang name, the Zuo Hu X family, received the Chishui Zun, and gave the spear and the cauldron as tribute."

However, I suspect that the bird-track book reprinted in the Qing Dynasty was probably carved more neatly in the shape of the original book.

Therefore it lost its original style. Anyway, comparing it to the ancient Egyptian Hieratic script

If you look at the two examples, you will find that there are obvious similarities between them. And for "becoming oneself, Jia and Yi, being the first among friends,

The author does not dare to agree with the interpretation of "Shi", "Shi Qi Guang Ming", "Zuo Hu X family", "Xuan Chi Shui Zun", "Ge Ba Qian Lian"

This is obviously far-fetched. Unfortunately, the original archives of the "Bird Trace Book" were lost due to war during the Sui Dynasty.

Otherwise, the origin of Chinese civilization might have been solved at a very early time.

The so-called "bird script" is the ten Egyptian sacred scripts.

Ancient books describe Cang Tao as having "a dragon's face and four eyes, and a magnanimous character". According to legend, Cang Yan also used knotted ropes to record events.

The knots have different sizes and shapes, but they are difficult to identify due to the passage of time.

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Failure of negotiations. Cang Yan felt deeply ashamed of this, so he resigned from his post and traveled around, visiting wise men to seek a good way to record events.

Law. A few years later, he returned to his hometown and lived alone in a deep ditch west of the village, looking up at the winding Kui Star and looking down at the

Inspired by the texture of turtle backs, bird claw marks, mountain and river shapes, and fingerprints on the palms, we can create a new image based on the shape of things.

The creation of the "Bird Track Book" opened a new era of human civilization.

The original text in the history book is: "Cang Rong saw the traces of the bird Zeng, and made characters based on its shape." (See "Tongjian Wai")

However, we can see that the so-called original Chinese characters are not "bird and beast traces", which obviously has been

Simplified. It is obvious that the ancient Egyptian hieroglyphic script is the true "bird and beast traces".

In archaeology, the earliest discovered

The Ermian Palette (3100 BC) is a collection of Peer-Je

For many years it was believed to be Egyptian hieroglyphics EC -|

| 9 o'clock

The name is Umm. Kaber discovered the former king

The tomb of a ruler of the dynasty, restored

Hundreds of bone fragments were found.

There are full-scale Egyptian hieroglyphics. Ancient Egyptian Book of Repentance

The tomb dates back to 3200 BC.

You know, the emergence of ancient Egyptian hieroglyphics is by no means like the "Banpo Culture" and "Dawenkou Culture".

It is not just a few independent symbols, but a sentence with a clear meaning.

A veritable text. The monk-style "Cang Yan Niao Ji Shu" that was introduced to China is obviously its

A mature simplified form.

have

enter

The American archaeological team in Abydos

The consistency of the structure of ancient Egyptian and Chinese characters

FN

The word "sun" in ancient Egyptian.

The word is pronounced Ra. The ancient Egyptians also used the word "moon".

The character "日" represents a day and the character "月" represents a month.

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NA

NA

PeoplePwn

The Ancient Egyptian word for "mountain" The Ancient Egyptian word for "water"

The four characters "sun", "moon", "mountain" and "water" are written in Egyptian and ancient Chinese characters.

All the same. More consistent is that these four words were also used as radicals in ancient Egyptian writing to form other

Compound words, such as:

Is

© is composed of the character "日" as a radical and other radicals.

Cheng, which means "yesterday", is equivalent to the Chinese character "xi".

3 J

Nm

The word Quandiao www is composed of the word "water" as a radical, which means to pour water.

浇, is very similar to the ancient form of the Chinese character “浇” .

OO

The word BS is composed of the character “山” as a radical, which means village.

Zhuang is equivalent to the Chinese character "Gan".

1

Equivalent to the Chinese character “恒” .

This structure of character creation, which is completely consistent with Chinese, also shattered a view in Western academia that ancient Egyptian

And the writing system is definitely not the phonetic writing that Westerners refer to, but the square characters like Chinese characters. only

When Westerners interpret ancient Egyptian writing, they are accustomed to using alphabetic writing to translate the ten Egyptian "square characters" into English.

When the radicals are separated and read separately, they are treated as "letters". For example, the name of the ancient Egyptian pharaoh mentioned above

"Ramses" (Ra-Mu-Si-Si) is pronounced as the result of splitting its radicals into two parts.

This character is most likely just a single pronunciation "MU", which is equivalent to the pronunciation of "Mu" in Chinese. And like Ding

The pronunciation of Chinese characters when they are separated is likely to be completely wrong. For example, the Chinese character “紫” is

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The character (Zi) can be read by splitting its radical into Ci), Me), Xiao, and

The pronunciation of "Cimexiao" is completely different from its real pronunciation "Zi".

There are so many similar characters and writing principles between Chinese and Egyptian ancient characters. This is definitely not the so-called

It can be explained by "coincidence". Iron-clad facts prove that oracle bone inscriptions, ancient Sumerian script, and ancient Egyptian script were

There was close communication and connection. Then, as the latest of the four ancient civilizations, Chinese characters

What is the relationship between it and the other two ancient human writing predecessors?

Restoring the development process of Chinese characters

The emergence and development of Chinese characters went hand in hand with the emergence and development of the Chinese nation in China.

According to the history of Xia, Shang and Zhou dynasties restored above, the order is roughly as follows:

First, the Shang Dynasty (Hyksos) was defeated by the resurgent Egyptians and moved its capital to

The rise of China. As they have lived in the Mesopotamian region for a long time, they inherited a writing system that is quite different from the ancient Egyptian writing system.

Different ancient Sumerian writing systems. Combining some of the symbols of the local indigenous peoples of China at that time, the merchants created

The earliest Chinese written language, oracle bone script, was produced.

As the Shang people migrated to China, an ancient Egyptian

China. As the Zhou defeated the Shang, in a land without papyrus,

Second, if you are a small clan, you have to inherit a lot.

The oracle bones of the Shang Dynasty. Since paper cannot be produced in China,

Ancient Egyptian calligraphy, with its unique style, could not have been developed before paper was produced.

They could only follow the tradition of the Shang people in bronze and animal

Words can be engraved on bones. In the Spring and Autumn Period and the Warring States Period,

With the emergence of paper and bamboo slips, the way Chinese people write suddenly changed.

From engraving on hard objects to writing with soft pens, "The sudden change

ee

Explained.

We can clearly see that the Zhou people were not 100%

The oracle bone script is inherited from it, but it introduces a more oracle bone script (which has been mentioned in the previous chapter)

Compared with the Sumerian script

The smooth and beautiful ancient Egyptian writing style is similar to that of the Zhou Dynasty.

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Representative font: bronze inscriptions.

As for why the Zhou people wanted to integrate the oracle bone script of the Shang Dynasty
Instead of using the Egyptian monk body 100%?

This should be due to political reasons. First, Zhou

The Chao Dynasty was a small country occupying a large country, and it was necessary to
win over the old ministers of the Shang Dynasty.

Heart, with their text communication, if you use its complete

If you cannot understand the ancient Egyptian text at all, it will be a big problem.

But on the other hand, if 100% of the Oracle is retained, it will give

The Zhou people themselves had internal communication problems, so the two

Integration is the only option.

When comparing Chinese and ancient Egyptian characters, we will find that

Many of the newly created characters in the bronze inscription system are obviously related
to ancient Egyptian characters.

The shape and meaning are consistent, and the traces of reference are very obvious

Obvious. For example, as mentioned in the previous article,

In 1972, at the site of Zhangyibao in Wuwei, Gansu,

Room, pulse, wine, summer, benevolence, state, sun, moon, mountain, double flash joint tip mad tube pen (and 282 pages) found in

Water... This is similar to the "Ancient Egypt" mentioned in the previous article.

The comparison between hieroglyphics and ancient Chinese has been fully affirmed by Chinese and foreign scholars.

According to the information, the ancient Egyptians used hard objects to carve words on buildings.

In some cases, they prefer to use hard pens, such as reed pens or bamboo shoot brushes to write on papyrus, and they also find

Clearly the ink used for writing. Therefore, the Chinese writing style has changed greatly from engraving characters on hard objects to writing with pens.

It is difficult to say that it has no connection with ancient Egypt. In 1972, a

The double-petal bamboo pen is exactly the same as the Egyptian hard pen. Moreover, after analyzing a large number of early Chinese

Based on the characters, Mr. Li Zhengyu, a researcher at the Dunhuang Research Institute, believes that: "Hard pen writing is the most important form of Chinese calligraphy.

The source and mother of law, as a writing tool, the large-scale appearance and use of brushes is a thing after the Qin Dynasty.

In the pre-Qin period, Chinese calligraphy was all hard-pen calligraphy. It is said that the Qin Dynasty general Meng Tian invented the brush.

In fact, this is the same reason as Cai Lun's improvement of papermaking, that is, both are based on the ancient Egyptian writing culture.

Using local materials, he improved writing skills.

"During the Han Dynasty, once improved paper was invented, the material conditions were in place to restore the ancient

The conditions for Egyptian calligraphy, the already existing ancient Egyptian calligraphy system was immediately restored. So I have to

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It is said that great calligraphers like Zhong La and Wang Yizhi should have imitated ancient Egyptian calligraphy.

Chinese calligraphy was created, so the two look so similar.

After investigation, it is found that all human writing after Sumer and ancient Egypt was not developed independently.

of. Now, based on relevant information, the author has roughly drawn a picture of the development process of the main writing systems of modern humans.

Ruibai Wang Yanzhong

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Na

Kai Er Mang

Ancient Egyptian (hieroglyphic)

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Enter Nr EE: Ooefzx a

i : PhiosTr Yo 4

All eg Xr PA 2

. Six sketches - Babylonian pivotal characters ee

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3. Water meter

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Conclusion: Despite several reforms, Chinese characters are still the only ancient pictographic characters preserved in the world.

His hieroglyphics such as Sumerian, ancient Egyptian and ancient Mayan have been forgotten by people.

There are several commonly used Chinese characters, while English has only 26 letters. The creation of Chinese characters is a long time ago.

The crystallization of civilization (Sumerian + Ancient Egypt), we admit that alphabetic writing is easier and easier to learn in terms of word formation

Although it is easy to write, the meaning and refinement of the ancient pictographic characters are retained in the Chinese language, which has inherited the most from it.

Among the words. After thousands of years of evolution, Chinese characters have become very different from the shape they were created in.

Today, Chinese people feel hygienic when seeing ancient Egyptian hieroglyphs, which is why people mistakenly believe that Chinese characters

It is the main reason for the origin of independence. But as long as readers spend a little time studying the origin of ancient Egyptian characters,

By looking at the logic and structure of Chinese characters, one can clearly see their consistency with the Chinese character creation.

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Chapter 16: More research

The "Nine Yi" of the Xia Dynasty and the "Nine Bows" of Ancient Egypt

Xu Shen of the Eastern Han Dynasty said in his Shuowen Jiezi that the character “夷” is composed of “大” and “弓”. It is said that the Dongyi people were the first to invent the horse

Arrows, good at archery, so there is a saying that the so-called "Dong Yi" refers to archers in the east.

The name of the Yi tribe is confirmed today by the records of the Shiyi tribe in the Oracle Bones.

The earliest. Ancient books record that there were many Yi tribes in the east during the Xia Dynasty. "Book of the Later Han." Dongyi Biography

He said: "There are nine kinds of Yi: Wanggu Yi, Yu Yi, Fang Yi, Huang Yi, Bai Yi, Chi Yi, Xuan Yi, Feng Yi,

Yangyi. These nine kinds of Yi are all mentioned in the ancient version of the Bamboo Annals, which records the relationship between the Xia Dynasty and the various Yi peoples in the East.

load. In fact, "nine" only means there are many, and there is no need to stick to just nine types.

Pharaoh Tutankhamun painted nine Jihe on his shoes

The Sphinx of Pharaoh Thutmose III has nine bases, representing his feet on the "Nine Days", with a picture on it.

Zhang Ji was under him, representing the conquest of the "Nine Two Peoples" were Nubians (blacks) and Semites.

Page" (white person) — — Note: In ancient China, people also painted small people.

The custom of "dancing little people" on socks or shoe soles

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It is no coincidence that the ancient Egyptian pharaohs had a tradition of using nine bows to represent the presence of enemies.

must be a fixed enemy), and the saying of nine bows (nine enemies) has been preserved.

The pharaohs all regarded the conquest of the Nine Bows as their own achievement.

In ancient Egyptian archaeological discoveries,

A famous example of "Nine Bows"

Son: When the tomb of Pharaoh Tutankhamun is opened

When they found that the door of the tomb was broken by a

The knotted rope is tied and sealed, and this rope

The knot of the string is stamped with a seal.

remember. This mark shows that the Wolf God

Binus rode on nine foreign rebels

On the head, it represents the gods suppressing the barbarians

Pharaoh Nectanebo II carved nine bows into the "Jiu" of the gods to rebel.

The beautiful words below represent the wish for the gods to calm down the "Nine Watches".

Since ancient times, many people have lived

tribes, including the ancient Syrians, the Babylonians

Jews, Assyrians, Phoenicians

The Kiev people, etc., these ethnic groups in history

Ancient Egypt was rich, and often took advantage of the

Attack from the east when the political situation is unstable.

Therefore, since ancient times, ancient Egypt and these

The countries in the Mesopotamian region were constantly at war, but

Most of the wars between them

The box he used to rest his feet was unearthed from the tomb of Tutankhamun. The above is just to ensure that these Dongyi countries will not

Enemy + Horse is equal to "Yi"

Invasion of Egypt.

The Chinese did not develop the area south of the Yangtze River until the Shang and Zhou dynasties.

It is not difficult to find out from historical records that the Han nationality originated from the Yellow River Basin, which is richer than the Yellow River.

The Yangtze River Basin was a wild area in ancient times, and some of the indigenous people there were collectively called "Baiyue".

nationality".

"Records of the Grand Historian." The "History of Wu Taibo" records: "Wu Taibo and Taibo's younger brother Zhongya were both sons of King Tai of Zhou.

And Wang Jili's brother came out. Ji Li was a virtuous man, and had a sage son, Chang. King Tai wanted to establish Ji Li and Chang as the heirs, so Tai Bo,

Zhongyong and his companions fled to Yanman, tattooed their bodies and cut their hair to show that they were not to be used, in order to avoid Jili. Jili was enthroned as king

Ji, and Chang became King Wen. Taibo fled to Jingman and called himself Gouwu. Study the meaning of barbarism, and those who follow it will be more than my family.

He was made Wu Taibo. ”

"Tai Bo fled to Jing Man" proves that the Yangtze River area was "Qi Man" during the Zhou Dynasty. Sima Qian, a historian of the Western Han Dynasty

"Records of the Grand Historian." The Chu Shijia records that Xiong Yi, the leader of the Chu people in the early Western Zhou Dynasty, said: “When I became king, I would select the civil and military officials.

After working hard, he was given a fiefdom in Chuman, and was given land for his sons and daughters. His surname was Hua and he lived in Danyang. ” This discussion

It is believed that at the end of the Shang Dynasty and the beginning of the Zhou Dynasty, the descendants of Zhurong, the ancestor of Chu, migrated from the north to "Danyang". This was the first time that the Chu people

The Central Plains entered Hubei Province, and it was also the first time that the State of Chu was officially recognized by the Zhou royal family.

This shows that the Chinese developed the Yangtze River Basin very late, probably not until the Southern Song Dynasty.

Into a large scale. It can be seen from this that the powerful Xia Dynasty could not have existed in China. Otherwise, a powerful Xia Dynasty would not have existed in China.

Why didn't the Qing Dynasty develop the Yangtze River instead of waiting until the Warring States Period?

Why do Chinese people worship lion culture?

China produces tigers but not lions. However, since the Zhou Dynasty, the Chinese have been popular with lions.

The three-dimensional image of a lion already appeared in the finely painted printed copies of Zhou Dynasty bronzes collected during the Song and Qing dynasties). About "Lion

There are many other names for the ancestor in ancient China, such as "Huyou", "Bizheng", "Tianlu" and so on.

wait. Some scholars also believe that the lion was called "Pianzai (Luqing)" during the Shang and Zhou dynasties, and was called "Luqing" in the Zhou Dynasty.

"Monkey Fox", "Zun Er" and so on. Since ancient times, Chinese people have liked to place stone lions in important places.

At the main entrance, it is used to ward off evil.

The practice of using stone lions to ward off evil spirits obviously originated from ancient Egypt. The famous Sphinx is example.

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“Rong” and the Ancient Egyptian Djed Column

According to the explanation in Shuowen Jiezi Xichuan, this kind of building was built by ancient emperors between the gates of the palace.

Two symmetrical platforms were built outside, and pavilions were built on the platforms. The upper part was round and the lower part was square.

Tao, so it is called reading. Because one can observe from the top of the closed building, it is also called a "guan". Because of the most severe disease

Hanging code, so it is called Xiang Wei, "Zhou Li". Heavenly official. In the "Tai Zai" there is a "method of helping to control elephants"

Xiang Wei".

Therefore, in ancient times, Que was often used as a representative of the imperial court, such as in the Book of Han. Biography of Zhu Maichen (Part 1)

There is a record that "Zhu Zhen submitted a letter, but there was no reply for a long time." The lyrics of Yue Fei's "Man Jiang Hong" are "wait to start from the beginning,

The old mountains and rivers are sick towards the sky", which also refers to the emperor's palace. Qin Shihuang's Afang Palace is more majestic.

"The snails of the South Mountain are used as withered trees", and the high mountains are brought in to serve as the outer gate of his palace. There are also two

The place where mountains face each other is called Rong. The types of li are roughly divided into: Fushangmen, Tanzheng,

Stare, tomb shrine, city view, half of the national gate, etc.

The image of “noisy”

But we can't seem to find the word "闹" in ancient Chinese literature.

What does the image represent? The author found in ancient Egyptian artifacts
Its prototype is the Djed column.

The Djed column in ancient Egypt was inspired by the rash of a bull, representing the country.

Stablize. We know that the blue column is the nucleus of various mammals, including humans.

The heart is a weight-bearing organ. Once the heart column is damaged, the body will inevitably fall into secondary diseases, which will cause everyone

"The most impressive example may be the former national
Ancient Egyptian Djed Column” Home gymnast Sang Lan.

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Therefore, the ancient Egyptians used the image of the blue pillar to represent national stability, which has a profound meaning.

That is why this image was also used by Chinese emperors to be placed at the entrance of the palace, symbolizing the power of the regime.

Stablize.

cervical

The Chinese Pavilion of the World Expo is also designed in the shape of a Djed column. Its purpose is very clear.

It represents the harmony and stability of China.

Huabiao and Egyptian Papyrus Column

The previous article has argued that "Hua" is the national emblem of ancient Egypt - papyrus. Ancient Egypt

People used sedge to worship gods, and the Zhou emperor of China inherited this practice and found similar

Replaced by Jingmao.

A. The grass is tied into "half"

"Three steps to penetrate to its root..."

Beautiful Egyptian sedge is used as a lucky sign" (Guan Zi) |

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people

people

"Hua" was offered to the gods in the sister ceremony [纛 When the Zhou emperor conferred an auspicious title, he ordered the princes to bring a bunch of sedge

The scene of using thatch for sacrifice should be as shown in the picture)

As a symbol of China, the Huabiao represents respect for the heavens and is the symbol of the Chinese nation.

It is also very consistent that the ancient Egyptians used papyrus as their national symbol.

Ancient Egyptian Papyrus Columns and Chinese Huabiao

Furthermore, the Chinese still had the custom of using three blades of grass to worship the gods.

At the same time, the incense that is lit is offered to the gods in the arrangement shown in the picture above.

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The Chinese still have the custom of offering three incense sticks to the gods. The third day of the third lunar month was called Shangyi in ancient times.

It is said that March 3 is also the birthday of Huangdi.

The Origin of Black Summer

From the earliest traceable Chinese clothing

According to records, the emperors of the Qin and Han dynasties were all out of breath.

Black clothes. Black has always been the color of Hanfu before the Han Dynasty

The most noble color in the world, so much so that some Chinese

Ethnic minorities simply call the Han people "Black Xia". just

Such as "Book of Rites". , as recorded in Tan Gong, the Xia Dynasty

As for Black Summer, we can learn from ancient Egypt

Find its source. The previous article has verified that "Xia"

This is what the ancient Egyptians called their nation.

"Kemet", and the meaning of "Kemet" is black

Color place. The black here refers to the Nile River

The black mud brought by the flood, the crops of Egypt

It is because of this silt as fertilizer that the Chinese emperor can wear black Hanfu

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The seedlings grow vigorously, so black also represents infinite life in ancient Egypt.

Many statues of pharaohs were made in black, which was considered

It is a symbol of vitality, vigor and regeneration.

Names of Pre-Qin Ancients

The names of ancient people (pre-Qin) are often very strange.

The more strange the names of the ancients are, such as Fuheng, Cangtao, Xiangdao, Gong

Shu, Baili Xi, Bao Shuya, Li Lu, Li Lian, He Beng

The Zunlu clan, the Hunhun clan, the Wuying clan, the Youmomin clan, and the Zhuxiang clan

The Wan Tian clan, the Yin Kang clan, the Wu Huai clan, the King of Wu Yue Jiao, the King of Yue

Gou Jian... These names often have no actual meaning in Chinese characters.

As we all know, for example, Shakyamuni, Amitabha

Buddha, Prajna, Bo Ge Mi, Tom, John, Jack... these words are also transliterated.

There is no practical meaning. Similarly, the names of the ancients during the Warring States period should also be transliterated from foreign languages.

It may be a transliteration from a foreign language (such as Egyptian). Gradually, Chinese gradually took shape and became popular.

Also, after the Han Dynasty, ancient people no longer named their children in their native language (such as Ancient Egyptian).

The Human-faced Square Ding and the Ancient Egyptian Goddess of Hesol

In 1959, a farmer from Huangcai Township, Ningxiang County, Hunan Province, went up the mountain to open up wasteland and cultivated land. He found a uranium

The bronze human-faced Yi has been sleeping here for many years. After digging out the human face, he didn't know that this

What was it, let alone realizing that it was a priceless national treasure. In order to facilitate carrying, he waved

The steel head was very hard and it smashed the human face Fang Yi into more than a dozen pieces. He put the bronze fragments in a bag and took

I went home and sold it as scrap copper to a local scrap copper purchasing store.

Soon, the news that the human face was found in Ningxiang reached the Hunan Provincial Museum, and the museum quickly sent people to

Later, we learned that the fragments of this exchange had been packed together with other scrap copper and shipped to Changsha. Museum work

The staff tracked down the sale and found that the broken pieces were probably in the Maojiaqiao Scrap Copper Collection of Hunan Provincial Material Bureau in Changsha.

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In the warehouse of the purchasing center. After negotiations, museum staff entered the Maojiaqiao warehouse, where

There are mountains of scrap copper, some of which are unopened packages that have just been shipped from various places. They are not afraid of difficulties.

After much hard work, they finally found 10 pieces of human face fragments in a mountain of scrap copper. After splicing, people

They found that Fang Yi was still missing a bottom and a foot, so they had to go back and look for scrap copper.

The transfer route was finally found in a scrap copper warehouse in Zhuzhou, not far from Changsha.

After careful restoration by experts, the fragments of the human face have become precious national treasures, recreating the past

brilliant. The Dahe square face is 38.5 cm high, 29.8 cm long and 23.7 cm wide, in a rectangular shape.

Erect ears and four columnar feet are common styles in the late Shang Dynasty. The four sides of the Yifu are each decorated with relief-style human faces.

The main body is decorated, the face is relatively realistic, the features are prominent, and it is very eye-catching. The expression is solemn and dignified, the forehead is high,

Eyes wide open, eyebrows arched, lips tightly closed. The ears are enlarged, decorated with hook patterns on the upper part and hand-patting patterns on the lower part. Land

Lined with cloud and thunder patterns. The four corners of the abdomen have convex ridges with tooth-like convex decorations, which make the body solemn and dynamic.

Momentum. The upper part of the foot is decorated with animal faces and also with hired

The ridges correspond to the abdomen, and there are three

Pattern. The outer side of the ear is decorated with negative line dragon patterns. entire

The decoration is rich, clear and exquisite.

The title is clear. The inner wall of Yi's abdomen is cast with two "Da He" characters.

The inscription is also called Da He.

Fang Luo.

Expert Liu Sensen wrote in his paper "Dahe

In the book "Exploration of the Human Face", it is stated: "Dahe

Fang Yi appeared in Ningxiang, clearly indicating that

It was once a vassal state of the Shang Dynasty, and Yi Shang

The human face image is not the image of Shennong.

elephant, or the so-called 'Four Faces of the Yellow Emperor',

It is a woman's face, which shows that the Ningxiang Dahe people's face square wax

The belt was most likely once ruled by women. ”

Readers can compare the "Dahe Fangding" with the ancient Egyptian goddess Hathor.

Similar expressions and shapes, perhaps this can be a direct introduction of ancient Egyptian culture into Chinese culture.

Receive supporting evidence.

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Hathor goddess figure

Hathor is one of the oldest and most famous gods in ancient Egypt, and is known as the "Goddess of the West".

The king is the ruler of love, wealth, foreign possessions, fertility, dance, music, etc.

The famous Pharaoh Hatshepsut took the goddess Hathor as her protector.

god. In addition, Western scholars have also verified that she is the prototype of the ancient Roman goddess Venus.

The king holds yellow money in his left hand and the sun in his right hand

" Book. "Mu Ban" says: "The king holds a yellow coin in his left hand and a white coin in his right hand." "Mu Ban" by King Wu of Zhou

The king mentioned in the book of the Tang Dynasty had "yellow money" in his left hand and "white whirl" in his right hand, which were very similar to the two objects in the hands of the Pharaoh.

Match.

Two instruments held in the hands of the ancient Egyptian pharaoh

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In ancient Egypt, the pharaoh held a scepter (yellow money) in his left hand and a willow (white spiral) in his right hand. right

The original form of the staff is the cane used by shepherds to drive sheep, and the original form of the willow is the tool used by farmers to thresh grain.

thing. Later, these two items developed into symbols of the Pharaoh's power, leadership, and the power to punish.

The meaning of the ceremony is that the elders hold the

With these two things. In the picture above, the pharaoh's hands

Holding them apart represents the execution of his judgment.

power, and Pharaoh held them with his hands folded

It means he has died and will be reborn. this

The further meaning of the two things is that

The scepter in the hand represents acceptance, and the cedar in the right hand represents

give.

As a cultural feature, Zhou Tianzi

Completely inherited the etiquette and customs of ancient Egypt.

The Taoist Fu Shi of China may also have come to

This white swirl is the ancient Egyptian willow.

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The African Origin of Chinese Donkeys

Humans have a long history of raising donkeys. As a kind of livestock with strong endurance and docility, donkeys have become a popular choice in the development of automobiles.

Before the Ming Dynasty, it was an indispensable means of long-distance transportation for people. Archaeological data from French scientists prove that humans

The domestication of donkeys began about 5,000 years ago in the Nile River region of Africa, in Somalia in eastern Africa.

The wild donkey of Japan and the Nupi wild donkey of North Africa.

Scientists from Northwest Agriculture and Forestry University collected 367 Chinese donkeys of all 13 breeds in China.

Through DNA research, it was found that the maternal origins of Chinese donkeys are the Nubian donkey and the Somali donkey among the African wild donkeys.

Donkey, the Asian wild donkey is not the ancestor of the Chinese donkey because it cannot be domesticated. Another study used various

89 Chinese donkeys of different species were used as samples for comparison, and it was found that 53 of them belonged to the Somali donkey tribe.

The 36 male donkeys belong to the Nubian donkey branch. The five branches of Chinese donkeys all belong to the African wild donkey

There are two branches and no other branches. In other words, Chinese donkeys are 100% descendants of African donkeys.

Donkey breeding in China began no later than the Spring and Autumn Period and the Warring States Period. "Donkeys in the east and mills in the west, Maicheng falls by itself" tells the story of the Spring and Autumn Period.

The story of Wu Zixu in the early period who built two cities, Donkey Mill, and attacked Maicheng of Chu from the east and west. The old site of Donkey Mill and Second City

It is located in the southeast of Dangyang County, Hubei Province today.

Therefore, it can be judged that Chinese donkeys were imported into China via Egypt before the Spring and Autumn Period and the Warring States Period.

country. Donkeys were an essential means of transportation for long-distance travel in ancient times. Therefore, this scientific discovery can provide a reference for the ancient

The present-day Han Dynasty provides direct evidence that people migrated from Egypt to China.

Many cultures and technologies introduced by China from ancient Egypt during the Spring and Autumn Period and the Warring States Period are enough to prove that silk in the Han Dynasty

Before the road was opened, there was close communication between the ancient civilizations of China and Egypt.

Chinese Fortune Teller and Ancient Egyptian Harp

Qian He, also known as Kan Xiu. The skewer is an ancient Chinese plucked string instrument. There are three types of skewer:

Lottery bag, vertical lot, phoenix head lot. As early as the Spring and Autumn Period and the Warring States Period (770 BC to 221 BC)

At that time, the Chu State in southern China already had lying bamboo and cone-shaped objects.

In the Han Dynasty Yuefu "Kong Tai Dong Nan Fei" there is a line: "At thirteen, I could weave silk; at fourteen, I learned to cut Hu; at fifteen, I played with sticks.

Answer: Reciting poems and books at sixteen."

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The so-called "lottery" is called a harp in the West, and we can clearly see its use in ancient Egyptian murals.

Consistent with China's "signatureization".

Comparison between Warring States glassware and ancient Egyptian glassware"

Glass beads are the most common type of glassware found in ancient my country and are also the earliest

It is one of the current varieties. It has existed since the Western Zhou Dynasty and became very popular during the Warring States Period. Currently excavated

Almost all the glassware buried in tombs during the Warring States Period contained glass beads. Its development is related to technology and equipment

Continuous improvement is inseparable from the cleaner glass texture. In addition, people use less jade for ornaments, so it is difficult to

In order to meet people's needs, the mass production and refinement of glass beads have been promoted. Sunny Eye Glass Beads

【1】 This paragraph is excerpted from "A Study of Commerce and Commodity Economy in Chu from Unearthed Cultural Relics" by Zhou Meidu and Jiang Juanli - Hengyang Normal University

Journal of the Academy, Issue 4, 2003.

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It was the main material for making glass beads during the Spring and Autumn Period and the Warring States Period.

It is also found in Central Asia, Western

Asia and North Africa are the most popular places for Chinese and Western glass

A species common to both humans and instruments.

Gushihougudui, Henan Province, Late Spring and Autumn Period

Glass beads unearthed from a tomb of Egyptian glass products, Huixian, Henan

The glass on the sword guard of King Fuchai of Wu unearthed from Tomb No. 1 at Wangshan, Jiangling, Hubei, and the magic on the sword guard of King Goujian of Yue unearthed from Tomb No. 1 at Wangshan, Jiangling, Hubei

All blue glasses belong to the soda-lime system. In addition, Hubei Suizhou Zenghou Yimo, Hunan Xiangxiang Niuxingshan M1,

A large number of Qingxiao eye-shaped glass beads were unearthed from Chu tombs in the suburbs of southern Changsha. The Qingxiao Eye pattern is traditionally used in my country

It is not common in Chinese decorations, and is mainly popular in Egypt and the Mediterranean coastal areas. Moreover, as early as 1400 BC,

It appeared as early as 1350 BC. Therefore, many scholars believe that my country's soda-lime system glass should come from the West

The bee-eye pattern was influenced by the West at that time. As Gao Zhixi pointed out: "During the Warring States Period, Chinese and Western

Transportation should have been opened, and Western glass may be imported into our country. Therefore, the Sun Butterfly Eye style was copied by China.

Glass provides the conditions, and it is not ruled out that some of these Qingxiao eye-shaped glass beads came directly from the West.

Possibility of the party. ”

Chinese Balance and Ancient Egyptian Balance

The balance is the oldest weighing object

There are more than 4,000 quality measurement instruments
years of history. The oldest ever discovered

Balance lever, unearthed from ancient Egypt

The Third Dynasty (about 4600 years ago), it is

The red limestone beams are long

About 8.5 cm, in the middle and at both ends

The drill hole is now preserved at the London Museum of Science
Museum. Monuments and papyrus in ancient Egypt

There are many images of scales in the book.

This shows that the use of balance was quite

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widely.

The earliest balance in China began in the late Spring and Autumn Period (around 500 BC).
The silicon code used for the balance,

There are bronze weights of Youbo Jun of Qi State, etc. In the 1950s, archaeologists excavated more than 2,000

There are 101 tombs of Chu Dynasty, of which 99 have copper-silicon weights and 15 have balance scales.

Two of the scales are still intact.

People Oooo. ...

The Chu State's Balance during the Spring and Autumn Period and the Warring States Period

This is the weapon used by the ancient Egyptians, which I photographed in the Cairo Museum in Egypt.

The scale is exactly the same as the scale used by the Chinese people. The scale bar and the

The scale has no missing element

10. The Egyptian Scissors and the Fire

The ancient Egyptians invented bronze scissors in 1500 BC.

The earliest scissors from the Western Han Dynasty were almost the same as the scissors from ancient Egypt.

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Temple of Kom Ombo Bronze statue from the Western Han Dynasty unearthed in China

The walls inside are carved with scissors 7, fire sodium and other medical instruments scissors (202 BC-9 AD)

(300 BC)

Huoba (sodium diuresis) fire drink therapy is one of the Chinese medical heritages and has been used by the Chinese people for a long time.

. There is a record of this in the "Emergency Prescriptions for the Elbow" written by Xi Hong, a medical scientist in the Jin Dynasty, and in the "Fire Cylinder Health Preservation Center".

The lead in the murals is obviously older than what is recorded in Chinese history.

The ancient Chinese chess game "Da San Qi" and the ancient Egyptian Jiuguan Chess

Nine Palace Chess, also known as straight chess, square straight chess, three chess, three chess, three chess, and three chess. It is a flow

A two-player chess game that is popular in countries around the world. Usually the chessboard is composed of several concentric squares, with straight or diagonal lines.

Connect the squares. Because of its long history, it has different names in different places. The main changes are

The number of concentric squares and the presence or absence of diagonal lines at the corners vary, but there are also variants of the chessboard that are not concentric.

Square, such as Nigerian Macross.

The earliest discovered Go chess board is in the Kurna Temple in ancient Egypt.

1400 BC). Later, this simple board game became popular in the ancient Roman Empire.

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Ancient Egyptian Nine Palaces Chess

As proof that ancient Egyptian civilization spread to China, "Da San Qi" has a completely different style from "Jiu Gong Qi".

The same layout and rules, only Xiangxi has preserved this cultural treasure, adding color to the mysterious Xiangxi

Quite a few.

The Warring States Period and the Egyptian Goods

A dice, also known as a dice, is a regular polyhedron, usually used as a small prop in table games.

One of the gambling tools. The most common bone is a six-sided bone, which is a regular cube with one to

Six holes (or numbers),

The numbers on the opposite sides and

It must be seven.

November-December 2004

In May, in Qinghai, Shandong Province

Xixing Village, Donggao Town, Zhouzhou City

Unearthed from a recent Warring States tomb

The earliest still in China.

And the same Panzigu" book |

This is an ancient Egyptian Pengzi that I took in the Cairo Museum in Egypt.

What is surprising is that there are such strong Chinese elements in it, such as the
Got it. The image of the five loaves

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Chinese civilization

Lock and key

Warring States Period "Zhou Li". In the book "Si Men Pian" there is a sentence "in charge of
granting the key to open and close the country's gates", Lao

Zi "Tao Te Ching". In Volume 27, there is a sentence "A lock without a key cannot be
opened", which proves that locks and keys are

(Key) existed in China before the opening of the Silk Road during the Han Dynasty.
Archaeological evidence shows that locks and uranium

Keys have existed in ancient Egypt since 1500 BC.

The oldest lock and key in the world was found in Egypt

Tug of War

Tug of war has a very ancient origin. According to legend, during the Spring and Autumn Period and the Warring States Period, the Chu army was about to attack the Wu army, and this was used as a training ground for war. 《

"Shi Wenjian Ji" says: "Tug of war was played by pulling the balance stick in ancient times." "According to the custom of Xianghan, it is usually held on the fifteenth day of the first lunar month.

Tug of war used to be played with ropes in ancient times, but in the Tang Dynasty, people used hemp ropes, which were 40 to 50 feet long, with hundreds of small ropes tied at both ends.

In front, they divided into two groups, drew a hook and pulled together, set up a big flag as a boundary, beat drums and shouted, and made them pull each other. The one who retreated was the loser.

It's called "tug of war". The origin of tug-of-war was to teach warfare, so in the Tang Dynasty, many soldiers also played it as a game.

Not only the soldiers were like this, but many palace maids also played this game. It was not just the palace maids who thought so; the prime ministers and generals also made fun of it.

If the leaders like something, the subordinates will like it even more. The popularity of tug-of-war in Tang Dynasty is a good example. " (Abstract

Japanese folklorist Huang Xianyao: "An Outline of Tang Dynasty Society", Commercial Press, March 1936)

Ancient Egyptian murals show that tug-of-war existed in ancient Egypt at least 4,000 years ago.

move.

el

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Ancient Egyptian Tug of War Mural

abacus

People often compare the invention of abacus with the four great inventions of ancient China, and abacus has become one of the four great inventions of ancient China.

A simple calculation tool in modern China. The medicine cabinet in the Zhao Taisun family's medicine shop in the famous Northern Song Dynasty painting "Along the River During the Qingming Festival"

There is an abacus in the picture. Because abacus is convenient and fast to calculate, it has been a common tool used by Chinese people for thousands of years.

Even the most advanced electronic calculators cannot completely replace the abacus.

use. Qing Dynasty mathematician Mei Qizhao and others argued that the abacus first appeared in the Eastern Han Dynasty and the Northern and Southern Dynasties. The basis is that the East

The Chinese mathematician Xu Yue wrote a book called "Shu Shu Ji Yi", which recorded fourteen algorithms, the thirteenth of which is

It is called "abacus", and it is said that "abacus controls the four seasons and the three talents."

But the abacus appeared in ancient Rome earlier than the Song Dynasty."

700 years. According to records, the abacus in ancient Rome was derived from ancient Greece.

The ancient Greek abacus was learned from the ancient Egyptians.

and. The ancient Egyptians were very advanced in mathematics, so

They were able to build pyramids and temples with such precision.

The ancient Greek historian Diodos recorded, “

and people are skilled in using beads to count from right to left, and this

The ancient Greeks used the left-to-right method of calculating. The Roman abacus (around 300 AD)

on the contrary. Unfortunately, no ancient

The real Egyptian abacus, but we can imagine the ancient Egyptian abacus through the appearance of the ancient Roman abacus.

appearance. In addition, archaeologists have discovered various sizes of tools used for calculation in some ancient Egyptian relics.

disc.

It is no coincidence that similar abacus and the same calculation principle appeared in both the East and the West, and the Chinese

Ce

er

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The direct descendants inherited the ancient Egyptians' algorithm from right to left, while Westerners kept their calculation from left to right.

personality.

The Chinese character for "Shou" and the ancient Egyptian scarab

The shoe beetle was a symbol of longevity and rebirth in ancient Egypt, so when the ancient Egyptians made mummies, they would put the shoe beetle in the

Hundred Longevity Pictures (The ancient form of the character "寿" is very similar to the Egyptian scarab)

Ancient Egyptian Scarab Jade Carving Chinese Han Dynasty Jade Cicada (Dead Man Containing

The accompanying stems (represent the cicada after the death of the deceased, indicating that although the body is dead, only

The meaning of regeneration and health is also to be detached from the world, but the soul is not necessarily dead.

It has the effect of warding off evil) but it is just a kind of jealous change)

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An amulet in the shape of a scarab was placed over the mummy's heart. By comparison, it is not difficult to find that Chinese characters

The ancient form of "Shou" is a pair of beetles, and the ancient Chinese also put the word "Shou" on the body of the deceased to represent

Long-lasting may also imply rebirth.

This also explains the significance of the scarab turquoise copper plate found in Erlitou mentioned earlier, which is also the

A talisman for the deceased used for burial. The culture of burying scarabs in ancient Egypt should have developed into

The Chinese have a culture of using jade cicadas as burial objects.

Homophones in Chinese and English Vocabulary

Every middle school teacher will tell students: Although there are so many different countries in the world,

Although we all speak the same language, the pronunciation of "dad" and "mom" is the same for all human beings. The fact is not only that,

In 2001, a book called "Exploring the Recent Origins of Chinese and English Vocabulary" was published, which listed many pronunciations.

Similar Chinese and English words, such as:

fat

Fee: Fee

Fly fl1y one by one change

leave

give one by one

hate

Cut one by one

large large

talk talk

dish, disk

shoot

sound

say say one by one

Pat one by one

split

Send one by one

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dodge

shirt shirt

this the one this

Quick quick quick

lazy lazy lazy

Dot one by one

warm

Strong

spleen

horizontal through a mold

ghost ghost

Sour

road

Urine shit - a large bowel movement

Think

Ringing

crown Wang Gui

Law

Easy

want a hope

Its cheating is cheating

Maybe everyone will just laugh it off after seeing this comparison, but the similarity of one or two pronunciations may be a coincidence.

But there are hundreds of similarities, especially the closer the older Chinese is to the older English,

There must be some major mystery. Some scholars have even conducted special research on this and concluded that Chinese and Indo-European languages

The separation occurred about 4,000 years ago.

Some scholars have investigated that the accurate origin rate of Chinese and Estonian or Finnish is as high as 40%.

The accurate communication rate between Tibetan and Chinese is even lower than that of the former, only 30%. Linguistics holds that Sino-Tibetan and Indo-European are of the same origin

The commentator has already entered this field. As early as the 19th century, British sinologist Joseph Edkins and German

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Linguist G. Schlegel proposed the hypothesis of the cognate origin of Eurasian languages in his works.

explain. In 1963, American scholar R. Shafer proposed this theory of common origin many times. In 1995,

Canadian sinologist Edwin G. Pulleyblank discusses the relationship between Chinese and English from the perspectives of phonetic structure and cognates.

It proves that Sino-Tibetan and Indo-European languages diverged 6,000 years ago, and proposed a dozen phonetic symbols between Chinese and Proto-Indo-European.

The correspondence of the system. In his book *The Imprint of Ancient Chinese Consonants in Indo-European Vocabularies*, Zhang Congdong, a Chinese-German scholar,

In his book *"The Evidence of the Indo-European Language"* (1991), he tried to show the similarities between Chinese and Indo-European languages, and even believed that North Germanic

The grammar of this language is closest to that of Chinese.

The consistency of English and classical Chinese grammar

Examples of similar grammar between English and classical Chinese:

QD Postposition of Adverbial

"Han appealed to Qi for help" *"Records of the Grand Historian"*. Biographies of Sun Tzu and Wu Qi

She runs so fast!

The phenomenon of postposition of attributive

"Reaching the highest level of the imperial court" "Yueyang Tower"

The desks in the classroom are 25, but the desks outside are
only 5 The number inside this table is 25, but the number outside this table is only 5

@@ Double object phenomenon

pass sb. sth.

offer sb. sth.

teach sb. sth.

show sb. sth. show sb.

By judgment sentence

"Lu is the lips of Qi and Jin." Zuo Zhuan. The Eighth Year of Duke Sui

The horses are wild.

@@ Passive Sentences

"Wang Jian was captured in Qin" in "Salt and Iron Discussions". On Confucianism

I am not so _ easily deceived.

@ More examples: :

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Strike While the iron is hot.

Cast in the heat of iron

it is never too late to learn.

This is not to be influenced by habits

In summary, I will try to create a sentence so that everyone can understand the difference between English and ancient Chinese from the grammar and pronunciation.

Consistency between articles:

Mr. Yu runs so fast. This man is a thief.

I ran very fast. This man is a thief.

want to catch him. Send him to police.

I want to capture him and send him to the government

I am not so easily stolen.

I am not easy to steal

Catch him while I can see him

Capture it until you can see it

It is good for the society.

This will benefit the community

The above examples may surprise readers. The ancient Chinese language is actually very similar to the Indo-European language thousands of miles away.

It's so close, but it's true and it can't be a coincidence.

Conclusion: The fact that Chinese civilization originated from ancient Egypt is something that I believe in no matter how hard you try.

Apparently, there seem to be very few people in the country who are aware of this problem.

The evidence of the common origin of Chinese and Egyptian races and cultures listed in this book is only part of what the author has studied.

More professional research is also expected to depend on the attention paid to this issue by relevant domestic scholars. hope

This book will allow more Chinese descendants to pay attention to the "origin of Chinese civilization" and Egypt, the country of Chinese people.

The former hometown of the tribe.

Appendix: Testimonials of Egyptian celebrities

Imohtep

He was Djoser of Egypt around 2600 B.C.

Physician and minister to Pharaoh Zoser. He served as David

Grand Vizier (equivalent to Prime Minister),

The judge, the Minister of Agriculture, and the Director General of Buildings. He also

Heliopolis, the sun god

priest. He was born in a commoner family, but he was very wise and knowledgeable.

Bo was highly valued by Pharaoh. He was in the whole Pharaoh

He was worshipped during his lifetime, and after his death he was worshiped as a god, with his name engraved on

On the pedestal of the statue of Pharaoh Djoser.

According to tradition, he was the founder of Egyptian medicine.

The people of the world were later worshipped as saints and became the ancestors of medicine.

Division and division. He is known as the first person in history to leave his name

Architect and physician, regarded as the god of medicine. It is said that he is the first

He was also the designer of Pharaoh Djoser's pyramid. Imhotep means "the peaceful one".
man who comes in peace).

After his death, Imhotep was buried with state ceremony, which was a great honor for an official of common origin.

It's special treatment. But where his grave is remains a mystery.

Imhotep founded the first medical school in history, which lasted a full decade longer than the Greek medical school.

Hippocrates, the father of psychology, was two thousand years earlier. Hippocrates originally studied at I-Ying

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In the medical school founded by Hetaipu, but after the rise of the local movement, Imohetep was completely erased.

He was replaced by the Greek Hippocrates as the god of medicine.

Imhotep has treated more than 200 diseases, including 15 types of celiac disease, 11 types of

Bladder diseases, ten rectal diseases, twenty-nine eye diseases, eighteen diseases related to the skin, nails, and tongue

of disease.

《Corewin. The Edwin Smith Papyrus is generally considered to be

The later generations completed the book between 1600 and 1700 BC based on the documents left by Ihytaipu.

A collection of medical papers, the first medical work in human history.

Zoser once dreamed that he was walking on a ladder that stretched to the sky.

Later, he asked Imhotep to build a "tomb that extends to the sky", which was later the stairs.

pyramid. The pyramid was completed at Saqqara between approximately 2630 and 2611 BC.

Imhotep not only completed Djoser's "ladder to heaven" pyramid, but also probably participated in

The unfinished pyramid of Pharaoh Sekhemkhet.

Ramses II

Ramesses II (1303-1213 BC) Ancient Egypt

Nineteenth Dynasty Pharaoh (reigned 1279-1213 BC), whose reign marked the beginning of the new Egyptian Empire

The kingdom's last great era. He is Pharaoh

Son of Seti I. Ramses II

He launched a series of expeditions to restore Egypt

Rule over Palestine. He is in Syria

The Hittite Empire was a powerful empire of the same era.

Conflict of interest. The two sides in 1286 BC

In 1286, a famous battle took place towards Kadesh

Battle of Ramesses II

At a disadvantage, but he ordered it to be said

It was a great victory for him. With the Hittite ma

The war continued until 1270 BC, when Ramses II

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It ended with a peace treaty between Ramses II and the Hittite King Hattusili III. This document says

It is the first famous international agreement in history, and its Egyptian and Hittite texts have been preserved and

It was discovered by modern archaeologists. Perhaps out of concern for the Hittite military might, Ramses II

He ordered the construction of a new city in the northeastern Nile Delta as the capital and named it Per-Lamessi.

Ramses (meaning the home of Ramses).

Ramses II is perhaps Egypt's most famous pharaoh. His passion for large-scale civil engineering projects led Egypt

He left his mark everywhere: he built many new temples at Abydos and Rameshim;

New structures were added to the Temples of Abu Simbel and Luxor; and the famous Abu Simbel Temple was built. May

Buildings built by previous pharaohs were also engraved with his name. Ramses II had an equally large

Big family.

Ramses II is undoubtedly one of the most important pharaohs in Egyptian history, but his reign

The 1930s was the eve of Egypt's decline, and the huge national expenditure accelerated the decline of national strength. Ramses II

After his death, Egypt began to go downhill.

When he died at the age of 90, he had become a representative figure of Egypt.

Hatshepsut

Hatshepsut, Pharaoh of the 18th Dynasty (1479 B.C.-A.D.)

1458 BC) was a famous female pharaoh of ancient Egypt.

Hatshepsut was the only sick daughter of Pharaoh Thutmose I and Queen Amos.

Half-sister and wife of Thutmose II, stepmother of Thutmose III. Her father Thutmose I

After the ceremony, because Queen Amos had no son to inherit the throne, the concubine Mutt was appointed as the heir.

The son of Norfret inherited the throne and became Thutmose II. But because of not being high enough

Therefore, Thutmose II had to marry a woman of pure royal blood.

Hatshepsut, who was having trouble with the previous pharaoh, married her half-brother Thutmose II.

Thutmose II was weak and sickly throughout his life and never went on a military expedition.

After he ascended the throne, Hatshepsut became his guardian because he was still young. Hatshepsut

Taking advantage of his stepson's youth, he seized control of state affairs, completely stripped Thutmose III of his power, and

She declared herself Pharaoh, and in order to emphasize the legitimacy of her rule, she claimed to be the daughter of the god Amun.

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Because of this, Hatshepsut declared that she

The rule of the king did not require marriage to Thutmose II.

marriage, because she is the daughter of the noble god Amon.

This also affects the sculptures she has preserved to this day.

They all appear in male form.

During Hatshepsut's reign,

stopped Egypt's foreign wars, thus making Egypt

Syria and Palestine are in power, but

Hatshepsut started the trade between Egypt and its neighbors.

During her reign, Egypt became very prosperous.

China is rich. Hatshepsut then used her wealth to

Massive temple construction begins, including at Thebes

Hatshepsut's Funeral Temple (Deir el-Bahri).

Hatshepsut died after 21 years on the throne.

After her death, Syria and Palestine declared independence.

Recover). After that, Thutmose III began to rule the country alone, and in order to eliminate Hatshepsut's rule,

She ordered the removal of many of the sculptures that bore her name and image.

Thutmose III

Thutmose III was the most famous warrior king of the 18th Dynasty of Ancient Egypt.

Pharaoh (reigned 1479-1425 BC). Thutmose III was the Pharaoh Thutmose

Son of Thutmose II (once thought to be the half-brother of Thutmose II). It is believed that he was Thutmose

Son of Thutmose II and his second wife Isis, and Neferuli, daughter of Hatshepsut, wife of Thutmose II marry.

Before 1458 BC, Hatshepsut, the stepmother of Thutmose III, held the power of Egypt. right. After Hatshepsut's death, Thutmose III ruled alone for a while, and then his son A Menhotep II was co-ruler. From 1458 BC, Thutmose III carried out a series of The result of the war was the restoration of the control of Syria and Palestine that had been lost during the reign of Hatshepsut.

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rule. He was in Mejdud, Kahedi, Ka

A series of military victories were achieved in Erhemes and other places.

The siege of Mejdud was the most significant

name) . 1445 BC, Thutmose III

Defeated the King of Mitanni and captured the

The country is located on the west bank of the Euphrates River. through

After a long period of conquest, Egypt's southern border was

Thutmose III extended to the Fourth Cataract of the Nile

cloth. He also made Libya, Assyria, and Sumer

The rulers of Rome, Hittite and Crete

Pay tribute to him. Due to the
He Wugong, some historians call him the ancient Egyptian
And Napoleon. After the death of Thutmose III,
Amenhotep II succeeded to the throne. Thutmose III

Khufu

Khufu ruled from about 2589 to 2566 B.C., the second king of the Fourth Dynasty of Egypt.
Pharaoh. Khufu is generally credited with building the Great Pyramid of Giza, one of the
Seven Wonders of the Ancient World.

Khufu was the son of Pharaoh Sneferu and Queen Hetepheres I. Different from his father,
In later songs, Khufu was considered a cruel pharaoh. Khufu had nine sons, among whom
Rheged

His wife was his direct heir; in addition, he had 15 daughters, one of whom was later
Heather Perry.

Queen Si II.

Khufu was the first pharaoh to build a pyramid in the Giza area. Relevant inscriptions show
that

During his tenure, Khufu may have organized several military expeditions to the Sinai
Peninsula, Nubia, and Libya.

Ironically, the Great Pyramid of Khufu is the largest of all ancient Egyptian structures, and
the

The statue of Pharaoh is the smallest of all the pharaoh statues found; it is made of ivory and is 7.6 cm high.

His name is engraved on it.

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Tutankhamun

Pharaoh of the Eighteenth Dynasty of Ancient Egypt (reigned from 1333 BC to 1323 BC)

The son of Kenaton, who succeeded to the throne at a young age (9-10 years old), died of illness less than ten years after he took the throne.

Died at the age of 19.

He did not accomplish much during his reign, but the discovery of his tomb changed the world and became

The most important archaeological discovery of the 20th century, the excavation of more than 2,000 precious cultural relics has enabled people to

Get a comprehensive understanding of the culture and life of the ancient Egyptians. These cultural relics were subsequently exhibited in countries around the world, and every exhibition was a huge success.

For example, the first UK exhibition in 1972 was visited by over 1.6 million people.

Even more miraculous is the curse on his tomb: "Whoever disturbs the peace of this Pharaoh,

"The wings of death will descend upon his head" (a passage engraved on a plaque on his tomb). Some people believe that

The mysterious deaths of the archaeologists who later excavated his tomb were all related to this curse. Gepping

Researchers at the University of Southern California have discovered a killer fungus in Tutankhamun's tomb. They speculated that

These people died because they were infected with this fungus in the tombs. After this fungus invades the human body, it causes

A deadly cancer.

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Tutankhamun

Manetho

Manetho (4th century BC-3rd century BC) is the only ancient Egyptian historical work that has survived.

A local historian. No information about Manetho's life has been preserved. It is only known that he was a

Sun god and priest of Heliopolis.

Under the foreign rule of the Ptolemaic dynasty, Manetho, as a local Egyptian civil servant, learned and mastered

He was fluent in Greek, and with this background he wrote the book "History of Egypt" in Greek. In other ancient Egyptian

When all written history books were burned, Manetho wrote a part of the History of Egypt in Greek.

Fortunately, it was preserved by the Roman Church historians and has become a reference for modern people to study ancient Egyptian history.

Important historical material. In this book, Manetho divides ancient Egyptian history into 30 dynasties and describes in detail the

The kinship relationships between the pharaohs of each dynasty are clearly marked. Until today, this way of dividing the dynasties of ancient Egypt

It is still used by historians.

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Postscript: The Chinese nation has inspired the civilization of all mankind

Perhaps, everyone has so-called "thinking limitations" in their minds, and they are different. Goue

and Greece and Africa have similar cultures and objects, most of them can be understood (because they are close)

relationship. Once we talk about the origin of Chinese civilization from abroad, the question that may arise is not just about the distance.

Planting something.

When we were in middle school, we learned that the ultimate goal of communism is to eliminate the state and class, and everyone also

It should be known that in the world of the last decade there were no countries or classes, and human migration was very free. Place

Therefore, the development of early human civilization had no geographical restrictions at all. To put it more vividly, the Egyptian farmers

If the farmland in the Mesopotamian region becomes uncultivated, people can settle in China or India.

At that time, no one would hinder your passport or stop you.

According to archaeological evidence, cross-regional communication in ancient times was not as difficult as we imagined.

Disaster. At the very least, even the ancient apes and Homo erectus hundreds of thousands of years ago could reproduce all over the world.

village

i ge sat

be Ee em pe

Dg

The Kukulcan Step Pyramid built by the Mayans in America (located in the northern part of the Yucatan Peninsula in Mexico) was built in 550 AD.

Year - 900 AD

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Postscript: The Chinese nation has inspired the civilization of all mankind |

Wouldn't it be easier for modern Homo sapiens, who have mastered advanced civilization, to migrate?

Mayan civilization originated from China

Speaking of the common origin of Chinese and Egyptian civilizations may have exceeded some people's "thinking limitations".

Egypt and the Mayan civilization in America have the same origin? Maybe some people will just spit out their food... But there is a real reason

evidence.

10 Egyptian Step Pyramid (near Cairo, Egypt) built 2800 BC

Like the ancient Egyptians, the Mayans worshipped the sun god and built pyramids. From Egypt to Mexico,

How did civilization spread?

In fact, someone has already verified

The Mayans originated from China.

Moreover, in this ladder-like "human pyramid"

The country can also be found.

China is located between Egypt and Mexico

Right in the middle, it serves as a transit point

The role of the station, and there is irrefutable evidence

There are connections between Mayan civilization and China.

This is the Maya who still exist.

Shang, let's see what they look like. The Mausoleum of Qin Shi Huang was built in 210 BC, which is exactly

It's like the period between the construction of the Egyptian pyramids and the Mayan pyramids.

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Maya

Please believe your eyes, these descendants of Mayans in the picture look very similar to Chinese people. Mountaintop Run

No matter how powerful a person is, he or she will not go to Mexico to reproduce.

The Mayans not only look like Chinese people, but also have many Chinese elements in their long-standing Mayan culture.

element. Linguists use a table of 100 basic words and find the words that are common to both languages.

In terms of the proportion of words, Mayan and Chinese have 26 common words out of 100 basic words. This shows that both

There is a very close relationship between them.

For example, the Mayan words for "meat" and "deer" are

The word is very close to the southeastern Chinese dialect;

The quantifiers for things in Chinese are often "口", "头",

"Pie", the commonly used Mayan words are kot, tul,

pok; quantifiers for plants are often used in Chinese

"Branch", "tree", "plant", commonly used in Mayan language

Then there are tsit, hek, xek (x pronounced as sh);

The Chinese quantifier for "children" is usually "包", while the Mayan language uses "kan";

Chinese uses “束” to refer to things that come in bundles, and Mayan also uses “束” to refer to things that come in bundles.

There is a word chuy that means the same thing quantity, which has the same pronunciation and meaning.

picture. Unit nouns (quantifiers) are also an important feature of Chinese.

The Maya culture is very similar to the Chinese dragon culture

jy, five Sx

The Mayan language also has Quetzalcoatl, which brings rain and is involved in sowing, kind. Gods related to harvest and good harvest (this

Daozi proved from another angle that dragons come from

In terms of life and thinking, the Mayans and ancient Chinese "Snake"

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Postscript: The Chinese Nationalities Bureau issued the Civilization of All Mankind |

Like other people, they believe in the "unity of man and nature" and the "moderate" way of life. The Maya also believed that the rise and fall of society

Prosperity, peace and wealth, and decline, war and poverty occur in a cyclical cycle. Even in its culture

There is also a Tai Chi diagram similar to that in China. They still use bowls (not plates like in the West)

They also have the tradition of eating on mats and wearing jade ornaments like the ancient Chinese, believing that this is good for health.

The ancient Chinese lost the divination method of odd and even numbers. Maya a

It still retains the criminal law system that only existed in ancient China.

Found in Mayan society...

The first person to verify these events was a participant in the Hundred Days' Rebellion.

Mr. Kang Youwei of France. After the failure of the reform, he was purged.

The government was chasing him, so he fled to Mexico, where he lived for less than half a year.

In 1910, it was discovered that the customs and appearance of the local indigenous people were very different from those of the Chinese.

The Xia civilization was general, and these phenomena were studied and recorded.

What is even more incredible is that in Chinese historical records,

The ancient Chinese began to explore America before Columbus "discovered" it (Kang Youwei, 1858-1927)

I frequently visited America.

Monk Huishen, who is much more powerful than Jianzhen and Chen

A foreigner born in Kaifeng, China

(Dr. Hendon M. Harris, Jr.)

Bought in 1972 at an antique shop in Korea

This map.

This map is said to be from the Ming Dynasty China or

A gift prepared by Korea for the King of Japan. It is in

It has been lost in China, but has been preserved in North Korea. Se ,

According to research by scholars, this map is an ancient map of the Ming Dynasty called "World Map" (from this map we can

, we can know that the "world" in the minds of the ten people is the whole world.

Based on the mysterious ancient Chinese book "Classic of Mountains and Seas". The World, Not Just China

[1] This paragraph is quoted from "The Relationship between Mayan Civilization and Chinese Civilization", Guangming Daily, June 13, 2001.

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It is clearly marked on the surface that the location of "Fusang" is

bm people "present-day Mexico.

P34 Ancient Chinese records about Fusang

Also confirmed. Huishen and

Shang, after traveling to Fusang and its eastern neighbor, the Women's Kingdom

Precious records, some of which are preserved in Yaocha and Yaosi

In the "Book of Liang" written by Lian father and son. This part

The external description also became the most detailed description of the "Fusang" in ancient books.

A detailed discussion of the converted ancient map "Map of the World".

According to the Book of Liang, the country of Fusang was ruled by Yongyuan of Qi.

In the first year of the Han Dynasty (499 AD), a monk named Huishen came to Jingzhou and said, "Fusang is 20,000 kilometers east of the Han Dynasty.

Yuli is located in the east of China. There are many Fusang trees on the land, so it was named after it. "The leaves of the hibiscus tree resemble those of the tung tree, but when they first grow

The Chinese eat it, the fruit is like a pear but red, the skin is woven into cloth to make cotton, and also used as cotton. Building a wooden house, no city

Guo. There are written words on it, and the paper is made from hibiscus bark. Without weapons and armor, there is no attack. According to the laws of the country, there are northern and southern prisons. If you commit

Those with minor crimes will be sent to the South Prison, and those with serious crimes will be sent to the North Prison. If there is amnesty, then the southern prisons will be pardoned, but the northern prisons will not be pardoned. Those in the Northern Prison, men and women

If a boy is born, he will be a slave at the age of eight, and if a girl is born, she will be a maid at the age of nine. A person who has committed a crime will never come out until he dies. The noble is guilty,

At the great meeting, they sat the criminals in a pit, feasted with them, and said farewell to them as if they were parting for death. Surround it with ash, one layer is a shield

If it goes back two levels, it will affect descendants, and if it goes back three levels, it will affect seven generations. The king was named Yiqi, and the most famous noble was Daduilu.

The second one is Xiaoduilu, and the third one is Nadiaosha. King's Drum

Angle guide from. The color of his clothes changes with age. A and B are young, C and D are old.

Red, yellow in the Wu and Ji years, white in the Geng and Xin years, and black throughout the year of Wang. There are Japanese beef horns

It is long and can carry things on its horns, with up to twenty sides. There are horse-drawn carriages, ox-drawn carts,

Deer cart. The Chinese raise animals, just as they raise cows, and use their milk to make cheese. There is and

Pears never go bad over the years. Many thin peaches. There is no iron in this land, but copper is; gold is not precious.

silver. There is no rental assessment in the city. In their marriage, the husband goes to the doorstep of the bride's house to build a house.

He worked hard to drink and sweep, and after years the girl was still unhappy, so he drove her away, and they got married when they were happy with each other. ; people

Weddings are generally the same as in China. When a relative dies, do not eat for seven days; when grandparents die, do not eat for seven days.

In case of mourning, one must not eat for five days; in case of mourning for brothers, uncles, aunts, or sisters, one must not eat for three days. set up. Farming that everyone is very familiar with

The spirit is a deity, and people worship it day and night, and do not make sutras. Sanwangli, three years, one corn

Not paying attention to state affairs. There was no Buddhism in the country. In the second year of the Song Dynasty (458), five monks from Bin State once paraded

When he arrived in that country, he spread Buddhist teachings, scriptures and statues, and taught them to become monks, and the customs there changed.

Among them, "The leaves of the hibiscus tree are like those of the tung tree, but when they first grow they are like bamboo shoots. The people of our country eat them. The fruit is like a pear but red, and the skin is woven into cloth.

It is considered as Hu, and it is also considered as cotton. Build wooden houses, without city walls. There are words, and the description of "using hibiscus bark as paper" will not

Will it remind readers of corn? The origin of corn is in Mexico. Moreover, during the Southern and Northern Dynasties,

Corn is not a crop that is grown in China yet.

So, this monk Hui Shen went to the East

Mexico is earlier than Monk Jianzhen's voyage to Japan (754

Years) has much more significance, and it also cost more than 200 AMC

Year. What is even more exciting is that "Book of Liang" also describes the rich

The five monks arrived in America earlier than Huishen.

ne

Original: "According to the

July, 1901 issue of American

Harper's Magazine, it has

was proved with evidence that

five Buddhist monks had reached

Mexico in ancient times, via

Alaska. "Translated as: According to the United States in 1901 2

According to Harper's magazine in July 2001, there is evidence that the black Buddha statues in the shape of human figures can be found in the village.

Shows five monks crossing Alaska in ancient times (from Asia) to Mexico.

This is consistent with the description in "Shen Shu" that "the customs there used to be without Buddhism. In the second year of Song Daming (458), I remember Bin Guo

Once there were five people named Bi Zheng who traveled to that country, spreading Buddhism, scriptures and statues, and instructing people to become monks, thus changing the customs. "How much

What a consistent one!

In this light, it is nothing for the ancient Egyptians to travel more than 7,000 kilometers to China. The Ancients' Strength

Such examples often surprise conservative people and completely shatter your "limitations of thinking".

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Ancient American civilization originated from Asia

Ancient American civilization began with the Olmec civilization in Mexico about 3,000 years ago and flourished in Mexico.

Elegant and civilized. Anyone who knows a little about the Olmec civilization will know that it is closely related to the Shang Dynasty of China.

Has an inexplicable origin.

New York's World Journal reported on November 1, 1996: Chen Hanping, a Shang Dynasty scholar in Beijing,

In September, an exhibition on the Olmec civilization in America was held in Washington, D.C., and a stone unearthed in Mexico in 1955 was found.

The four symbols engraved on the jade scepter of La Venta Artifact No. 4 are actually oracle bones from the Shang Dynasty in China more than 3,000 years ago.

arts. Chen Hanping immediately read out the meaning of the four vertically arranged symbols: "The rulers and leaders established

The foundation of the kingdom". Xu Hui, a Chinese professor at Central Oklahoma State University in the United States, also believes that the

The mother of civilization, the Olmec Civilization, has an inseparable connection with China's Shang Dynasty culture. Xu Huixunxian

I found more than 200 jade sceptres and oracle bone inscriptions on jade carvings, and brought 146 of them with me.

The country invited several Chinese ancient characters experts to look at it and found that "these characters belong to the pre-Qin characters"

Identification.

As for why the Shang people went to Mexico, a reasonable explanation is that they were defeated by the Zhou Dynasty.

Some nobles had to flee there. So this

a The descendants of the Shang Dynasty who fled to Mexico led to the production of

- * The first civilization was born

Olmec civilization.

However, the history of Chinese immigration to America is believed to be

It continued until the Tang and Song dynasties or even later.

From a geographical point of view, Chinese people did not have

This is not as incredible as most people imagine. study

Anyone who has studied geography should know that the black

The tide is caused by the northeast trade winds of the Japan Current blowing over the sea.

Garden #3 The water flows to the Asian continent, and

The northern hemisphere is affected by the rightward deflection of the Earth. exist

With the help of this current, ancient people sailed from Asia

It was not difficult to bring the Olmec writing, which was exactly the same as the oracle bone script, to America.

Ritual Chopping Board

Postscript: The Chinese nation has inspired the civilization of all mankind |

Schematic diagram of the Pacific Ocean currents: from east to west along the coast of Fujian, China

The ocean currents are just right for carrying ships to the west coast of the United States and Mexico. so,

The first American civilization was born in Mexico

Here is a proof: In 1955, at the age of 26

Zhou Chuanjun and a few companions drove an ordinary Fujian square-head flat

The wooden sailboat departed from Keelung Port in Taiwan and arrived at Yokohama, Japan.

It took less than two months to cross the Pacific Ocean from Yokohama on the Kuroshio Current.

Arrived in San Francisco, USA. From "Looking at the Sail Across the Pacific Ocean" Film", published in the 31st issue of People's Daily Online in 2001.)

Gavin Menzies, 1421: The Chinese Discovered America

In 2002, a retired British royal named Gavin Menzies

A naval officer wrote in his book "1421: The Chinese Discovered America" that a Chinese statue unearthed in Peru

A book points out that there are records of Chinese voyages in the Han, Tang, Song and Yuan dynasties. For example, the existing beauty

The Kublai Khan nautical chart in the Library of Congress is an example. It is certain that Zheng He's voyages to the West were

It was carried out on the basis of many other theories, but Zheng He was the culmination of all of them and the greatest navigator. China's Ming Dynasty Zheng He led

The fleet was the first to sail around the world, and was more advanced than Columbus and other Western navigators.

Discover the New World. Moreover, some navigation route maps and star charts drawn by Zheng He's fleet were obtained by Italian merchants.

After Kang Dai boarded one of the Chinese sailing ships in India, he was taken back to Venice.

It is worth mentioning that the flagship of Columbus's expedition to America, Santa Maria, was only 85 feet long.

(26 meters), while the "treasure ships" of Zheng He's fleet were generally 400 to 150 feet long (122 to

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46 m). If Columbus could sail to America, then Zheng

With the fleet, traveling around the world is easy. Besides

There is solid evidence that China's shipbuilding technology began in the Qin and Han dynasties.

It has always been ahead of the world. According to records, Qin Shihuang unified

During the war in southern China, a force capable of transporting 500,000 shi of grain was organized.

The tower ship was a famous ship type in the Han Dynasty. Its construction and

Development is also a sign of advanced shipbuilding technology;

Jiangdong is the area of Wu and Yue where the shipbuilding industry was developed in history.

The largest warship built by Wu State had five decks and could carry 3,000 soldiers.

Shi; In the Tang Dynasty, the inland river boats were more than 20 meters long and could carry 600 to 700 people.

Zheng He (1371-1433)" was not uncommon. Some ships could even open a group to grow flowers and furnaces.

There were hundreds of sailors, so you can imagine how big the ship was. Song Dynasty

The Shenzhou was built for the mission to North Korea, and its carrying capacity is over 1,500 tons...

Since the Ming Dynasty, or at least since the Qin and Han Dynasties, China's shipbuilding industry has been sufficient to meet the needs of cross-ocean navigation activities.

Menzies further stated that when Condor passed through Portugal in 1428, the eldest son of the Portuguese king

These maps were obtained there and the information on them was incorporated into the new world map. After that, the Portuguese region

The Spanish navigators Vasco da Gama, Magellan and the British navigator Cook all used copies of these maps.

Parts of the map are still kept in museums around the world. In fact, including Columbus Seafarers have admitted in their diaries and letters that they have nautical charts.

“They knew where they were going before they set out... and they acquired a lot of technology and scientific literature from China.

The contribution also played a huge role in promoting the subsequent European Renaissance. " Benzi in his book

This is how China evaluated the role of the great voyages of discovery in Europe and the Renaissance.

Menzies said that in 1434 AD, a Chinese expeditionary fleet of four ships arrived in Venice.

He presented Europeans with encyclopedias, astronomical charts and maps that were more advanced than anything available in Europe at the time.

The claim that "Chinese envoys had gone to Florence" was based on a letter he found in Columbus's

A letter from Italian mathematician Toscanelli, which he claimed was written "Pope Eugenius IV

A Chinese ambassador met with him at the time."

According to research by Bishop, Europe learned science and technology from China before the Renaissance, such as:

1. After the Chinese ambassador visited Italy in 1434, Chinese-style water wheels appeared in Italy.

The Italian agricultural system has made Italy the most developed agricultural country in Europe.

2. There is evidence that Chinese ambassadors participated in and designed the Grande Canal in Lombardy, Italy.

Water project. Lombardy is a region where the Alps and the Po Mountains intersect, and its geography and climate are similar to those of

Eastern China. It was the lock design from China that made the Grand Canal work. The canal

Rows enabled wood and marble to be transported from the mountains to the cities of the plains, and water to irrigate the land.

3. The cannon designed by Di Nongzhi has beautiful decorations, but without the decorations, it is still a Chinese cannon.

The shape of a cannon. After the Chinese ambassador visited Florence in 1434, he used Chinese iron making methods and Chinese fire.

The design of the gunpowder is the same as that of China, and the cannon uses the same shells as China.

4. After the Chinese ambassador visited Venice in 1434, it was planted in northern Italy between 1465 and 1474.

With the growth of large tracts of mulberry trees, Europeans were able to produce small quantities of silk in Italy.

5. Rice is a basic food in southern China and has been known in the Mediterranean and the world since Roman times.

But it was used only for medicinal purposes at that time. The first known European water-stable plant was planted in northern Italy

Department, also appeared after the Ming Dynasty fleet visited.

6. Sierra Leone. Batista. Albert was known as the "universal man" and

"The Prophet of Art". After 1434, Alberti may have received technical manuscripts from the Ming Dynasty.

Begins producing a series of works on mathematics, astronomy, architecture and cryptography.

7. After 1434, many famous Italians emerged, including Toscanelli, Regiomontanus, Alberti, Di Giorgio and Da. Vinci et al. They used their knowledge of the universe, the solar system, astronomy, mathematics, physics,

The new knowledge of architecture, cartography, surveying, urban planning, sculpture, painting, and even encryption completely changed the European

European thought. But the strange thing is that they all appeared at the same time in a small area in northern Italy.

Good place to visit by the Ming Dynasty fleet).

As for why the Ming Dynasty gave Europeans free navigation maps and scientific technology, Menzies also researched

This is because the Yongle Emperor of the Ming Dynasty wanted to display the imperial map and allow European kings to navigate according to the map.

Go to China to pay tribute to the imperial court.

Sadly, the fleet command that first completed the circumnavigation of the world with the mission of promoting national prestige and the last

He died in a foreign land, and the great maritime undertaking he created was also destroyed by the successor Emperor Yongle after his death.

The movement was terminated because Emperor Hongjin no longer supported it. In the edict promulgated by Emperor Hongzhao, it was said: "The Cai

The reason for this is that the Ming Dynasty began to frequently

First, they were busy fighting with Mongolia and could no longer support large-scale maritime activities; second, they followed Zheng He's fleet back to the Ming Dynasty

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The tribute foreign merchant ships could not bring direct economic benefits to the court.

But the story did not end there. Later, in the complicated court struggle, officials even destroyed some

There are no archives about Zheng He's voyages, so that later generations only know that Zheng He went to Southeast Asia, but they don't know that his fleet had already circled the
Around the world.

It is indeed a pity that the Ming Dynasty lost

The opportunity to expand the world was passed on to them.

Shipbuilding technology and geographical knowledge spread to Europe

But somehow, the martyrs of Europe began

Their Age of Discovery... Even more tragic

Yes, China's textbooks now have a lot of

Man's "great geographical discoveries" are amazing.

But they think that the glorious history of China is feudalism. Ancient Chinese shipwrecks found under the Caribbean Sea in America

Indifferent to the slack...

i

Ancient China found under the Caribbean Sea in America was found in the small town of "Asheville" in the United States

Porcelain fragment "Da Ming Xuande" bronze plaque

Putting things right: The Chinese nation inspired the civilization of all mankind

Based on the series of evidence described in this book, the history of the spread of human civilization is already very clear:

The ancient Meso-Egyptian civilization initiated and spread the early ancient Asian, European and African civilizations (including ancient India).
civilization).

Ancient Chinese civilization started after ancient Egyptian civilization and spread to East and Southeast Asian civilization.

Postscript: The Chinese nation has inspired the civilization of all mankind |

Ancient Mexican civilization opened up and spread American civilization after Chinese civilization.

This is all passed down from generation to generation.

To put it even more arrogantly, the descendants of Yan and Huang inspired the civilization of all mankind.

Qin Shihuang banned books and buried scholars alive, which caused a gap in the history of Chinese civilization

As descendants of the Yellow Emperor, it is necessary to know that the "world" mentioned by our ancestors does not refer only to China, but

The whole world. You may think the world is big, but have you ever thought that this is because

Your mind is too narrow and your knowledge too limited, so you shrink into a corner and are afraid to follow the will of God.

"Down" changes.

The reason why the Three Sovereigns and Five Emperors of ancient times were qualified to be called emperors was because they were concerned about "the

He also imparted the knowledge and wisdom he gained to all mankind, so that "the world

All nations admired the Chinese. After the Zhou Dynasty was founded, the rulers did not dare to look down upon the great achievements of their ancestors.

Therefore, he could only call himself “King” at most.

Later, during the Qin Dynasty, Qin Shi Huang felt that his achievements in unifying China had surpassed those of his ancestors, so he forced

He could not wait to be crowned emperor, and in order to make his family prosperous and pass it down to future generations, he did not hesitate to destroy history and deliberately make people

They ignore the history of their ancestors and worship their own greatness. Perhaps this is why some ancient monarchs were guilty of

This is probably the reason for the book burning and the time-sharing (many proofs that the Chinese originated from ancient Egypt were also lost since then)!

Chinese character for "皇" ER

To bring wisdom and welfare to mankind

Osiri

The ancient Egyptian god Osiris (this

In ancient Egypt, even the pharaohs did not have the right to wear a crown.

Wearing)

| A fate spanning three thousand years: revealing the shocking secret of the origin of Chinese civilization

The symbol in the picture below represents "Amon", which is very similar to the Chinese character "Ren". According to ancient Egyptian literature

According to the earliest records, Amun represented fairness, justice and truth for the poor. Later, Pharaoh

The word "Amon" is usually added before the characters to show their loyalty and respect for Amon. So never

It is a coincidence that "benevolence" is also the dream that Confucius pursued throughout his life, and its meaning is also consistent with its ancient Egyptian meaning.

Match.

Generally, Egyptian pharaohs would add this symbol in front of their names.

We know that Confucius advocated "restoring Zhou rituals", and King Wu of Zhou, who was earlier than Confucius, specifically found a collection of

The descendant of the royal family of the Chao Dynasty, "Donglou Gong" (later the founder of the Qi State), asked about "Xia Li". Zhou Li originated from

Xia Li, with the progress of archaeological work on ancient Egypt, perhaps the descendants of the Chinese people will be lucky enough to be better than Confucius.

A Closer Look at Xia Li (Ancient Egyptian Social System and Humanistic Wisdom).

Ending:

I hope this book can enable readers to rethink the origin of Chinese civilization with a new mindset, because

There are too many roads, and the descendants of Yan and Huang have long forgotten where their starting point is. Furthermore, I hope readers will rethink

Study the origins of other human civilizations and their relationship with Chinese civilization.

There are differences among civilizations in the world, but through research we will find that the so-called differences are

It's just on the surface. If we trace back to the source, all human civilizations must point to the same source. Everyone is

They came out from under the same roof, and after being separated for many years, they forgot each other's original history of success.

The ancient Egyptians developed their way of life in response to the annual flooding of the Nile River, and the ancient Chinese

The nomadic peoples who traveled between the water and grass developed their own way of life in response to the challenges of the Yellow River and the Yangtze River.

exhibit their own way of life; European immigrants who discovered the New World developed the American way of life...

Each nation carries the cultural seeds inherited from ancient times, plants them in the new environment and takes root.

Sprout, until they grow into their own different shapes.

Ancient Egyptian civilization no longer exists, ancient Greek civilization no longer exists, ancient Roman civilization no longer exists...

Fortunately, among all the ancient human civilizations that have survived from ancient times to the present, their civilizational bloodline has not been lost.

The only civilization that has undergone fundamental changes is Chinese civilization.

Irrefutable facts prove that the ancient Chinese civilization has a unique vitality and has experienced

Five thousand years of unremitting self-improvement. We can even proudly say that the history of the Chinese nation is the history of human civilization.

It witnessed the entire history of mankind from barbarism to civilization and played the most important role in the emergence of human civilization.

use. It is precisely because of this that the orthodox civilization bloodline inherited by the Chinese nation has saved its

Descendants.

Modern America has established itself in a special position based on its strong economic, military, political and cultural hegemony.

The brief period of glory under the current circumstances was packaged as a "universal" and "ultimate" civilization, and it was forcibly promoted to the whole world.

Those who follow my will will prosper, and those who go against my will will perish, and they will take advantage of the chaos to seek profit.

The temporary decline of Chinese civilization more than 100 years ago caused many people to lose faith in it.

The shining points in history have been diluted by contemporary people. Some intellectual elites have over-reflected on the shortcomings of their motherland.

It has become a self-deprecating denial of one's own nation, turning the study of Western virtues into a total rejection of Western virtues.

The worship of foreign things. Modern people pursue their own personal interests, enjoy material enjoyment, and are not afraid of spiritual

Life is empty.

The United States has a history of only two hundred years. Like many other empires that were short-lived,

After its glorious past, it has now embarked on an inevitable path of decline. The history of the Chinese in China has

According to this book, plus the history of our ancestors in Egypt, it is a total of six thousand years.

Now it has once again reached the peak of glory. The ancients have summarized the knowledge about human beings and the world after thousands of years.

Are the laws of the development of the world and nature stronger than the self-righteous understanding of those reckless future generations?

Many Chinese people today are amazed by the high technology of Western civilization, but the people in history who ate raw meat and drank blood are

Didn't the ancestors of the West express even greater amazement at the advanced civilization of ancient Egypt?

Today, Western countries are still spending huge sums of money to explore and study the lost ancient Egyptian civilization, because they know clearly that

Knowing that their civilization came from ancient Egypt, they hope to correct them by verifying the source of their own civilization.

My own wrong worldview.

The author believes that everyone who can think independently will make the right choice on this issue. In technology and

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In today's world of information and communication, people are so close to each other that it is not difficult to imagine that the world will one day become a global

same. But the arrival of this great harmony is not based on the pursuit of enjoyment, and it is even less likely to be based on power.

On the basis. Humanity may return to the same roof and discuss the various global challenges we face together.

Disasters and hazards. In this context, the Chinese nation's 6,000-year-old cultural experience will be revived.

Take on the historical mission of awakening and saving all mankind!

Finally, I hope that readers can re-examine the history of human civilization from the perspective of the common origin of civilizations.

With this perspective, we can gain a new understanding of this and strengthen the national confidence that has been weakened.

Let us cheer for the great and wonderful history of our ancestors!

It also allows us to continue the glory of our ancestors and write new wonders and miracles for the progress of human civilization!

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Special thanks

Richard Hills, "Uncle Chinese Characters"

Sears, a native of Tennessee, USA. The Chinese characters he created

The source website is widely circulated on the Internet. In this simple interface

On the website, people can find

How did its character shape evolve in history - small seal script, bronze script,

Even including the model of it carved on oracle bones thousands of years ago.

Sample. This move made all the Chinese experts ashamed, they never RS

The things that I thought of and did were actually discovered by an old layman, Richard,

Outside done. Richard Sears

Richard Shils, the "Uncle of Chinese Characters", shared his twenty years of self-funded research on the origins of ancient Chinese characters.

Free to share worldwide. This move broke the monopoly of experts in this field and made it possible for ordinary people to

It is also convenient to look up the shapes of ancient Chinese characters.

Many important discoveries in this book are derived from the great contributions of "Uncle Chinese Characters". Here, cancer "Han

The highest respect to "Uncle Zi"!

Readers can also visit the Huaxia Civilization Forum <http://www.xiadyndasty.net> to learn more

Information about the origin of Chinese civilization!

